THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- May 7, 1953

to Secretary Dulles --
re Greek Prime Minister Papagos
letter -- SecState coming over to see it.

DDE Personal Diary Jan.-Nov. 1954
(1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Diary Entry re reduction in personnel in armed services (1 pg) 76-63, #34 — 12/23/81, lc		undated	A
2. Memorandum of conversation, DDE and Lucius Clay — 6/25/75 - DJN		11/20/54	A
3. Diary Entry re Meeting Attorney General, Deputy Secretary of Defense & DDE (2 pgs) — Open in Re-Rev, RL, 4/18/84		8/5/54	C
4. Notes on Korean-American Talks (8 pgs) 78-154, #1 (exempted NSC letter - 1/5/78) — 5/14/79, bc		7/27/54	A
5. Letter DDE to Churchill (6 pgs) same document in Box 4, July 1954 — Exempted, MR 76-63 #34A — 9/24/85, lc		7/22/54	A
6. Notes re DDE meeting with Dulles (3 pgs) 78-61, #1 — exempted, MR 78-61 #1 — exempted by NSC 5/19/81 HLS		6/16/54	A
7. Diary Entry re Army and Peress case — 3/30/76-RWM		5/11/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) — DDE DIARIES — Box 4 — Folder: DDE Personal Diary Jan. — Nov. 1954 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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DDE DIARY

January 1954 to Nov. 1954

January 12, 1954 — Longhand note, in some exasperation, on Duties of a President

January 18, 1954 — Resume of first year as President

Life in the White House

Secretary Durkin as disappointment; pleased with remainder of Cabinet.

Lists accomplishments

Relationships with legislative leaders
with Republicans -- relationship with Taft outlined
Knowland cumbersome; Dirksen, Bridges and others
House situation different.

Relationships with press corps
Rates present day newspapers and White House correspondents and reporters.

Evaluates staff

February 7, 1954 — "Man's right to knowledge" -- need for information longhand notes

February 8, 1954 — Sen. Saltonstall anxious about sending 200 technicians into Indo China

February 10, 1954 — Ambassador Kempner on high price of coffeee

February 26, 1954 — Bricker Amendment; wetbacks, McCarthy, Federal aid to education

March 5, 1954 — Notes with Senator Dirksen , mostly political

March 31, 1954 — Candidates for Comptroller General, Mark Trice, Sterling Cole

April 2, 1954 — Arthur Burns' recommendations as to means for offsetting recession

April 8, 1954 — Interview with David McDonald.

April 27, 1954	List of names - friends ?
April 26, 1954	Letter to General Gruenther re Indo-China
April 27, 1954	Dien Bien Phu is some brighter. British against collective conversations looking toward development of anti-Communist coalition in S. E. Asia.
May 11, 1954	Peress case.
May 29, 1954	Re designation of position in Army as "three" or "four" as case may be, job
June 16, 1954	Telephone call to Dulles on tankers (Soviet) to Communist China. Also memorandum on situation.
July 20, 1954	Re taking some friends to Aksel Nielsen's camp at Frazer.
July 20, 1954	Letter to General Chynoweth re Rousseau; problems of President; Middle of Road philosophy
July 20, 1954	Letter to Swede Hazlett re Dinosaur National Park; high tariff arguments; Indo China; legislative program; armed service civilizn leadership; TVA;
July 22, 1954	Appeal to Sir Winston against colonialism -- offer them in some specified time self government and determination. Also related documents.
July 27, 1954	Talks with President of Korea and others, verbatim in spots.
Aug. 5, 1954	Conversation with a Mr. Stillmore re his conviction that in Signal Corps were numbers of individuals with subversive intentions and practices.
Nov. 18, 1954	Re being candidate for President in 1956. Conversation with General Clay. Reorganize Republican Party in image of Eisenhower. Highly interesting.

In any event, the conclusion of the conference was that we should move towards a reduction in personnel in the armed services, especially Army and possibly Navy. This may mean, very soon, some reduction of the actual numbers of divisions in Korea. In Europe and in the United States, it was felt that we should, in all services, effect some savings in number of individuals, especially in overhead and supporting units. The reduction of divisions in Europe should be constantly studied; but the State Department is to explore matter with Allies.

D.D.E.

~~SECRET~~

November 20, 1954.

A resume of my conversation with Lucius Clay, held November 18, 1954. (One copy of this material is filed in Confidential file under Clay, the other in Diary of this date).

A drive fo force from me a commitment that I will be a candidate for the Presidency in 1956 has suddenly developed into a full-blown campaign. For somé time, even extending back for some months before the 1954 elections, I have had numerous hints, inquiries, suggestions and obdurations, all designed to get me to express myself definitely and favorably on this point.

Clay approached the matter circumspectly and even in round-about fashion, but when he once got on to the real purpose of his visit, he pursued his usual tactics, aimed at overpowering all opposition and at settling the matter without further question.

Incidentally, the Clay approach was interesting; it was on the question of my health. There is a feeling, he said, among my friends that General Snyder, being 73 or 74 years old, is really not capable of providing the medical care and advice that a President of the United States should have. After making certain suggestions as to what I should do in this matter, it came out that he was interested not only in my health at the moment and for the next two years, but on beyond that date.

The next step in the proposition is that the Republican Party must be completely reformed and revitalized into an "Eisenhower Republican Party." While I do not like this name, nevertheless the idea he has is correct. The Republican Party must be known as a progressive organization or it is sunk. I believe this so emphatically that I think that far from appeasing or reasoning with the died-in-the-wool reactionary fringe, we should completely ignore it and when necessary, repudiate it. I refer to the kind of person and thinking that

that is represented by Robert Wood, Fred Hartley, several of our old generals, two of whom are my classmates, Malone, McCarthy, and Bertie McCormick. The political strength that these people could generate in the United States could not elect a man who was committed to giving away $20 gold pieces to every citizen in the United States for each day of the calendar year! But entirely aside from their political significance is the fact that their thinking is completely uncoordinated with the times in which we live. With them labor is merely an item in their cost sheets, and labor is guilty of effrontery when it questions the wisdom or authenticity of any statement of management or of financiers. They are isolations who believe that the United States alone could live and prosper in a world gone Communist -- in which belief they are the most ignorant people now living in the United States. (Possibly I should have taken in more territory!).

Clay says that he belongs to a group, many of whom were involved in the successful effort to get me nominated in July of '52, whose present purpose is to do several things:

(a). Bring about this rejuvenation of the Republican Party, beginning both at the top and at the grass roots level.

(b). Find and provide the money to keep this kind of effort on the rails.

(c). To watch closely the reform in the Republican Party so as to make certain that in every area we have fine,

young, precinct, county and state chairmen, and the same kind of candidates for public office. In doing this particular work, they would serve as sort of an advisory committee for Len Hall. Likewise, they would try to work effectively in stirring up interest at the grass roots level so that the entire organization would be highly effective and in each case would be in the hands of these forward-looking, dynamic people of whom I speak.

(d). Undertake to provide a better publicity program in support of the "Eisenhower" program.

(e). Elect me as President in 1956.

Now, of course, anyone who is so interested as I am in establishing moderate government in this nation cannot possibly object to the non-personal parts of this program. Since the men who are associated with Clay both in and out of government are committed to opposing the efforts both of the reactionaries on the one side and the ADA's (represented by Senators Douglas and Humphrey, Brannan, Carroll, Truman, Stevenson and Mitchell), it is clear that their efforts would be directed exactly along the lines in which I firmly believe. In fact, I think that unless the population of the United States is given an opportunity to embrace this kind of government, that eventually we are going to lose much of the

individual liberty, initiative and rights that we now enjoy.

I tried to make Clay see that what we must all do is to work for this kind of idea, principle or doctrine. I admitted that it was probably easier to personalize such an effort and therefore to use my name as an adjective in describing it. But I pointed out that if we focused the whole effort on me as an individual, then it would follow that in the event of my disability or death, the whole effort would collapse. This, I pointed out, was absurd. The idea is far bigger than any one individual.

Here is where we parted company.

Clay said, "I am ready to work for you at whatever sacrifice to myself because I believe in you. I am not ready to work for anybody else that you can name."

I argued and reiterated again that this was not "working for any individual. If anyone wanted to work for me in a personal sense, they would work for my opportunity to go golfing, shooting, fishing and loafing, until there overcome s me the urge once more to go to work. Against this kind of argument, he insisted that he did not mean working for me in the personal sense; but he also insisted that he and his friends needed now the assurance that I would not "pull the rug out from under them." This is exactly the phrase they used on me in 1951, and I well know how such a foot in the door can be expanded until someone has taken possession of your whole house.

This whole group has always played upon my sense of duty. All that an individual has to say to me is "the good of the country" and even where I am involved in things that I dislike and even resent, I probably yield far too easily to generalizations instead of demanding proof of their assertions.

I pointed this out to him and insisted that while I hoped that I would always make every decision based on what I believed to be for the good of the country, yet I carefully warned him that his idea of what is good for the country and my idea -- at least so far as it involved my personal participation -- could differ widely indeed.

There seems little reason for me to set down here again all of the considerations that in a normal case would argue against my running again for the Presidency. I think I have put them in letters to friends, which are probably of record in my files. But a few of them, stated without any attempt at argument, are:

(a). Age, and the greater likelihood that a man of 70 will break down under a load than a man of 50.

(b). The need for younger men in positions of the highest responsibility so as to symbolize the youth, vigor and virility of the Republican Party.

(c). The growing severity and complexity of problems that rest upon the President for solution.

(d), The old political truism that Presidents lose much of their political effectiveness the instant that they announce they will not again be candidates for office. (This is important because of the Constitutional amendment that now prohibits more than two terms to any President. Consequently from the first day of a second term, a President's own party would presumably be more interested in trying to name their next candidate than in carrying out their particular program.) Incidentally, I have never been convinced that the President can lose his influence as easily as this, but since it is sort of an accepted conviction in American political life, it becomes important in this argument.

All this we went over time and again, but Clay was not convinced. On the other hand, he had to be satisfied with my simple statement that when the time came I would decide on what I thought was best for the country, and the mere fact that my decision might not agree with theirs could not be fairly taken as any evidence that I was "running out" on my friends or playing false with anybody.

I don't think that this completely satisfied him, but he would be even less satisfied if I just flatly gave him my convictions as of this moment, which would be wholly adverse. However, I think I am still fair enough to say that I think certain types of emergencies could alter what now appears to be fixed decisions.

Thursday, August 5, 1954, 1:00 P.M.

The President saw, in his office and at his request, the Attorney General and the Deputy Secretary of Defense. (The Secretary of Defense, Mr. Wilson, was out of town.)

The President had called Mr. Brownell and Mr. Anderson to his office to tell them of an interview he had had this morning with a Mr. Robert Stillmore, who had been accompanied to the White House and seen at the request of Senator Arthur Watkins." Mr. Stillmore is a young man of some 35 years of age, attached to the Signal Corps Intelligence Unit of the Army. The President described Mr. Stillmore as an intelligent and personable young man, though rather excitable and apparently emotional.

Mr. Stillmore had presented a long story about trying to get before the proper individuals, since 1951, his conviction (a conviction apparently shared by others because he referred in places to "we" -- the others were not identified) that in the Signal Corps are a number of individuals with subversive intentions and practices. He told of seeing secret documents that had "come out" of Monmouth; he talked at length about General Lawton; about a man who "bragged" that he was a communist; about another who "sulked" whenever Stalin's name was mentioned, etc.

The President's first reaction to these stories was to suggest that he would take the matter up with General Ridgway. Mr. Stillmore said that General Ridgway could not "possibly be a satisfactory person - that 'we' could get no satisfaction in that area." The President at this point had defended General Ridgway, citing his record, what he had done in Korea, etc., and saying that if you could not trust him, whom could you trust. Mr. Stillmore had replied, "Of course, I don't believe he is personally a communist" but had not retreated further. Later in the conversation, Mr. Anderson asked the President if he had the feeling that Mr. Stillmore believed that General Ridgway would try to "stifle any investigation." The President said that it was a little worse than that, that Mr. Stillmore had said, "we have clear evidence of a bad situation in that area."

Mr. Stillmore had finally gone to Senator Watkins with his story, because they are members of the same church. The Senator had decided to bring the matter before the President because of his belief that this was not a subject for senatorial or congressional investigation. The President appreciated Senator Watkins having done this.

Note: Mr. Stephens says that Jack Martin sat in on the appointment of Senator Watkins and Mr. Stillmore, so he would be aware of this whole matter.

The President had promised Senator Watkins that he would have the matter investigated, and that the Attorney General and Mr. Wilson (now to be Mr. Anderson, since Wilson is out of town) will listen to Mr. Stillmore's story in the presence of the Senator, and then decide by what means an investigation will be made, whether FBI men will be infiltrated in the Signal Corps or by what method.

The President told of one peculiar thing Mr. Stillmore had said. Mr. Stillmore had reported that he had been treated "fine" by the McCarthy Committee. A McCarthy committee employee came to him looking for evidence. They were looking for a certain paper which he said was highly classified. He told the McCarthy investigators he could not give them the paper. But the Department had "declassified all the identifying marks on the papers" so he gave to the McCarthy people the number of the document, who signed it, and such things. Mr. Stillmore then offered to show the document to the President, who had said he did not want to see it but that Mr. Stillmore should be prepared to show it to the investigators.

The President said that Mr. Stillmore had reported that prior to the 1952 election, a group had gone to General Bolling with these stories, and that General Bolling had said "we cannot let this come out now on account of the elections." The President expressed astonishment that an Army officer would make such a statement; Mr. Stillmore said that this had been said in the presence of 9 or 10 witnesses. Mr. Stillmore also believes that the CIA have a lot of these people (Communists) in their organization.

Mr. Brownell ventured that perhaps the story was in some manner connected with the investigation now being carried on by the Army to determine who had given to Senator McCarthy the FBI letter that figured so prominently in the recent hearing -- said that the search had narrowed down to some five individuals.

The President asked that Senator W tkins be given the general conclusions of the Defense Department after the full investigation is completed. He said he would tell no one here at the White House about it, except possibly Governor Adams.

acw

July 23, 1954.

Personal

Dear Winthrop:

By this mail I have sent a very special, personal letter to Winston Churchill. It deals solely with a subject in which I am trying to get him interested, and I am doing it on a purely personal basis. I do not, therefore, enclose a copy for you because the matter does not in any way affect our reciprocal relationship with the British. I will be most appreciative if you will have the letter delivered with reasonable dispatch.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Winthrop Aldrich,
American Ambassador to Great Britain,
London.

Personal

July 23, 1954.

Dear Winston

By this mail I am sending you a very long letter which I hope you will read when you have a bit of leisure time. I assure you that in writing it I am thinking only of our joint hope of welding among the nations of the free world bonds that will grow ever stronger and more durable.

With affectionate regard,

As ever

Ike

The Rt. Hon.
Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.,
The Prime Minister,
London.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1954

The American-Korean talks were held in the Cabinet Room at 10:00 A.M. with the following present:

From our side

The President

The Secretary of State

American Ambassador to Korea Ellis O. Briggs

Secretary Wilson

Admiral Radford

Harold Stassen

General John E. Hull, Commander in Chief, Far East Command

Everett Drumright, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State

C. Tyler Wood, Economic Coordinator of Korea, FOA

Robert J. G. McClerkin, Deputy Director, Office of Northeast Asian Affairs, Department of State

Admiral Davis

From the Korean side

H. E. Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea

Admiral Sohn Won Il, Defense Minister

H. E. Dr. You Chan Yang, the Ambassador of the the Republic of Korea to the United States

H. E. Paik Tu-Chin, Economic Coordinator

(Miss Crystal Crone, Secretary to Ambassador Yang)

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KOREAN-AMERICAN TALKS (Cont'd)
July 27, 1954

The President sat in his customary seat in the Cabinet Room with Dulles on his right hand and Wilson on his left. Other members of the American Delegation sat on that side of the table.

President Rhee sat in the Vice President's chair with his Ambassador on his right and his Economic Coordinator on his left. The Defense Minister sat next to the Ambassador.

At the start of the meeting the President asked Secretary Dulles to open the meeting with a short statement. Dulles did so, saying that one of the purposes of these talks, in addition to the pleasure and honor we had in welcoming President Rhee to this country, was naturally to talk over matters of mutual concern, particularly with reference to the statement of understanding that he had had with President Rhee in Seoul. At that time (April) he and President Rhee had mapped out a program to cover the situation for a few months. At that time it was also agreed that if the political conference did not come to any agreements regarding Korea, both sides had agreed that it would be necessary to sit down and talk again. That was the reason for this meeting.

The Secretary said that the United States and Korea had many problems to talk about -- political, military and economic. He said that there had always been a feeling of understanding and cooperation between the two countries but that he felt it was necessary to have these talks now on the highest level; namely, between the Heads of the two countries.

On the political side, the Secretary said that the unification of Korea had always been the long range objective of the United States and that he thought this subject would again come up at the United Nations Assembly.

As far as the military problem is concerned, it evolved around the question of maintaining strong Korean forces. Such maintenance, however, was placing considerable economic strain on the Korean Government and that Government was faced with the dangers of inflation and black market operations.

As far as the economic situation in general was concerned, the United States and the Republic of Korea were vitally concerned about a long range build-up of the economic strength of Korea so that the Republic could become a self-sustaining economic unit.

(Cont'd)

AMERICAN-KOREAN TALKS (Cont'd)
Tuesday, July 27, 1954

The Secretary said that everybody realized that the burden of maintaining strong Korean forces was a very serious one for the Korean people but that this was understood fully by the United States and that working groups from both countries were constantly keeping this problem under study.

In response, President Rhee, talking in a low tone which was very difficult to follow although his English was very good (with a very heavy accent, however) said that he welcomed the opportunity to be here in Washington to talk over these problems. Since our discussions at Seoul his government had agreed to try everything they could to arrive at concrete solutions, but now that Geneva was at an end he wanted to know where the United States stood. As far as Geneva was concerned, Rhee said that naturally he had expected some results but that these had not happened and that was the reason he was here for these talks. He said that Secretary Dulles in his opening remarks had suggested ways and means of continuing efforts toward the successful conclusion of Korean problems and that while he realized that these talks would not be able to settle every problem; he hoped that at least they would present some understanding of the problems of Korea.

The President then asked President Rhee if Rhee wanted to have his people or our people talk in regard to any specific proposal. Do you want to have your Defense Minister or your military advisor discuss any problems? the President asked.

Rhee said that he would like first to discuss the question of unification of his country. He would like to know formally what the next step is you want us to take. He would like to have it settled in some definite way. I don't believe the United Nations will suggest any further conference but there must be some way, Mr. President, in which we can cooperate with our great ally, the United States. This is a very important moment in our history. It is a very important moment for us to know what we can do. President Rhee said that he was sure that the soldiers of the United Nations who were presently in his country did not want to stay there forever and that the people of their own land were tired of having their boys remain there on the front lines without doing anything. He said that his nation might propose to start some positive action at the front so that the United Nations forces would not have to remain there for a long time.

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AMERICAN-KOREAN TALKS (Cont'd)
Tuesday, July 27, 1954

The President interrupted to say that on the question of Korean unification he regretted very much indeed that there was no immediate solution. He said that the same tragic situation is being borne by other nations; for example, Germany, Austria and now Indochina. Any deliberate resort to war is completely barred in our calculations. We want to free Austria. We want to see Germany unified. We want to see your country unified, but I must tell you, Mr. President, that no one in this world will get America to go to war over these problems. So if we exclude war, then there should be no plane which we would not be willing to listen to and consider -- even subversion of the peoples like they have done in some of the countries they have taken over. Let's subvert them to our side. But I want to point out one thing very clearly. We cannot undertake any engagement that involves deliberate intention of going to war with Iron Curtain countries. We are willing to talk over anything that seems reasonable.

President Rhee in response said that we have to know where the United States stands. Never mind Austria and Germany. We have to know where our great ally, the United States, the champion of democracy, stands in relation to the attempts of Communist Russia and the Communists of China to take over our country and to keep it divided. If the United States will take a definite stand in the defense of itself and of free nations, we are willing to go to any extent to unify our country. But we have found out to our disappointment that the peace policy in the United States is growing stronger. If we know definitely that the United States will not fight any aggressor in the defense of freedom, then we will have to make up our mind. We cannot allow our enemies to come down from the north and destroy us. In the end China went down to the Communists because the United States was not willing to stand for the free nations regardless of the risk. Instead the peaceful policy resulted in China going Communist.

President Rhee said that the situation in Korea was not as bad as China, to which he had just referred, but that Korea could not hang for an indefinite period of time through years of talking. Where are we going? That's our problem. We would like to know what we can expect from the United States. Naturally, we are more than grateful for the help of our great ally, but what we are going to have to know from now on is what stand the United States will take and what we must do. If I may be permitted a few words more, we know and all Asia knows that four years ago Soviet Russia made a decision to conquer all of the world and to destroy materialistic, capitalistic America. All of their advertisements,

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all their propaganda all over the world is geared to that end. People may say that England, France and Italy are presently free. But that is not so. They are afraid. Now they have won in Indochina, Viet Nam is partitioned. Pretty soon Thailand will be gone and South America will come next. Still, how can you say that still we must sit still and let the Communists conquer and conquer and conquer. If we still believe that people amount to anything, we must never be afraid. If we are afraid, democracy will be conquered. Your efforts to save the world at peace will suddenly end. I am not talking for the salvation of Korea. That means nothing in the long run unless the rest of the world can remain democratic, rree and united. We are holding to that little spot in Korea to create courage among anti-Communist nations to oppose Communism. That is what rightly or wrongly we have been working for -- to encourage the free world to combat Communism. If we have had allusions on that score, we would like to be disillusioned right now.

Secretary Dulles replied by saying that he felt a great deal of sympathy with President Rhee's analysis of the world situation and the world's problems. He said that he agreed with President Rhee that the final objective of hostile Communist strategy is the destruction or enslavement of the United States. He said also that he agreed with President Rhee that it was dangerous to have a gradual encirclement (to use the Russian phrase) of the United States. He pointed out that Stalin had said that this plan of Soviet encirclement of the United States was one of the more obvious plans of Communist strategy and that as Stailin said, we would be encircled so much that we would bow in terror to the Soviets bedause the peril would be so great. We are not blind to this peril but one has to face the reality that any deliberate starting of a war in order to correct present injustices would involve the world and consequences so great that it would be unthinkable. The starting of such a war would create world opinion against the United States that could easily turn the tide against the free world. If we fight to unite Korea, should we not also fight to unite Germany, Austria, the Baltic States and Indochina. If we start a global war, we would unleash such terrible weapons -- weapons that have never been used before -- that it would destroy civilization. You say you cannot see any alternative to war. I cannot think that human beings must conclude that there is no alternative to war. It is far better for human beings to be persistent in the right, for persistence in the right eventually brings results that cannot be seen in advance. When you, Mr. President, started to free your country from Japan, you could not foresee the developments that would bring independence to Korea. A lot of things are going to happen

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that we can't see now. Who knows what is going on in the recesses of the Kremlin? When we got inside Nazism at the conclusion of the last war, we found how terrible it was. We found it was on the verge of collapse. To assume now that the only conclusion is war is quite unjustified. The American people will not accept war to correct evils that exist like those in your country, but it is important to stand for the right, to work for the right, to not be afraid. I can't tell you how Korea can be united anymore than you could foresee twenty-five years ago how Korea could be free. But Korea was free. It is up to us to keep pressures on. The other side will crack. I don't think it is necessary for me to say that a Korea condemned to partition and perpetuity is something we would not like to see. Mr. President, you as a devoted Christian, must agree with me that there are things that happen for the right that cannot be foreseen at the present time but they will happen without resort to a terrible worldwide global atomic war.

President Rhee said that he was not here particularly to demand more military aid. We are here like one family. We are here to see how we can agree on some plan, to agree to work out together our problems. I do not wish to embarrass you, Mr. President, or anyone. I know that you want to solve the Korean problems by peaceful means. Of that I am aware. There are two opinions on this problem. One that says we must stand still and do it peacefully. The other that says we should stand for war. Our desire is to have a heart-to-heart conference as two friends and two best allies. We will tell you frankly, Mr. President, of our hopes and where we stand. We are not asking for you to decide right away but if we are mistaken, we want to have it corrected. We have been patient so far. Our people in the north were crying for us to help them. We heard their crying but we kept quiet. We did not act. Now we no more can hear that crying. Their children have been sent to Manchuria. Many of our people in the north have been slain. We want to know how we can save these people in the north. This doesn't mean that we are asking the United States only to send more troops and more weapons. That is not our idea. Suppose we sit tight. Can we keep the Communists from coming down from the north? What are we to do? What are all people who love freedom, who love peace, to do? The moment the Chinese turned to Communism they became our enemies; they became your enemies. Our question now is where will the United States stand. You are the hope of the world. The one world question today is whether the United States -- the leader nation -- will tell the free nations that if they stand up for their freedom against Communism, the United States will help them. There will be no more talk; there will

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be no more appeasement.' We will all stand and work together. That is what the world is crying for today. That is the way we can unite for freedom. Our people have fought and sacrificed side by side with your people's sons. Our people and your people's sons have laid down their lives in my country. They died believing that in doing so they were making this world safe for democracy. We must think of tomorrow. The young men of America must think of tomorrow. This is a solemn moment and I beg you, Mr. President, to think of it seriously. Think of the future. Let us know what you will do and where your country will stand before I go away.

The President said: Mr. President, you are asking us to think seriously about these matters. I assure you we think about them all the time, in every meeting that we have -- in our Cabinet meetings, in our meetings of the National Security Council, in the meetings with our leaders of Congress. What you are in effect suggesting is that there can be no peace in the world until the head of the Communist octopus is destroyed. That means that Russia is destroyed. That raises the question of how to marshal our great power, how to marshal it to deliberately go to war. The free nations have never gone to war deliberately -- they cannot. Surprise is important in war, but the free nations have a handicap because they cannot act as dictator nations. They cannot take advantage of this surprise. Mr. President, one thing is worse than winning any war -- that's losing it. There is no disposition in America at any time to belittle the Republic of Korea but when you say that we should deliberately plunge into war, let me tell you that if war comes, it will be horrible. Atomic war will destroy civilization. It will destroy our cities. There will be millions of people dead. War today is unthinkable with the weapons which we have at our command. If the Kremlin and Washington ever lock up in a war, the results are too horrible to contemplate. I can't even imagine them. But we must keep strong. We must try to repulse aggression by united action. We couldn't go into Indochina because we would be supporting the French. We can't be imperialists and the Asians didn't want us to go in. I assure you that we think about these things continuously and as seriously as you do. The kind of war that I am talking about, if carried out, would not save democracy. Civilization would be ruined, and those nations and persons that survived would have to have strong dictators over them just to feed the people who were left. That is why we are opposed to war.

President Rhee then said: Suppose we had a plan that would not risk world war but would provide the unification of Korea. We have certain ideas on this subject. We would like to keep it a secret but we have in our heads certain things that we can do to unify Korea. If you would help me to do these things, I would be very glad to show and talk about these plans with anyone you would designate.

(Cont'd)

AMERICAN-KOREAN TALKS (Cont'd)
Tuesday, July 27, 1954

The President said: I would like you to give to our people every single plan you have for unification. You must not assume that because we are opposed to global war we are lacking in sympathy for you and your country. We will listen to every feasible plan -- any plan just so long as it is fair and just, decent and right, and has a chance of success.

That concluded the preliminary remarks and Secretary Dulles then asked President Rhee if he would like to discuss briefly now the question of the ROK armed forces.

President Rhee said he would and continued: We have been for an increase in our forces. To the north of us our enemies have been digging, have been increasing their air fields and their air force, yet our hands have been tied. It is necessary for us, therefore, to have a stronger force to keep our enemies from breaking through our lines. Let me repeat what I have said before. The United Nations forces in my country are uncertain why they are now there. The English and the French troops see that their governments' stands are uncertain. They don't know where their governments stand, and consequently their soldiers' morale is weakened. This influences the soldiers of other nations. I have no heart to ask the UN forces to stay in my country against their wishes and fight for us. Unless we are going to stay together, to line up together, there is no reason for them being there. That is another reason why we must know the policy of the United States.

Specifically, we need more divisions, more air and more sea forces. Let me tell you why. In 1948 General Roberts came to see me. I told him at that time that we needed more tanks and 200,000 more trained soldiers. I was told at that time that such a demand was outrageous, that the Korean economy could not stand it. I was told that tanks in Asia were no good. I was told that the Reds would never come down south -- but in 1950 they came south. So, that being our experience, we need and want larger forces. The Chinese have a million men to the north of us in addition to the North Korean army. If we want successfully to defend our lines, we must have a sufficient number of trained troops. We have started our National Guard system and have 1,600,000 men trained. We need to keep up the genius, the training and the organization of fighting men which you showed us how to get.

At this point Secretary Dulles suggested that it would be a good idea if the military advisors to President Rhee met with Secretary Wilson and his advisors. He said that he did not think that these discussions would need to involve the President or himself in their initial stages, but he thought it was the best thing to do at the present time. The President

(Cont'd)

added that he thought economic discussions should go on simultaneously with these military talks. Dulles agreed to this as did President Rhee and Dulles added that there were two aspects of the economic talks -- (1) Economic reconstruction of the country and (2) the Korean budget which was part and parcel of the military problem.

With that, the talks adjourned.

July 22, 1954.

EYES ONLY - ~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Winston

I have been thinking over some of the conversations we had during your recent visit, particularly those dealing with our joint pronouncement on the principles and purposes which will guide our international behavior. I have in mind also your confidential statement that within a reasonable time you want to shift the responsibility of the Premiership to other shoulders -- one reason being that you wish to give to your successor a chance to establish himself politically before the next elections.

Considering these two matters together, I am certain that you must have a very deep and understandable desire to do something special and additional in your remaining period of active service that will be forever recognized as a milestone in the world's tortuous progress toward a just and lasting peace. Nothing else could provide such a fitting climax to your long and brilliant service to your sovereign, your country and the world.

I am sure that some such thought of your conscious or subconscious mind must be responsible for your desire to meet Malenkov and to explore, so far as is possible, the purposes of his heart and the designs of his brain.

As you know, while I have not been able to bring myself to believe wholeheartedly in the venture, I most earnestly pray that you may develop something good out of what seems to me the bleakest of prospects. This I say not primarily because of my deep affection and respect for an old and valued friend and

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NR 84-236 #3
BY DJH DATE 9/24/85

the satisfaction I would take in such a personal triumph of yours, but because the world so desperately needs to be strengthened in hope and faith and confidence that anyone who would not pray for the success of your venture would indeed be wicked.

Having said this, I must also say that because of my utter lack of confidence in the reliability and integrity of the men in the Kremlin and my feeling that you may be disappointed in your present hopes, my mind has been turning toward an exploration of other possibilities by which you could still give to the world something inspiring before you lay down your official responsibilities. It should be something that would so well serve the cause in which we believe that it would indeed be considered one of your finest contributions.

Another factor to be considered is that in far too many areas the Kremlin is pre-empting the right to speak for the small nations of the world. We are falsely pictured as the exploiters of people, the Soviets as their champion.

I suggest to you a thoughtful speech on the subject of the rights to self-government, so vigorously supported in our recent joint communique.

At first glance, this seems a thorny nettle to grasp. But I believe that by looking closely we can find that this is not necessarily so.

In our conversations, we agreed that in a number of areas people are not yet ready for self-rule and that any attempt to make them now responsible for their own governing would be to condemn them to lowered standards of life and probably to communistic domination. At the same time

time, we must never allow the world to believe that we are ready to abandon our stated purposes merely because of this obvious, negative, truth.

Colonialism is on the way out as a relationship among peoples. The sole question is one of time and method. I think we should handle it so as to win adherents to Western aims.

We know that there is abroad in the world a fierce and growing spirit of nationalism. Should we try to dam it up completely, it would, like a mighty river, burst through the barriers and could create havoc. But again, like a river, if we are intelligent enough to make constructive use of this force, then the result, far from being disastrous, could redound greatly to our advantage, particularly in our struggle against the Kremlin's power.

To make use of the spirit of nationalism, we must show for it a genuine sympathy; we must prove that the obstacles that now prevent self-government in certain regions genuinely concern the free world and engage our earnest purpose to work for their elimination. This you and I stated in our joint communique. But to make it a real and vital thing in the lives of so many peoples throughout the world, we ought, I think, to make the whole matter a subject of more detailed explanation both as to objectives and as to methods for attaining them.

A speech on the matter -- and no other could so well do it as you -- should deal with the need for education and announce the cooperative purpose of great nations in the Western World to bring educational opportunities to all peoples we are able to reach.

The talk would not, of course, ignore the economic requirements of independent existence and would certainly dwell at length upon the advantages of voluntary agreements and associations in order to promote the freest and most fruitful kind of commerce. There would have to be discussed the burdensome responsibilities of self-rule; internal and external security; proper systems for the administration of justice; the promotion of health and the general welfare.

Finally, it seems to me that such a talk should announce a specific hope or aim in terms of the time limit for the attainment of announced objectives. Possibly it might be said that our two nations plan to undertake every kind of applicable program to insure that within a space of twenty-five years (or by some other agreed upon, definite, date), all peoples will have achieved the necessary political, cultural and economic standards to permit the attainment of their goals.

If you could then say that twenty-five years from now, every last one of the colonies (excepting military bases) should have been offered a right to self-government and determination, you would electrify the world. More than this, you could be certain that not a single one of them would, when the time came, take advantage of the offer of independence. Each would cling more tightly to the mother country and be a more valuable part thereof.

Equally important with this particular announcement would be the outline of the program we propose jointly to undertake to help these nations achieve this level of progress.

The kind of talk that I am thinking of would seek to put this whole matter in such a light as to gain us friends -- to be positive rather than negative. The attitude should be that we recognize great difficulties, some of which will take time to overcome, but that we know the job can be done.

Of course, in developing such a subject, one would want to contrast, if only by passing reference, this great purpose and development with the practice of the communists in Eastern Europe and wherever their evil power reaches. A good bit of cold war campaigning could be carried on in such a talk without ever making that particular objective an obvious one. For the same reason, reference could be made again to the plan for making nuclear science serve the peaceful interests of all nations, particularly in those areas where people are starved for adequate power.

I long to find a theme which is dynamic and gripping, and which our two countries can espouse together. In this way, we can exercise the world leadership to which the communists aspire. Also by working together for concrete constructive goals, we can cement our relationship in a way which is only possible if there is fellowship in deeds. We found that fellowship in war, and we must equally try to find it in peace.

The theme I outline seems to me to be the one which best fills the need. It is, however, not a theme which the United States can develop alone without seeming to put the United States into opposition to Britain, which is the very result we do not want. Therefore, I bespeak your cooperation and indeed your initiative in opening what could be a great new chapter in history.

EYES ONLY - TOP SECRET

The Prime Minister - 6.

It seems to me that to say anything more in this letter would merely be repetitive or redundant. I am sending this through the mails rather than by cable because I want no other to see it except you and me.

With warm personal regard,

As ever

Ike

The Rt. Hon.
Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
The Prime Minister,
London.

EYES ONLY - TOP SECRET

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Note for files

May 29, 1954.

President approved assignment of Lieutenant General Bryan
As superintendent of the United States Military Academy

and

That the position be designated as a three-star assignment under Section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act for the period of this officer's incumbency ONLY.

Note: The word only is the key word; the President is against designation of position as three-star job; he tried to prevent it.

Filed under Army.

DDE/acw

APRIL 27, 1954.

The situation at Dien Bien Phu looks a bit brighter than it has for the last ten days. Apparently there has been some re-supply of ammunition and of food, but so far as I know, the difficult problem of the care of the wounded has not been alleviated.

There has likewise been some evidence of a resurgence of French courage and determination. We just received a request for some perforated steel plate for two airfields and for some additional supplies of P.O.L. (Petroleum, Oil, Lubricants). They want also a few experts in the laying of steel plate. In addition, they want a small quantity of earth-moving machines.

I have directed expeditious evaluation of our resources and of our legal authority also to comply with the requests at once. The Under Secretary of State is following this up and will let me know the result.

* * * *

Latest reports from Foster Dulles indicate that the British have taken a very definite stand against any collective conversations looking toward the development of an anti-Communist coalition in South East Asia. Moreover, Eden has apparently gone to the Geneva Conference under strict instructions to press earnestly for a "cease fire" in Indo-China, possibly with complete indifference to the complex decisions that the French and the Viet Namese will have to make. The only reason that we can visualize for such action is that the British

are afraid that if the fighting continues we -- and possibly other countries -- might become involved and so tend to increase the danger, in the British opinion, of starting World War III.

The attitude of Britain in this respect is bitterly resented by Australia and New Zealand. It is entirely possible that these two countries will approach the United States separately to request that in company with them -- and possibly with the Philippines, Thailand, France and Indo-China -- we form a coalition to the complete exclusion of the British. This would be a very tough one for us, but I think that I would go along with the idea because I believe that the British government is showing a woeful unawareness of the risks we run in that region.

May 11, 1954.

~~SECRET~~

Secretary Wilson called me to ask me about a report that the Mundt Investigating Committee had requested the Army to provide to the Committee the names of all military personnel who had any connection with the so-called Peress case. Later questioning developed that he was not certain whether Senator McCarthy had asked for this information or whether the Committee as a whole had done so.

The purpose of Mr. Wilson's call was to seek my advice as to the wisdom of giving this kind of information to the Committee. It appears that Secretary Stevens had already tentatively agreed to provide the information, but that General Ridgway violently objected on the ground that to give away this kind of information and to establish a practice of subjecting officers to cross-examination and virtual persecution by Congressional Committees would practically destroy discipline in the Army.

I disagree with this rather extreme view taken by General Ridgway and I feel that this particular case has to be handled strictly on its merits. Of these I know nothing. I have not followed the hearings either in the press or by television or radio; I have no knowledge whatsoever of the connection between the so-called Peress case and the charges that have been apparently flung back and forth between McCarthy and the Army.

My own belief is that the Army would be well advised to provide every possible bit of informtion in this case where the security of the country and efficient administration will permit. They must not be in the position of appearing to "cover up."

Two or three days after Secretary Stevens had the famous "secret" meeting with the Republican members of this Committee, he came to my office. On that occasion I gave him one piece of advice, which to my mind is still sound. I told him, " Admit that the handling of the Peress case was bungled in the Army. Tell the entire truth in connection with the affair and hold back no information unless the security of the country might be involved in some way. Along with these two things stand upon your rights; demand the treatment that should be accorded to an American in a responsible position, and if you are not accorded this kind of courtesy and respectful treatment, do not attend the hearings until you are guaranteed this kind of treatment.."

July 20, 1954.

Dear Aksel:

For one long weekend during our projected stay in Denver, I should like very much to have some of my friends come out to visit me for some golf, fishing and bridge. I would hope they could stay long enough so that -- if you approve -- we could take the men for a day's fishing to Fraser. My thought would be that we could reach there about noon one day and return to Denver the evening of the next. The number of guests I have in mind would be four or five.

What do you think of the idea?

Possibly they would bring their wives with them and all would stay at the Brown. If you agree I could suggest to them the periods 2nd to 6th of September inclusive, the 9th to 13th, or the 16th to the 20th. The people I am thinking of are: Cliff Roberts, Bill Robinson, Slats and Priscilla Slater, and Pete and Nettie Jones. I might like also to ask Barry Leithead and his wife.

If you think well of the plan, let me know when you can, so that I can find out from my friends what might be their most convenient date, and this would, in turn, allow me to make the necessary reservations at the Brown.

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen,
1711 California Street,
Denver, Colorado.

July 20, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Swede:

For a number of years I have been serving in posts that were considered by the press as possible sources of news. Consequently, I have become used to inaccurate reporting -- I think it is not too much to say that, without checking, I believe no story in a newspaper that involves thoughts, ideas or quotations. I do like to read editorials merely to find out what editors are thinking about and what they believe that America is thinking about. Here, too, I am frequently disappointed by the apparent ignorance of the facts underlying some opinion or conviction expressed by the writer.

With your last letter you enclosed an editorial having to do with the dam that is under consideration for construction in Dinosaur National Park. The statement is made that the place will be ruined for use by the public; that its scenic beauty will be forever lost.

Now I have never visited the area and so I don't want to appear to be as positive of the correctness of the views I express as was the writer of the editorial you sent. But I can't help wondering whether he bases his own opinion on a personal visit and experience or on what somebody else has said.

In any event, the records show that last year, five hundred Americans visited the affected area. I am not going to try to express this figure in terms of percentage of 160 million people, but if you have time to figure it out, you will not be impressed by its size. I am told that erection of the dam, with the roads leading thereto and the existence on the artificial lake of a reasonable number of suitable boats, will make the area truly accessible to travelers. It is believed that the number of visitors will jump from a figure of five hundred to many thousands, and I am further informed that the lake waters will conceal so little of what is now visible as to be unnoticeable to anyone except a crank. Possibly I am misinformed, but I venture that the reports I have are as accurate as those on which the editorialist based his opinion.

He said the principal purpose of the dam was reclamation. It is not. He even suggested that atomic power would make dams and power projects useless. Someday perhaps they will. But at this moment such a statement does not appear to me to be very potent as an argument.

As for the man who wrote the high tariff pamphlet, I hear these arguments all the time.

If it were possible to erect barriers against the trade of particular countries and to encourage trade from others, I could certainly favor some high tariffs. But this is not practicable both because of the existence of the "most favored nation clause" in our treaties and because in actual practice it would scarcely be enforceable.

Without going further afield, let us consider for just a moment the case of Mexico. We are her greatest customer; she must sell to us or her standard of living will go markedly down from even the low level at which it now exists. Already in that country there is a strong communist leaning among certain groups. Included among those individuals with such leanings is one of the most popular men in Mexico, ex-President Cardenas. If we erect barriers against Mexican trade, I know that the possibility of her turning communist would mount rapidly. Our border with Mexico runs from Brownsville to the Pacific Ocean, and it is almost totally unguarded. The "wetback" problem arose out of the fact that we simply cannot provide the means to prevent Mexicans from going back and forth across the border, almost at will. If that country should turn communist, and without considering all the other evil consequences that would follow in the wake of such an event, just think of the job that we would have in closing that border tightly. The financial outlay alone would be colossal.

As of now we do not take too seriously any direct threat from Mexico. She is a weak country. But let her once form a partnership with Moscow and it takes no great imagination at all to see what would happen.

I have taken this one simple example to show that people ignore pertinent facts when they center their attention exclusively upon local matters. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that every

domestic problem of any moment must, before it can be properly solved, be examined critically against the background of our international situation. This is what so many of the after dinner speakers forget.

There are a number of things on which we should possibly have higher tariffs than we do now. But the problem may not be solved merely through consideration of local "prosperity" but on its effect upon practical cooperation among us and our international friends.

Of course I agree with the argument of the author that to throw our gates open now to "free trade" would be disastrous. But I might end this part of my letter by merely saying that anyone whose business and profits depend upon high protective tariffs is not, by any stretch of the imagination, a rugged individualist. He is just as much a kept man as is anyone who lives upon any other form of subsidy from the people of the United States.

Frankly, I think it almost idiotic to attempt any discussion of the tariff in a few paragraphs; the subject is so complex and intricate that the best that can be evolved in a short time is a few expletives, slogans and aphorisms.

When last I wrote to you, I talked something of Indo-China. That battle is now being waged as much in Geneva as in the rice paddies of the Red Delta. In neither place are the French doing well. But one bright spot in the picture is that Mendes-France has turned out to be much more of a man than most people predicted. The next few days should determine what we are now up against in that area. I keep in close touch with the situation because I can imagine developments in Geneva that would make me go on the air with explanations to the people.

Congressional leaders still hope to adjourn by July 31st, but I must say that to me the prospects look very bleak. My own feeling is that I want them to go just as quickly as they will give me the great bulk of the program recommended to them for enactment. Already we know that there are certain items on which they won't act at this session or upon which they have acted unfavorably. But they still could make a very brilliant and fine record if they would just get going; and after all, I have to have something to fight about next session.

In the armed services I have been having a struggle with some of the civilian leadership. Whenever there comes up the subject of morale, some of my associates bring up calculations, in terms of percentages, of the disadvantages suffered by the armed services in the matter of pay. The answer they have is to "increase the armed services pay 5%." Such generalizations make me furious. For a long time I have preached such things for the armed services as:

a. Automatic increase in living allowances, based upon proper "norms."

b. Assurance to all career personnel of adequate quarters and, above all, adequate medical care for their dependents, under all circumstances.

c. Adequate survivors' benefits and pensions for dependents -- whether active or retired.

d. More stable personnel policies to avoid the incessant moving around of families that now takes place because of some academic idea as to what constitutes a satisfactory "career."

When they get these things done, I am ready to examine the salary scales, but as of now I believe that, except possibly for junior officers, the salary scale is not half as important as the matters I have just mentioned.

You have probably read something in your newspapers about the struggle I am having with the fanatical supporters of TVA. The proposal I have made might be challenged on the possible basis of violation of the letter of the law. But I believe that so far as logic and common sense are concerned, the proposal offers a good temporary solution to a problem that grows more difficult day by day. The facts are:

a. TVA is an existing fact, and there should be no disposition to destroy it or damage it.

b. Through TVA, supported in some part at least, by the taxes of the entire country, the Tennessee Valley area has available cheap power. Consequently, industries from other regions are showing a tendency to move into the Tennessee Valley so as to take advantage of these prices for power. Naturally, this arouses a fierce resentment on the part of competing industrialists and all the informed tax payers in other areas.

c. Because of the growing demand for power in the Tennessee region, there is now a shortage which must be supplied from somewhere.

d. The Federal Government, through the Atomic Energy Commission, is a great consumer of TVA power.

e. Consequently, the TVA fanatics assert that the Federal Government has the obligation of supplying this power.

f. Already the power potential of the streams in the region has been developed, and steam plants have been built by the Federal Government to firm up the water power of the dams already constructed. All further development must be by steam; already one-half of the power being produced is from steam plants.

With these facts at hand, the questions that arise are: "Is there any limit to the number of steam plants that the Federal Government should build in the region? Should the Federal Government, having built up the system to its existing extent, now require that the locality provide for itself any additional power that it needs?"

Admittedly, it has been extremely difficult to dig out all the pertinent facts. It is for this reason that, to head TVA, I have been desperately searching for a man who is experienced in hydraulic engineering and who is completely free from any political or ideological bias of any kind. I have finally hit upon a man whose entire life has been spent in the engineering profession and who has never been connected with politics in any way. I shall send his name soon to the Senate. The only instructions I am giving him are that he is to find out the facts and report to me on an objective basis; otherwise, he is merely to run the TVA as honestly and efficiently as he knows how, and make his recommendations to the Congress and to me based upon what he believes to be the best interests of the country.

But in the meantime we have the need for power. And if the Federal Government does not build the requested steam plants (located, incidentally, way out on the periphery of the region, at West Memphis), then the Atomic Energy Commission must purchase its power from private industry or the power shortage will merely grow more aggravated,

This is what I propose.

The reason that no private individual or municipality in the area can now build plants and distribute power, is that all the TVA contracts contain a clause giving to the TVA a monopoly.

It seems a strange thing when, in America, there is bitterly opposed a governmental proposal that seeks no more than practical opportunity in which to take a look to see what we are doing in some of these projects that bring the Federal Government into every facet and phase of our lives.

In permitting the incessant growth of the Federal Government, we have already drifted a long way from the philosophy of Jefferson. While he was not necessarily always right, he did have sense enough to know that if Federal authority should be extended throughout the country, through various subterfuges of corporations, authorities, loans and grants, it would eventually stifle the individual freedom that our government was designed to protect and preserve.

This whole case reminds me of how much time a President has to spend in resisting pressure groups -- each organized to gain for its members some advantage through Federal law or to make it possible for them to dig deep into the Federal treasury. At first blush it would not seem difficult to champion the cause of all the people against any particular segment thereof. But when you add up all the segments that have special interests in some kind of Federal preferment, the picture does not look so rosy. You might try listing them for yourself.

One of the things we need most in this country today is a general rainfall of about two inches over the entire country, and falling softly and gently over a period of about a week. If you can arrange this, you will make some of my troubles far less acute.

Give my love to Ibby and the family,

As ever,

/s/ Ike

P.S. This is really -- in spite of its length -- only a miniature of a day's worries - problems - etc.

D.

Captain E. E. Hazlett
109 Boundary Street
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

July 20, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Chyn:

In the middle of your letter you said you would be specific. But except for a hasty reference to "social security" you did not do so.

Perhaps a life such as I lead tends to place too high a value on opinions and recommendations directed toward specific projects. I have no doubt that being a bit on the pragmatic side by inclination, I possibly become more so as I find my day absorbed by conferences, discussions, arguments, and even connivance -- all of which are directed at some specific item of governmental purpose or effort.

You used the term "radical Republican" but you didn't define it. You call Lincoln a radical, but every bit of reading I have done on his life convinces me that in many ways he was the greatest compromiser and the most astute master of expediency that we have known. Now, of course, this agrees with my definition of "radical" but from what I can gather from reading your letter, not with yours. I believe that the true radical is the fellow who is standing in the middle and battling both extremes.

You decry the teachings of Rousseau and I must say that I share your dislike for the man's writings, although obviously I have not read him as deeply or thoroughly as you have. I waded through his initial essay, called, I think, "Origin of Inequalities Among Men," and read also through the six books on "The Social Contract."

Personal and Confidential

To me it is useless to read about Rousseau unless first you read something of his life. He seems to me to be a bundle of contradictions -- a sort of frustrated man who was constantly changing professions and localities through fear or similar motive; but who discovered that he had a considerable facility in dealing with abstractions.

He read a number of ancient philosophers and historians and from this reading began to picture "the world as it ought to be."

While I never thought about it before, it is entirely possible that his writings have had a far greater influence with our so-called "intelligensia" than would seem reasonable. By the way, did you ever hear that definition of a member of the intelligensia that runs, "One who uses more words than necessary to tell more than he knows."

In any event, I have to deal with the tax system and how the government can derive from the economy the needed revenue, yet doing the least damage to that economy. I have to battle people who want to run the government without appearing to be taxing the great mass of the voters.

I have to deal with the TVA and with the people who believe that any attempt to place a limit on the responsibility of the Federal government in building additional power plants in the Tennessee Valley is reactionary, if not criminal. I have to fight against people who want to increase price supports for farm products, but who have no plan for managing the resulting surpluses except, I suppose, dumping them in the ocean.

I have to combat those who want every wage adjustment in the huge Federal services to be on a flat, across-the-board, basis. This worship of the mediocre pervades everything. It is a potent influence because it appeals to the most voters.

In my former letter, I think I must have misused the word "security" when I referred to the existence of free land in the 19th century. Of course that land did not necessarily mean security of body, but it did constitute a reserve of hope. I find myself in enthusiastic agreement with your rebellion against the reduction of every value, every incentive to the materialistic. If man is only an educated mule, we should eliminate him and turn the earth back to the birds and the fishes and the monkeys.

But the very fact that man is a spiritual thing makes it impossible for any durable governmental system to ignore hordes of people who through no fault of their own suddenly find themselves poverty stricken, and far from being able to maintain their families at decent levels, cannot even provide sustenance. Mass production has wrought great things in the world, but it has created social problems that cannot be possibly met under ideas that were probably logical and sufficient in 1800.

What I mean by the "Middle of the Road" is that course that preserves the greatest possible initiative, freedom and independence of soul and body to the individual, but that

Personal and Confidential

General Chynoweth - 4.

does not hesitate to use government to combat cataclysmic economic disasters which can, in some instances, be even more terrible than convulsions of nature.

As ever,

Brigadier General Bradford G. Chynoweth,
832 San Luis Road,
Berkeley 7,
California.

Personal and Confidential

DDE Personal Diary Jan.-Nov. 1954
(2)

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9. Diary Entry	re meeting with Senators on appt. matter Opened per 81-16, RS 7/9/81 (1 pp)	3/31/54	C

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April 26, 1954.

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

Dear Al:

I am most appreciative of your letter. While I had some secondhand reports of your feeling that the French leaders had practically abdicated, I had not before known of your personal views with respect to the astonishing proposal for unilateral American intervention in Indo-China. Your adverse opinion exactly parallels mine.

As you know, you and I started more than three years ago trying to convince the French that they could not win the Indo-China war and particularly could not get real American support in that region unless they would unequivocally pledge independence to the Associated States upon the achievement of military victory. Along with this -- indeed as a corollary to it -- this Administration has been arguing that no Western power can go to Asia militarily, except as one of a concert of powers, which concert must include local Asiatic peoples.

To contemplate anything else is to lay ourselves open to the charge of imperialism and colonialism or -- at the very least -- of objectionable paternalism. Even, therefore, if we could by some sudden stroke assure the saving of the Dien Bien Phu garrison, I think that under the conditions proposed by the French the free world would lose more than it would gain. Neither the British nor the French would now agree with the coalition idea -- though for widely differing reasons. Consequently, we have had to stand by while the tactical situation has grown worse and worse. Now, unless there should be a sudden

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

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NLE 76-62, #34B
By: LCJ Date: 1-11-77

development of discouragement on the part of the enemy, it looks as if Dien Bien Phu could scarcely survive. (Not that I, either as a local or a theatre commander, would ever agree to this. I believe that as long as the garrison can get food and ammunition, it can hold out. Of course it is not difficult to imagine conditions under which such re-supply would become impossible.)

One of the great difficulties that the French seem to have these days is the inability of its government to make up its mind as to what to do in any given set of circumstances. Ever since 1945 France has been unable to decide whether she most fears Russia or Germany. As a consequence, her policies in Europe have been nothing but confusion; starts and stops; advances and re-treats! She wants still to be considered a world power, but is entirely unready to make the sacrifices necessary to sustain such a position. She prefers to limit her sacrifices and so, finally, she is bound to be shown up, as in Indo-China, as incapable of doing anything important by herself.

The result of this indecision has been tragic for her. She has been losing at one and the same time both her position as a world power and the sympathy and respect of free peoples.

For those of us who have recognized and admired the basic virtues of the great mass of Frenchmen, this spectacle has been saddening indeed. It seems incredible that a nation which had only the help of a tiny British Army when it turned back the German flood in 1914 and withstood the gigantic 1916 attacks at Verdun could nowbe reduced to the point that she cannot produce

Personal and ~~Confidential~~

a few hundred technicians to keep planes flying properly in Indo-China.

I believe the difficulty is largely a matter of spirit; unfortunately there is no one in sight who seems to have the capability of reversing the trend toward pessimism, defeatism and dejection. As you will remember, you and I once thought that Pleven could possibly do it -- now you report that he seems to be one of the most emphatic in proclaiming French futility.

The only hope is to produce a new and inspirational leader -- and I do not mean one that is 6 feet 5 and who considers himself to be, by some miraculous biological and transmigrative process, the offspring of Clemenceau and Jeanne d'Arc.

Maybe, if you learn to speak French, you might qualify! I could get you a suit of nice shiny white armor!

In any event, it is all very frustrating and discouraging, but I do believe as follows:

(a). That the loss of Dien Bien Phu does not necessarily mean the loss of the Indo-China war.

(b). The heroic exploits of the French garrison (which are all the more wonderful in view of the weak support they have had from Paris) should be glorified and extolled as indicative of the French character and determination.

(c) We should all (United States, France, Thailand, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, et al)

begin conferring at once on means of successfully stopping the Communist advances in Southeast Asia.

(d). The plan should include the use of the bulk of the French Army in Indo-China.

(e). The plan should assure freedom of political action to Indo-China promptly upon attainment of victory.

(f). Additional ground forces should come from Asiatic and European troops already in the region.

(g). The general security and peaceful purposes and aims of such a concert of nations should be announced publicly -- as in NATO. Then we possibly wouldn't have to fight.

* * * * *

Augusta was fine, but I had to take a couple of grueling days out for the trip to New York and Kentucky. If you have any specific suggestions for our June encounter, let me know.

Give my love to Grace, and, as always, the best to yourself.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther.

4/27/54

Additional List:

1. Dr. Milton Eisenhower
2. Captain E. E. Hazlett
3. General Gruenther
4. Major John Eisenhower
5. Prime Minister Churchill
6. Edgar Eisenhower
7. Bill Robinson
8. Bernard Baruch
9. George Whitney
10. David Bruce
11. Paul Hoffman
12. Paul Helms
13. Sid Richardson
14. John Cowles
15. Mrs. Gunderson
16. James Conant

Vice President Nixon
John Foster Dulles
George Humphrey
Herbert Brownell
Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby
James Murphy
Leonard Hall
Charles Halleck
Homer Ferguson
Joseph Martin
Everett Dirksen
Senator Potter
Senator Goldwater

Swede.

Talk 61

Indo-china.
Atomic power.
McCarthy & Army.
Brutality in government

In session

M-S-E.

~~Scoop~~ Hazlett
~~Nichols~~
~~Knowles~~ Knowles
John S.D.E.
Edgar
Baruch
Churchill
Robinson
~~Hoge~~ Whitney
David Bruce
~~Hoffman~~
Helms
Richardson
Cowles - Sundaberg.

Adjourned when Congress Not in session, a Joint Session

~~Seaton~~
Nixon
Halleck
Ferguson
Martin
Dirksen
~~Potter~~
Potter
~~B~~ Goldwater

Dulles
Humphrey
Brownell
Hobby
Jim Hagerty
Hall.

April 8, 1954.
dde/acw.

David McDonald (President of the United Steelworkers of America) brought to me a summary of his views on the current economic conditions, together with recommendations for governmental action to head off a depression.

My own opinion of Mr. McDonald is very high. I have used him on two or three confidential studies here in the White House, and have found him to be completely trustworthy and a man of great judgment and common sense.

He had two of his assistants with him in the interview -- I had Dr. Arthur Burns and Sherman Adams. The document is filed under David McDonald and cross-referenced to Economic Conditions, 1954.

Dave recommends a number of "immediate action" projects, each of which would require the expenditure of a great deal of money. Some of his recommendations, particularly in public works, in expanded social security programs, and so on, would constitute nothing more than increasing activity along lines that the Administration has already recommended. Others such as those involving personal tax exemptions, would be in opposition to present Administration policy.

I directed Dr. Burns to take his recommendations under instant study and to call together the Committee that I believe we call the "Committee for Economic Growth." On it are representatives from every interested Department of government. After they have looked over the McDonald Plan, I directed that they bring Dave McDonald to a conference and have a round table

discussion in which each of his proposals is thoroughly examined.

In the meantime I talked to the Secretary of the Treasury in order to develop real pressure on the Federal Reserve Board for loosening credit still further. This is a project strongly supported by Dr. Burns, who believes that bankers have always acted with "too late and too little" in the face of approaching recession. Secretary Humphrey agreed with me and promised to put the utmost pressure on Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve Board in order to get a greater money supply throughout the country.

* * *

At the last Cabinet meeting Dr. Burns reported on the economic situation and reflected much more emphatically than ever before a conviction that we should begin to "do something." I am filing a copy of his suggestions with this memorandum.

* * *

During the week to come I am going to push study and analysis of all the important factors in this problem. I have the feeling that we are about at that place which the aviator would call the "point of no return." From here on I believe it will become clear that we are going one way or the other and I am convinced --

that the dangers of doing nothing are far greater than those of doing too much. By which I mean that everything the government can now do to increase the spending power of the country, both by the individual and the government, will, at least until there is a decided upturn in economic activity, be a good thing.

Only the future will determine whether or not this is a fairly accurate estimate or merely the expression of ignorance.

NOTES ON REMARKS BY DR. ARTHUR BURNS

Cabinet, April 2, 1954

Dr. Burns restated the policy views of the Council of Economic Advisers as presented in January and which included an emphasis on the desirability of preventive action, the need to have coordinated action on several or numerous fronts at the same time, a readiness to act at any moment, a preference for use of non-costly measures at the first signs of deterioration, a readiness to slash taxes if the decline continued, and finally a readiness by the Government to make new jobs through Government expenditures should the decline continue still further. Such activities, however, should be supplementary to rather than competitive with private enterprise. These views remain the basic set of principles of the Council in every respect.

Dr. Burns recalled that there had been a slow, steady decline since last July, that this decline was no longer purely an inventory contraction, that there had been a crack in private spending on goods and services, and that Government spending had declined further than expected. Even though there were favorable factors such as the strength of the financial market and the leveling off of unemployment, the Council felt that the following steps ought be taken immediately:

(a) Federal Reserve Bank authorities should act to provide more abundant and cheaper credit, and private banks and insurance companies should be stimulated to the same end,

(b) The Treasury ought during the next several months refinance Government bonds on the basis of a very short maturity,

(c) Regulations governing Veterans Administration housing loans ought be changed to stimulate home repair and modernization and installation of home appliances,

(d) The Internal Revenue Bureau ought repay claims of over-assessment immediately rather than await the adjudication (some $140 million involved).

(e) Consultation with the State Governors should be undertaken to accelerate public works projects and obtain cooperation generally in carrying out the Administration's economic program,

(f) Pending cases before Government agencies which involve public utilities construction programs ought be decided at the earliest possible moment.

At the conclusion of the discussion Dr. Burns pointed to a unique feature of this contraction created by the fact that business plant expansion and

construction contracts remain as high or are higher than in July, 1953, despite nine months of general economic decline. This feature seemed to result from confidence of the people that the Government is both committed and able to maintain the stability of the economy simultaneously with its basic belief in private enterprise. The delicacy of such a factor suggests extreme concern as to what might happen if confidence were weakened by any indication that the Administration was timid or impotent in dealing with this subject.

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DDE/acw

MARCH 31, 1954.

Knowland and members of the Senate are arguing for the appointment of Mark Trice to the job of Comptroller General; all the House members are arguing for Congressman Sterling Cole. My own limited knowledge of the two would indicate that Cole is much the better man, but I rather think that the Senate leaders are going to raise a storm about the matter.

My confidence in the Senate's wisdom and disinterestedness in the appointment is somewhat shaken by the fact that they are urging the appointment of Dean West to the job of Librarian for the Congressional Library. This is obviously a recommendation based on politics -- but since the Library is considered an adjunct to the Congress rather than part of the Executive Department, I assume that I have to give way to their recommendations. The scientific and learned societies of the United States will probably be outraged.

In any event, Knowland, Millikin and Ferguson are coming to have breakfast with me tomorrow morning to plead the case of Trice. I feel that the three Republican leaders of Congress (if they have any comprehension whatsoever of leadership) would have something better to do than to spend their time in petty patronage problems.

March 5, 1954.

President dictated following notes on matters discussed with Senator Dirksen at breakfast yesterday. To be oonsidered in connection with Senator Dirksen's memo, attached.

1. Discussion was to effect that Senator Dirksen would try to influence Republican members on McCarthy committee to observe proper procedures.

2. Have written memorandum to Attorney General to get in touch with Senator Dirksen on the matter of closing out our alien property operations.

3. I told Streeter Flynn I would like to see him in the Senate.

4. I advised Senator Dirksen to make date with Tom Stephens to bring Senator Langer in to breakfast some morning soon.

5. I told Senator Dirksen that the White House was neutral in Republican primaries, including that one in New Jersey.

6. I told the Senator that I knew that a number of Republicans were advocating Carbaugh, but that no final decision had been reached.

7. Already accomplished.

8. President will call Bedell Smith.

9. I will talk to Jack McCloy about this matter.

10. Have called Secretary Kyes on this matter and he is contacting Senator Williams.

February 26, 1954.

The President was "fretted" about the following things during the day:

1. The Bricker Amendment.

2. Wet-backs.

3. McCarthy

4. Federal Aid to Education.

He dictated briefly:

1. The Bricker Amendment, while it has been rendered largely innocuous, may pass with the so-called George provision in it and this, which deals with Executive Agreements, I may have to oppose unless its language is greatly modified.

2. The wet-backs are causing difficulties in our relations with Mexico.

3. McCarthy is grabbing the headlines and making the people believe that he is driving the Administration out of Washington.

4. Finally, a number of bills have been introduced in the Senate, some with the support of a Republican or two, to provide for school buildings throughout the country.

This is another method by which to embarrass the Administration which believes in maximum decentralization. The job is to determine those localities that really cannot afford proper education facilities for the population and to help those out with Federal funds. The proposals now before the Senate are really an all out grab under the still plausible theory that anything you get from the Federal government is for free.

DDE/acw

February 10, 1954.

Ambassador Kempner (Brazil) called on me and said that strangely enough the small farmers who raise coffee in Brazil are not getting the benefit of the present high prices in coffee, and have been led to believe (by their own particular brand of demagoguery) that the operations of a bunch of speculators in New York are tending to price their product out of the market and without any benefit at all to them.

The report merely provokes the observation that here we have a unique phenomenon -- that the people of two countries are each being convinced that the wickedness of the public in the other country is responsible for economic disorder in their own.

Incidentally, he told me that in view of the prices coffee is bringing in Brazil (around 70¢) that a considerable part of the present prices in America must be due to some kind of speculative activity. He thinks the Federal Trade Commission will uncover some definite facts on this.

TELEPHONE CALLS
2/8/54

I telephoned to the Secretary of Defense to tell him of Chairman Saltonstall's anxiety about the plan for sending 200 technicians into Indo China. Chairman Saltonstall says that the opposition in the Senate Committee is so great that it may effect appropriations for the area. He believes this opposition would diminish if there were an unequivocal statement on the part of the Administration that the technicians will be removed from Indo China by June 15th, regardless of French capacity to meet the requirement.

I instructed Mr. Wilson to devise the necessary plan, even if it meant the hiring of technicians under the Aid Program to replace the Air Force technicians in Indo China.

Mr. Wilson said that he had one or two other ideas to explore, but that he would communicate with Senator Saltonstall as soon as practicable to give him the assurances he seeks. dde/acw

DDE handwritten notes, week of Feb. 7th, 1954:

"Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof."

An intriguing phrase -- it rings in the ears almost as if we could hear Patrick Henry's immortal call to liberty or death. Merely to claim this resounding slogan as our own gives us a feeling of superiority over the demagogues, the jingoes, the tyrants who thrive in the ignorance of others and employ curtains of iron or of oratory to deepen and prolong that ignorance. We thrill ourselves by our own insistence on academic freedom -- the teacher's right to knowledge and his privilege of imparting his own interpretations thereof. We point with pride to American schools from primary to graduate level and, comparing them to institutions of learnin g in Prague, Budapest, and Moscow, we emphasize the extent and scope of our freedoms and the enrichment of human life deriving therefrom.

We are proud of our guarantees of freedom in thought and speech and worship. Of such value are all these things to us that, unconsciously, we are guilty of one of the greatest errors that ignorance can make -- we assume that our standard of values is shared by all other humans in the world.

We are not sufficiently informed.

Probably have more need for education than any other.

21 P. O. W.'s chose Communism.

Farm problems

Foreign problems.

DDE/acw
1/18/54

Retyped, 1/31/54, hew

In two more days I complete my first year as President. As I look back on my hopes of a year ago, I have mixed feelings. In some instances progress has been greater, associations more agreeable, and problems really easier than I had anticipated. In many other instances, the exact reverse has been true.

It would be difficult in a hurriedly written memorandum accurately to classify as satisfying or disappointing all of the incidents of the past year, or the personalities with whom I have dealt. However, since events and personalities are rarely disassociated one from the other, it would perhaps be easier to talk about personalities -- individually and collectively -- and in so doing speak both of the gratifying and the discouraging parts of my year's experience.

First, to be completely personal in the sense that the vertical pronoun implies.

When Mamie and I came to the White House, we probably had a fairly good understanding of what living in it would be. The prominent military positions I had occupied for some years had given me some experience that definitely, even though faintly, resembles that through which a President is compelled to live. This was especially true when I was abroad Commanding at SHAEF in World War II, and later as Commander at SHAPE. In both those positions, I led a fairly lonely life, the first time living only with my aides, and the second time with Mamie at Marnes-la-Coquette. We could not visit other in restaurants, theatres, or public places with the same freedom that is enjoyed by the ordinary citizen; problems of security, of protocol, and of autographing were always with us. The finding of time necessary for health and recreation was always difficult.

We knew all of these difficulties would be multiplied in White House existence, but at least we were psychologically prepared for them.

The other side of this particular picture is that after discharging normal hospitality and entertainment obligations, the President and his Lady have the privilege of inviting anyone to the White House and have accommodations there to take care of quite a number of people. Since most people like to visit the place at least once, it is normally easy to call upon old friends to come in and share a bit of personal life with the occupants.

So much for that.

* * * * *

The members of the Cabinet and heads of principal supporting agencies were selected before the Inauguration. The only one of my selectees of last year who proved to be a disappointment to me was Secretary Durkin. He could never free himself of the feeling that he was placed in the Cabinet to be a "trade unionist." He referred to his conferences here as "collective bargaining." I liked him personally and did my best to get him to adopt an attitude of serving the entire people, and to do so with his rich background and experience in the whole labor movement. This he could not do, and so I suppose it was inevitable that finally he should become unhappy and leave. His replacement, Mr. Mitchell, measures up, in my opinion, to the caliber of the other members of the Cabinet.

As for the Cabinet as now constituted, I cannot think of a single position that I could strengthen by removal of the present incumbent and appointing another. I trust this will be so for the next three years, but, of course, in human affairs of this kind one sometimes is compelled to change his mind.

By no means do I mean to imply that anyone of my associates is perfect in his job -- any more than I deem myself to be perfectly suited to my own! I merely mean to say that I have had a good many years of experience in selecting people for positions of heavy responsibility, and I think that the results so far achieved by this Cabinet and by other close associates, justify my conviction that we have an extraordinarily good combination of personalities.

This group has played a big part in legislative accomplishments of the past year. The list of those accomplishments is rather long and in many respects very gratifying. The record has been given in numbers of talks; I mentioned them specifically in a television talk only a couple of weeks ago. For the record, I list below -- taken from that talk -- what I consider the major achievements of the last year:

"1. The fighting and the casualties in Korea have come to an end.

"2. Our own defenses and those of the free world have been strengthened against Communist aggression.

"3. The highest security standards are being insisted upon for those employed in Government service.

"4. Requests for new appropriations have been reduced by 13 billion dollars.

"5. Tax reductions which go into effect this month have been made financially feasible by substantial reductions in expenditures

"6. Strangling controls on our economy have been removed.

"7. The fantastic paradox of farm prices, on a toboggan slide, while living costs soared skyward, has ceased.

"8. The cheapening of inflation of every dollar you earn, every savings account and insurance policy you own, and every pension payment you receive has been halted.

"9. The proper working relationship between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government has been made effective.

"10. Emergency immigration legislation has been enacted.

"11. A strong and consistent policy has been developed toward gaining and retaining the initiative in foreign affairs.

"12. A plan to harness atomic energy to the peaceful service of mankind, and to help end the climate of suspicion and fear that excites nations to war, has been proposed to the world."

Above and beyond those achievements, everybody has worked tirelessly to have a program ready for submission to the Congress when it convened this month. I outlined that program in my State of the Union speech on January 7th, and special parts of it have been amplified in almost daily messages sent to the Congress. All in all, I deem it to be a program that is sound and progressive, and I believe that a large part of it will be enacted by the Congress.

Beyond all this, I think that the individuals in the Cabinet and in other important offices like each other. At least, I can detect no sign of mutual dislike among the group. I know that I like them all; I like to be with them; I like to converse with them; and I like their attitude toward their duty and toward governmental service. All together, therefore, my experiences with the Cabinet members have been gratifying officially and most satisfying personally.

* * * * *

It could not be expected, of course, that my relationship with legislative leaders would be on quite as satisfying a plane as those with the Cabinet. . In the latter case, I was personally responsible for the selections, and naturally chose no one whose political philosophy I found to be diametrically opposed to my own, and certainly I chose no one whose personality I thought would clash with those of his associates. On the other hand, legislative leaders,

being elected in their own right, feel a certain independence in thought and in indulging their own particular theories of government. Particularly in late years the ties of party allegiance have been weakened. Occasionally, during the year, differences with members of my own party were even more pronounced and deep-seated than with some of the others.

Having said this, it is, however, only fair also to say that relationships with these people have been on the whole better than I anticipated. Before I announced publicly (January 1952) that I adhered to a Republican philosophy (which admittedly may have been my own interpretation of Republican philosophy), I was quite well aware of some of the deep-seated differences that would separate me, in the event of a successful election, from some of the House and Senate leaders.

Others were aware of these deep-seated differences. In the years between 1946 and 1952, whenever I was approached by Democrats urging that I declare political allegiance to that party, one of their arguments was that I would be further separated in political philosophy from such people as Senators Jenner, McCarthy, Millikin, Bridges, Langner, and others than I would from the Democratic leaders.

Of all the legislative leaders with whom I thought, in advance, that I would have constant trouble, there was none with whom incessant difficulty seemed more probable than with Senator Taft. While Senator Taft was, as I saw him, far more personal in his attitude toward politics than I could ever be, yet in his case the exact reverse came about.

For many weeks before he died last July, I considered him my ablest associate on the Hill, and indeed one of the stalwarts of the Administration.

His loyalty was given as a matter of intellectual agreement and, as he once told me, in the spirit of fair play and in his conviction that we were in general trying to travel the same road. I found him to be far less reactionary than I had judged him to be from a reading of his speeches and public statements. In some things, I found him extraordinarily "leftish." This applied specifically to his attitude toward old-age pensions. He told me that he believed every individual in the United States, upon reaching the age of 65, should automatically go on a minimum pension basis, paid by the Federal Government. He wanted us to proceed more rapidly than we actually did in revising military planning and policy and resulting organization; nevertheless, his actual recommendations closely paralleled the conclusions that we reached as a body. The difference is that we feel we have statistical analyses for sound conclusions on which to base our program, whereas he wanted to do it because it was "different" from what "that man Truman advocated."

In actual practice, whenever differences developed between the White House and some of our Republican Senators on matters of importance, we could count on Senator Taft to assert his great influence to bring them into line.

After his death, no one of real strength has shown up on the Senate side. Knowland means to be helpful and loyal, but he is cumbersome. He does not have the sharp mind and the great experience that Taft did. Consequently, he does not command the respect in the Senate that Senator Taft enjoyed. Senator Dirksen seems radically to have changed his attitude toward international affairs and is now seemingly disposed to go along with the Administration as its supporter and lieutenant. If this continues, he may well soon become the most effective man, from our standpoint, in the Senate. Senator Bridges,

Senator Millikin, Senator Saltonstall and other experienced legislators are men of good will toward the Administration, but they are not natural leaders -- and their theory of legislation is by "trading" and therefore modifying and placating. They do not seem to realize when there arrives that moment at which soft speaking should be abandoned and a fight to the end undertaken. Any man who hopes to exercise leadership must be ready to meet this requirement face to face when it arises; unless he is ready to fight when necessary, people will finally begin to ignore him.

In the House, the situation is considerably different. People there are more organizational-minded and seemingly look with some scorn on the "individualistic" attitude of the average Senator. We have two splendid men in Joe Martin and especially in our Majority Leader, Charlie Halleck. He is smart, capable, and courageous. On top of this, he is a team player and is a loyal one. A number of the Committee Chairmen are far below his standard, but so great are his powers of persuasion that it is rarely indeed that he cannot produce for us a good showing on any proposition that is important to us.

One-third of the Senate and all of the Congress will be up for election this fall.

Right now it seems to me that the Republicans are going through an anxious period. They are watching the public to see how it reacts to the program that has been sought by the Administration and whether, through that program, my personal popularity will suffer a decline in the country. By and large, they will soon have to make the choice to support or to defy that program -- which means to support or to defy me.

This is a tough one for some of them because the program cannot please everybody, and no attempt was made to have it do so. But the entire Administration is devoted to the task of selling this program to the people in general -- we hope that we shall be sufficiently successful so that these hopeful Congressmen and Senators will see that their bread is buttered on the Administration side.

* * * * *

Another group to be considered is the Press Corps, in which I include not only representatives of the newspapers, but of television, radio, and newsreels. The members of this group are far from being as important as they themselves consider, but, on the other hand, they have a sufficient importance -- and particularly in the eyes of the average Washington office holder -- to insure that much government time is consumed in courting favor with them and in dressing up ideas and programs so that they look as salable as possible. (For example, I am right now scheduled to go to a cocktail party -- something I have not attended in twenty years -- for the Washington Press Corps and given by the Senatorial Committee on Elections. I am to drop in for the purpose, I suppose, of showing that I am not too high-hat to do so.)

On the whole, the press group violates the old adage, "Always take your job seriously, never yourself." This old saw they largely apply in reverse. As a result, they have little sense of humor and, because of this, they deal in negative criticism rather than in any attempt toward constructive helpfulness.

I once heard that human minds are divided into three great classes, depending upon the kind of subject in which the greatest intellectual interest is

taken. The essayist contended that the highest type of mind was concerned with philosophies and ideas and their application to the problems of life. He thought the second class of mind was concerned with the physical things about us, the products of our industry, the natural resources of the country, the machines we use, the food that we eat, and so on. The third class he thought was concerned primarily with personalities. This kind of mind is the one, he said, that enjoys gossip.

If this kind of thing has any semblance of truth in it, I would say that it does not speak well for the average writer of the press. They love to deal in personalities; in their minds, personalities make stories.

I suspect that most of these men took up writing as a career for a peculiar purpose. Everybody loves distinction. If a writer can achieve a by-line in the paper for which he writes, he gets a certain thrill out of seeing his name in black type at the head of his own column every day. Beyond this, everybody likes the feeling of authority. There is a quality that has been described as authorial omnipotence. When the author succeeds in having his words published, there is normally no chance for refutation by anyone. Consequently, the author feels that his word is authoritative and that, as a result, he has a great influence on world events. (At least both words come from a common root.)

If any or all of these things are true, it could account for the extraordinary amount of distortion and gross error that characterizes so much of what appears in the newspapers. For more than 12 years, I have been, in one capacity or another, at spots in the world that have been considered newsworthy.

Consequently, I have seen, when they occurred, the actual incidents reported, or I have clearly understood the motives of the individuals written about. Rarely is such writing accurate.

I have had opportunities in the busy years to read only a few newspapers, so I do not generalize too far. In the papers that I have read, it seems to me that the Herald Tribune of New York observes higher standards in this regard than do most others. From what I have seen of the Philadelphia Bulletin, it has very high standards too -- and there are undoubtedly others in the country. But the Herald Tribune is one that I have had the opportunity to watch closely.

Other papers -- the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, and many others -- have larger and more widespread reporting staffs, have bigger circulations, and in many ways are more elaborate and better done newspapers than is the Herald Tribune. But in this one basic qualification -- the degree of accurate reporting -- these others do not, in my opinion, approach the Herald Tribune.

As there are differences in papers in this regard, I think there are, of course, differences in individuals. I have known some people whom I consider very great reporters. Some I have known only slightly; some almost intimately. In Washington today, I think certain ones observe the very highest standards of fairness, accuracy, and objectivity. Among them are Drummond, Krock, Arrowsmith, Clark, Lucey, Darby, and a chap named Donovan. Others who seem to me to be very good are Merriman Smith, Leviero, and one or two more.

In past years, I have known such people as Virgil Pinkley, Charlie Wertenbecker, Thor Smith, Wes Gallagher, Drew Middleton, and a few others who I always felt were unimpeachably honest and straight-forward. The fact remains, however, that today I believe the newspaper profession and the public it serves are getting a very poor return in accurate reporting out of the very great amount of money that they must devote to meeting, in the aggregate, the costs of the Washington Corps.

Most Washington officials learn enough eventually that they stop reading articles about themselves and their departments, whether favorable or unfavorable.

I think I might recite a story that I heard yesterday from my minister, Dr. Elson:

"Some years back, a prominent Bostonian felt that he had been maligned by a writer in a local newspaper. He was angry and determined to avenge himself against the offender. To determine what action to take, he went to see his friend, Dr. Edward Everett, and told him of the circumstances.

"He ended his account with a question, really several questions. He asked, 'Should I call the man out? Should I sue him? Should I sue the newspaper? Just exactly what is the best way to go about the matter?'

"After some thought, Dr. Everett answered, 'Do nothing. Ignore him.'

"He went on, 'This paper is not very widely read. Of those that read it, half will not read this story. Of those that read the story,

half will not understand what this man is driving at. Of those that understand it, half will not believe it. Of those that believe it, half will be people whose opinion means nothing whatsoever to you. So why worry?'"

* * * * *

Scarcely could I end this particular memorandum without saying something of my personal staff. Yesterday someone brought to me an article by a man who criticized my staff severely (me also, of course). His castigation of the staff was that it was completely undistinguished and lacking both color and wisdom. Moreo er, he said that it was nothing but an assembly here in Washington of the various characters who had travelled my campaign train with me in '52. In a sense, this last may be true. But I wonder if the writer thought that I should have selected for travelling on my campaign train people whom I despised and for whom I had no respect intellectually or otherwise.

Actually the staff (and I have been used to, for many years, really brilliant staff work) has performed magnificently. Sherman Adams has grown into the job that he has, and in a very definite sense has created it as he went along. Honesty, directness, and efficiency have begun to win him friends among people who initially were prone to curse him because he had no time for flattery or cajolery, or even pleasantries over the telephone. Supporting him is a group composed of Persons, Shanley, Hauge, Stephens, Hagerty, Cutler, and Jackson.

Each of these men is an extremely capable individual, apt, loyal, and energetic. Immediately supporting them is another layer of such people as Martin, Morgan, Harlow, Minnich, and so on.

Going even further, I have, so far, heard not a single complaint as to misconduct, disloyalty, or any other kind of indiscretion or offense on the part of any of the people that we brought to the White House with us last January. On the contrary, I have heard them consistently praised and complimented by legislators and by a vast army of friends throughout the country.

(So again I must ignore the conclusions of a critical writer.)

During the year we lost Emmet Hughes, who was very capable in assisting me in all the chores having to do with reports, letters, and public talks. Soon we are to lose C. D. Jackson, who has been my personal adviser in the field of psychological warfare.

A real tragedy has been the sickness of General Carroll. Liked and respected by every member of the staff, he was responsible for establishing a secretariat, which the White House had never had and which was badly needed. Now he is in the hospital with a heart attack and will probably be away from duty for a matter of several months. But no matter how long I have to wait, I shall still have a place for him.

# # # # #

Duties of a President -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Public affairs today

10⁰⁰ Greet delegation from council.

A.M.

12³⁰ Present 3 Medals of Honor — (with fifty guests present)

P.M.

2³⁰ Present award to Captain Richenbacher. (20 guests)

9⁰⁰ Reception (1500)

Jan. 12, 1954

Staff Notes January thru Dec. '54

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Minutes Bipartisan Legislative Meeting	1/5/54	A 2/26/76 Restr.
2.	Minutes Legislative Leadership meeting supplementary notes	1/11/54	A 9/14/76
3.	Attached notes by Minnich re Legislative Conference on Patronage & Bricker Amendment	1/11/54	A 9/14/76
4.	Minutes Legislative Leadership Meeting Supp. Notes	2/15/54	A 9/14/76
5.	Minutes Legislative Leadership Meeting Suppl. Notes	3/1/54	A 9/14/76
6.	Minutes Legislative Leadership Meeting Suppl. Notes open 11/28/77 - bm	3/22/54	A
7.	" " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	3/29/54	A
8.	" " " " open - 11/28/77 - bm	4/5/54	A
9.	" " " " "	6/7/54	A 9/14/76
10.	" " " " "	6/14/54	A 9/14/76
11.	" " " " "	6/21/54	A
12.	Notes by Minnich on discussion of agricult. leg.	6/21/54	A 9/14/76
13.	Minutes Legislative Leadership Meeting Supp. Notes open - 11/28/77	6/28/54	A
14.	" " " " "	7/14/54	A 9/14/76
15.	" " " " "	7/19/54	A 9/14/76
16.	Minutes Legislative Leadership Meeting open 11/28/77 - bm	12/13/54	A
17.	Minutes Bipartisan Leadership Meeting Declass 1/20/76 - DJH/bm - 11/23/77	12/14/54	A

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Staff Notes January thru Dec. '54

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BIPARTISAN LEGISLATIVE MEETING

January 5, 1954
10:30 a. m. -- 1:00 p. m.

Those present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Millikin
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Ferguson
Sen. Wiley

Sen. Lyndon Johnson
Sen. Clements
Sen. George
Sen. Russell

Speaker Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Dewey Short
Rep. Chiperfield

Rep. Rayburn
Rep. McCormack
Rep. Carl Vinson
Rep. James Richards

Sec. Dulles and
Under Sec. W. B. Smith
Sec. Wilson and
Deputy Sec. Roger Kyes
Gov. Stassen, FOA
Director Hughes, Budget
Amb. Lodge

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons

The President opened the meeting with a brief statement in which he expressed the hope that the faces of all present would continue throughout the year to be as relaxed as at present. He went on to point out the responsibility of the Republican Party in general for administration of the Nation's affairs, but he quickly added that there were certain fields basic to the security of the United States in which agreement existed among members of both parties, and he pointed particularly to the faith in collective security and the need for leading the world in that direction. He commented on the desirability of consulting together, particularly in order to develop ideas which might make more effective that faith.

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State Ltr 12/5/75
Authority DOD Ltr 8/6/25
By [illegible] NLE DATE 2/26/25

The President went on to tell the Congressional leaders that they should feel free to call him or members of the Cabinet whenever there was the slightest thought that the spirit of American foreign policy was being violated, and that this applied as well in regard to national security and foreign assistance programs. He concluded by saying that he had been very desirous of arranging this opportunity for the Democratic leaders to express their views and that he sincerely hoped the discussion would be free and complete.

After this opening note on the desirability of bipartisanship in foreign policy, the President spoke to two principal topics:

(1) European unity, where the problem was to get France, with a weak and vacillating government, to see that the real enemy was Russia, not Germany. Once France and Germany could get together, the rest of the treaty members would go along quickly, making it then possible for us to reduce our commitments.

(2) Regarding Korea, and US policy generally in such a situation, the President recalled that he had ordered a Marine division to the scene in case the truce fell through. Also, we have announced that, should the Communists break the truce, we would see no way of confining hostilities to Korea -- we would not fight with handcuffs on. This was not to criticise US policy in the past -- that was a different situation then and the policy then followed was probably the correct one. But not so any more. Generally speaking, we believe in the policy of hot pursuit, to use our full strength to destroy the bases used against us. Further, we cannot allow Communist strategy to keep us deployed too widely. The President then turned to the subject of well-trained reserves being the foundation of American ground forces, and in our units we should have only those forces necessary for instant reactions. In Korea, on the basis of a unanimous opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Hull, we have concluded that we had too many troops there. But the total of troops in Korea will remain level as the Korean build-up allows replacement by Koreans of US forces. But this is not to mean that we are losing interest in Korea, for we are keeping our naval and air power there up to full strength. As for service and support units, we will keep them at minimum strength rather than at the full Table of Organization strength.

* * * *

Sec. Dulles characterized 1954 generally as a year where the chief problem would be adjusting good emergency actions of the past year to a long range workable program. He described particular areas as follows:

Korea - Believes the armistice will be permanent, for the Communists are rebuilding the civil economy in the North and there is no military build-up in sight except for defensive fortifications. Believes Rhee will not take independent action. The United States will implement

the Tasca report, and we will be submitting a Treaty (with Korea) to the Senate of the same general tenor as ANZUS Pact.

Japan - There will be some requests for military aid to Japan, though we are trying to get the Japanese to take over some of the responsibility for Pacific defense.

Okinawa - We need to have bases there.

Formosa - We will ask Congress to continue military and economic support.

Indo-China - Is fraught with anxiety and danger. French pin their hopes on the Navarre Plan. French weakness there stems from the political situation at home. We have increased financial aid for training and equipping the Vietnamese -- as an incentive to the French to do more on their own.

As for India and Pakistan, the chief point is Pakistan's desire to join with Turkey and some Moslem countries. There is need for building a "northern tier" defense -- Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and others. This is especially so because the Arabs have been so busy with their own rivalries and anti-British items that they did not recognize that the primary danger is from Russia.

Israel - Here, Congress may want to grant some economic aid to prevent collapse of Israel economy. If so, an equal amount should be granted to the Arabs -- oil is so important to western European forces and to our own in Europe, African and Asian areas.

NATO - The situation is good. All except Turkey have gotten on a steady growth basis consistent with their own economies. Turkey needs economic aid because of abnormally high strength at which their military force is being maintained. The main need is to bring about some organic unity between France and Germany. Cannot go on indefinitely with a situation where Germany cannot participate in the defense of its own land and the area.

* * * *

Gov. Stassen then reviewed the Mutual Security program, stressing --

-- continuing another year to aid French in Indo-China while the Navarre plan goes ahead

-- NATO build-up can be sustained without US aid except for Turkey and perhaps Greece

-- NATO ammunition problem - we are now on top of it

-- Europe has just had its biggest year in industrial production since World War II. Their currencies are stronger, even the franc is stronger.

-- for Iran, future aid will be on a loan basis, if any.

-- attention being given to use of foodstuffs

-- FOA personnel changes: fewer administrative personnel in Washington, more technicians abroad

-- spending is at a lower rate than anticipated

-- the appropriation request for next year is considerably reduced

* * * *

Sec. Wilson referred briefly to the JCS study and unanimous recommendation of the force levels that are contained in the budget.

-- Defense has now adopted a three-year program recommended by the JCS. This year and next, expenditures will be heavier than the amounts newly appropriated, because during Korea the Congress authorized much more than could be spent. Now there is being established a planned program rather than a "crash" program. Expect to accomplish a further reduction in expenditures by July 1. Civilian personnel has been reduced by 153,000. Much more attention to good management.

-- We have gotten completely away from the concept of balancing the three services with equal numbers of men and dollars.

* * * *

Most of the meeting was taken up with questions and answers, especially from and for the Democrats (extremely different from later years) --

Wings - Answering Sen. Saltonstall, Sec. Wilson said Defense had not cancelled any orders for combat planes in production. Effort concentrated in balancing out men, material, planes. Foresee 114 wings for this year, but not so many transport wings as earlier envisioned. The new wings will be fighters and interceptors. Cut orders on spare jet engines when found that they lasted much longer than anticipated.

Moroccan Bases - Sen. Knowland asked if these could be cut out. (The reply by Sec. Wilson is not recorded.)

Force Levels - Rep. McCormack pressed for specific figures for eventual strength of Army and Navy. Sec. Wilson was vague. The President said ultimately would come down to 2,850,000 (all three services). Sec. Wilson said the Air Force had been far above the ceiling set by Lovett, but now has come down considerably -- padded estimates.

Lead Time - Mr. Wilson said emphasis is on meeting schedules of production and expanding current production. The President said he was probably the main instigator for getting rid of "crazy lead time" that sometimes reached into 1957. Shorter lead time gives Congress greater flexibility, and prevents premature freezing on a particular item. The President said it was at his own insistence that they had to get the water out of the programs and concentrate on being ready now -- without hysteria. The immediate requirement is in airplanes -- shipping troops abroad is a longer matter.

General Policy - The President said it is to hit the guy fast with all you've got if he jumps on you. War will be a very quick thing as fast as Congress can meet -- 24 hours. When several Leaders said even the Congressmen would be fighting in a situation like that, the President said: If you were away and I waited on you (before taking retaliatory action), you'd start impeachment proceedings against me.

Strength - Russell said many concerned about appearance of reduced strength. The President asked Sec. Wilson and Mr. Kyes to check him in saying we will be stronger in June 1954 than was planned by preceding Administration. Kyes said that was correct, then cited an Air Force statement as evidence. Thanks to emphasis on getting complete wings (men and materials as well as planes), Kyes thought any responsible Air Force officer would say we are stronger than we would have been by just continuing along the old way -- Spaats is strong in his support of the actions taken. Sec. Wilson spoke further on merits of cutting lead time.

Redeployment - Sec. Wilson was asked by Rep. Vinson if more divisions were to be brought home from Korea. The President interposed to say that lay beyond the purview of Defense -- that it was up to the President, the State Department and the world situation. The President went on: We can't afford to let the negative actions of the Communists force us into world-wide deployment. We are the central resource of the free world. Outpost forces should not be drawn from the central "keep" which needs to be the mobile reserve. We need to be free to decide where we can strike most effectively. Of course, we can't be completely academic or theoretical in this, for there are practical problems, including the morale of our allies.

Mr. Vinson worried whether trouble might not develop if the United States withdrew, leaving a strong ROK force there. The President

said we would not withdraw rapidly, that the important thing was our presence there in any quantity, indeed it shows our confidence in our Air and Navy. Communists don't fear our ground forces.

Strategy - Sen. Russell asked if our allies understand our policy. Sec. Dulles told him that it was agreed that if there were a resumption of hostilities, "our action could not be confined to Korea".

Dulles believed it to be more likely that a lasting truce could develop if we gradually withdraw our troops. Rhee would be less apt to break the armistice if we aren't there and thus can't be involved. The President made it clear that complete withdrawal of our ground troops was a "some day" hope.

Draft - The President discussed at some length his desire to have a just system of training that would end practice of calling back veterans who had already served. He hoped to get to Congress this session with results of the several studies underway.

Mr. McCormack interjected that we ought to draft capital too.

Mr. Vinson came back to his fear of a bad reaction among our allies because of our withdrawing troops from Korea.

Sen. Lyndon Johnson asked if the Administration intended to make any basic change in foreign policy. The President assured him in the negative, unless the world situation should change. The President thought tactics regarding use of ground forces could be changed.

The President and Gov. Stassen both spoke of the reactions we get showing favor for our policy of relying on indigenous troops, so long as the United States remains committed to fighting in the defense of our allies should the need occur.

Sen. George thought it would strengthen the Administration's hand regarding Korea if Congress makes it abundantly clear (Korea Treaty) that we won't support Rhee in an aggressive venture. The President agreed Congress should make its position clear.

Sen. Johnson asked if it were proper to conclude that by withdrawing our ground troops, it meant we were giving notice of our intention to use other means to fight if necessary. The President agreed in that, but pointed also to need for getting a better distribution of our forces.

European Defense Treaty - Rep. Richards asked as to prospects. Sec. Dulles believed it would be ratified, though difficult because the majority of French who favored EDC were not united on other subjects, hence difficult to get a French government to stand strongly for EDC.

Re Indo-China, Dulles thought French would quit if the United States stopped aid, for many French lost interest in Indo-China as soon as had to promise independence.

Sec. Dulles preferred not to speculate as to what the United States would do should the French effort collapse (Mr. McCormack's question).

* * * *

Following this discussion the President noted that it had pretty well covered the foreign policy section of the State of the Union Message, but that it would be worthwhile to read the section on defense, which he did. At Sen. Johnson's request, he also read the section on foreign assistance and trade, and promised detailed recommendations on foreign trade policy subsequent to the Randall report.

The President concluded with a few remarks on his hope that this kind of meeting could be held again from time to time. He commented on his realization that he and his Republican associates are legitimate political targets in accordance with the traditional American system. He emphasized, however, that on certain subjects Republicans and Democrats must get together and that out of discussions like this there would be apparent a strong feeling of respect for each other's desire to work for the best interests of the country.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

(dictated and typed April 23, 1959)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

January 11, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Patronage - See also separate memorandum (copy attached) entitled "Patronage", dated January 11, 1954.

After the President's opening statement of his desire to do his part, Speaker Martin told how a House Policy Committee meeting had never gotten beyond the first item of the agenda -- patronage. Rep. Halleck similarly reported how a meeting he had arranged for House Republicans to discuss farm problems with Sec. Benson had gotten onto the subject of holdovers in Department field offices in North Dakota and the primary need for eliminating them. This was more the essential problem than getting jobs for new people. The meeting turned into a complaint session.

Rep. Halleck understood that all four chiefs of the four divisions within the Civil Service Commission were Democrats. He remarked also that he expected it was alright to have a southern Democrat -- T. Coleman Andrews -- as head of Internal Revenue, but that that shouldn't be a springboard for belittling "you Republicans."

Rep. Halleck cited a case where a Republican Congressman in Virginia suggested a Republican for a Postmaster appointment. This was alright with Senator Byrd, but Sen. Robertson objected. Mr. Halleck didn't think Democratic Senators ought to be the decisive voice during a Republican administration even as regards Southern states.

Sen. Knowland asserted that Democrats in the Executive Branch gave priority attention to requests from Democrat members of Congress -- as a standard procedure. Rep. Martin ruefully recalled that even the Democrats let a Republican Congressman be the first to know of any action taken in his District. Now from a Republican Administration, Republican Congressmen were not getting such consideration.

Chairman Young reported that he had spent much time with Rep. Miller of Nebraska who cited numerous cases but had not reported even one of them to the National Committee or to Administration people in the Departments.

Bricker Amendment - See also separate memorandum (copy attached) entitled "The Bricker Amendment", dated January 11, 1954.

Sen. Knowland said that he was only interested in getting a frank discussion of the matter at this time. He thought national sentiment might be stronger than the President realized, and he didn't think his own substitute had much chance of success. Most of all, he believed "this festering sore" must be closed out of the Senate along the lines discussed the other night.

Attorney General Brownell reported on the meeting that was held following the discussion at the White House (Mansion). An agreement was reached, but subsequently on Saturday Sen. Bricker phoned from Ohio to say he found a philosophical difference between what he believed and what the Administration believed, that he would have to offer the "which clause," and that he could not enter into any compromise. Further, that if the "which clause" did not win approval, that would be alright with him but that he had to make the fight.

The President just couldn't see any basis for the existence of the great scare that the Constitution was being destroyed or would be destroyed; it almost caused one to think that the whole Executive Branch, the Senators and the Courts had lost all their brains. The President noted that Sen. Bricker's adviser leaned into his ear every five minutes.

Sen. Milliken hoped that every avenue could be explored towards a satisfactory conclusion. He was seriously concerned about the sharp division in the Senate and the way the issue could divide not only the Senate but the Party and the country. He thought the immediate problem was to discover how to undo the differences that had just reappeared.

Sen. Saltonstall endeavored to encourage the President to have another small conference with Sen. Bricker; small, because personalities were getting into it and slight "rubs" from some people were making agreement difficult.

Mr. Brownell recalled again how Sen. Bricker had agreed, then went back to Ohio, checked with Mr. Holman, then turned around from the agreement. Mr. Brownell said that Sen. Ferguson had tried to impress upon Sen. Bricker that he as a Senator had to make up his own mind, and that there was more to this than just satisfying the American Bar Association.

Sen. Saltonstall thought that if the right person put up the proper language to amend Sen. Bricker's proposal it would get a majority vote and be well along the way to the two-thirds vote needed to pass. But in all of this there must be great care not to frustrate Sen. Bricker.

The Vice President did not expect that any further discussion would succeed in reconciling the basic philosophical difference. He felt the Administration did need to decide exactly what substitute it could support and then stand firmly on that. Thus could the Administration get a majority in support. But a terrible situation would occur, he felt, if the question were one of the Bricker Amendment or nothing. Apparently all that Sen. Bricker personally wanted was to make the fight he had promised his backers, and to get his name on an amendment. Not much could be expected from further negotiations.

Sen. Knowland wanted to have one more whirl at negotiation, or at least discussion. Sen. Millikin agreed with Sen. Knowland because it would

help avoid any appearance that Sen. Bricker did not get a fair hearing from the Administration. Sen. Knowland commented that we had made much headway in that respect, and Sen. Millikin concluded that the important thing was to get the question settled and out of the way if at all possible.

The President stated that there was a matter of principle involved, beyond which he could not go. As for Frank Holman, he seemed to be determined that "he's going to save the United States from Eleanor Roosevelt."

With Senators Knowland, Millikin and Saltonstall urging the President to talk with Sen. Bricker just once more, the President finally agreed to do so.

Enclosure

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy for:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

(Typed from thermofax copy--2/6/76--bbm)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DJH 6/25/75

1/11/54 THE BRICKER AMENDMENT

In a lengthy discussion at the Legislative Conference on January 11, 1954, the President spelled out clearly his own feeling about the Bricker Amendment.

He began by emphasizing that very few people have any knowledge of the Bricker Amendment and that probably less than one percent are familiar with the basic issues involved, particularly the "which clause". He then asserted the need for recognizing that great political advantage could accrue from the Administration making a firm stand for the things in which it believes, and conversely that to depart from convictions would leave the Administration worse off politically. He pointed out that the President was duty bound to defend the Constitution and he reported the convictions of people like Mr. Griswold of Harvard Law School that acceptance of the Bricker Amendment would be a sell-out of the Constitution. He asserted that he would therefore fight to the bitter end against the "which clause", if need be by going into every State in the Union.

The President was careful to point out that he was not personally involved by the threatened limitation of Presidential power, for he would no longer be in office by the time the amendment could take effect.

The President summarized his feeling about the matter by saying that Sen. Bricker was trying to make the Administration represent 49 governments in its dealings with foreign powers, whereas he was convinced that in foreign affairs there could be only one United States.

The President repeated several times during the discussion that he was willing to work for mutually satisfactory language but that there was a matter of principle involved beyond which he could not go.

/S/ LAM
Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DJM 6/24/75

1/11/54

PATRONAGE

At the Legislative Conference on January 11, 1954, the President made clear once more his desire to cooperate fully with Members of Congress in regard to patronage, with the reservation that he should not be asked to break the law or to break a decent code of ethics, and that any personnel appointed should be top-flight, honorable people.

In the subsequent discussion the President emphasized repeatedly that the problem was one of determining the means for accomplishing the legitimate objectives in this field and that the most helpful thing Congress could do would be to offer practicable suggestions.

In commenting on a discussion of treatment of career personnel, the President asserted that the nature of any career service must be recognized and that the head of an agency must have full power to move his people from job to job as did the Army. But, he went on to comment that he realized that even in the career service there might have to be some recognition of political factors, particularly as regards selecting Republicans for new positions when one was available with qualifications at least equal to those of any Democrat available.

Minnich

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

February 15, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Congressional Relations - Sen. Knowland complained that the Leadership had not been notified in advance of the veto message, dealing with a special coinage proposal, that went to the Hill recently. Gen. Persons conceded that the White House might have done better on that -- the Committee Chairmen and certain other interested parties had been informed but not the Leadership.

Sen. Bridges commented, with regard to Edith Nourse Rogers, that the country would be bankrupt in two years if Congress passed all her Veterans bills!

Employee Security - The President stated categorically he would never give the names of people dismissed as security risks. He said he was perfectly indifferent to the shouting of some papers; the essential thing was that the Administration had been just on this matter.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy for:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 1, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

President's Outlook - After a lengthy discussion on tax matters, the President said it was about time that all of them developed a sense of humor. The Bricker Amendment issue -- on which there of course was room for people to have serious and convinced differences -- was now a thing of the past. He hoped all could turn now to the work of moving forward a serious program -- work in which he was ready to do his part just so his tongue was not clattering all the time. These Leadership meetings would provide a place for reaching decisions as to exactly what Republicans wanted to do, then they ought to set their jaws, laugh at the opposition, and get the work done. He thought this program was better than anything the Democrats ever put forth, and the Republican Party would get much support from the country if it got to work and accomplished the program.

Army-McCarthy - The President mentioned that there would be many questions at his forthcoming press conference about Sen. McCarthy and Sec. Stevens. He hoped the Leaders would help the Administration get a better handling of things like this.

Rep. Halleck reported that the House had acted to set up Investigations Standards. They regarded the present controversy as a bad fight among Republicans. Mr. Halleck regarded Sec. Stevens as a good, honest man.

The President said that Sec. Stevens had told him he was playing the game and trying to cooperate with Republican Senators. The President told the Leaders he would not challenge the right of Congress to investigate, but he would probably make his stand on pointing out that we can't defeat Communism by destroying the things in which we believe.

When Sen. Saltonstall said the Army should have admitted its mistake, the President quickly asserted it had, that Sec. Stevens had written a letter to the effect. Indeed, the President said, he had first advised the Secretary to admit his mistake then stand his ground -- not knowing that he already had written a letter. Then the Secretary went up to the Hill and under some sort of pressure agreed to a statement that was terrible in its effect.

Rep. Halleck thought Senators Potter, Dirksen and the others had not given sufficient attention to adequate protection of Sec. Stevens.

The President repeated that he had never challenged the right of Congress to investigate but that he must make it perfectly clear where he stood.

Sen. Knowland believed that Senators Dirksen, Potter and Mundt had

given the advice they thought was in the best interest of the Party; but it was bad to have this hearing on TV. Sen. Knowland then emphasized that it was not possible to escape the facts regarding Peress and his refusal to sign a loyalty statement. Then he was promoted and honorably discharged despite his reliance on the Fifth Amendment. It was inexcusable and should not have happened, the Senator said.

He added that he had told Sec. Stevens that refusals to sign loyalty statements should be entered on IBM cards so the Army could know immediately how many of these people it had around. This constituted a serious loophole. Sen. Knowland recalled that the Army's answer was that Peress got an honorable discharge because his papers lagged behind, but the Army just shouldn't have so much red tape.

The President noted that the Army admitted all that, but he was sure that the mere fact of a blunder did not excuse some of the things that had since happened.

Rep. Halleck felt bothered by the fact that the group of Senators had fixed up a statement without any regard to protecting Sec. Stevens' good name. And some of the comments afterwards didn't help. Although Sen. McCarthy argued that no agreement was made because there had been no abuse to begin with, hence an anti-abuse agreement was not needed, Mr. Halleck was convinced from his reading of the transcript that there had been browbeating in the hearings. He shuddered at the prospect of a televised fight between Republicans, when the Committee could have called off the televising.

Sec. Humphrey also emphasized that Sec. Stevens should have been protected.

The President recalled that Sec. Stevens had been asked under a secrecy vow to attend the luncheon, and that he had not even told the President about it; but when he got to the luncheon he found 100 reporters present.

Sen. Knowland insisted that everybody understand that the other Republican Senators involved were trying to protect Sec. Stevens from a bad situation. They too were interested in protecting the Party just as were those now sitting at the Cabinet table. It would not have been so bad, he thought, but for some of the side remarks made as a result of needling by the press.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy for:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 22, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Minerals Stockpile Policy - Sen. Millikin deemed useless the new "safe-level" policy for stockpiling. He realized this had been approved by the President with an understanding that it was desired by the miners, but he insisted that it wouldn't do a bit of good for domestic mines, that it would lose every mining state for the Republicans, that it didn't help in the problem of repeated opening and closing of mines, that there was not a word of hope in it anywhere, that he couldn't convince a single miner that there was any good in it anywhere, that it would be a death blow to the mines, and that he would be run out of Colorado if he tried to take this back as the best the Administration could do!

(The plan was that the U.S. would build larger stockpiles than heretofore planned, on the basis that overseas areas could not be counted on as a source of supply in an emergency.)

The President was agreeable to looking at this again to see if it could not be presented in a better light so as to give more encouragement to the miners. But the President was certain that the Administration couldn't do everything wanted by every miner in Leadville.

Mr. Wormser pointed out that additional buying for the stockpile, even in foreign markets, would strengthen the price of the various minerals. He added that in an open competitive system, the government cannot guarantee what future markets will be. Sen. Millikin replied that it's not an open competitive system and hasn't been since the Democrats went to work on it!

Sen. Saltonstall reminded the group that New England wasn't interested in paying a higher price for silver.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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Mr. Minnich

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

March 29, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Mr. Clarence Randall presented at great length the legislative proposals stemming from the report of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. He stressed that two-way trade at higher levels would quickly improve the economic welfare of our allies as well as enhance the long term welfare of the United States.

Regarding tariffs, Mr. Randall stressed that the Commission report had been widely misunderstood; actually it did not recommend an immediate across-the-board reduction. It and the proposed legislation anticipated selective reductions by commodities, with the peril point and escape clauses continuing in existence. Mr. Randall expected the President would exercise his authority, if granted, in a way that would not be hostile to any particular segment of the economy. He added that the 15% proviso served both as a limitation and an authorization.

Sen. Knowland wished clarification as to products made at substandard wage rates. He asked whether the United States did not take into account differences in relative wages. Mr. Randall stated that the Administration proposal did not go into the subject of differences; he then assured Sen. Knowland that consideration of standard differences would not be precluded by its absence from the proposal.

Regarding GATT, Mr. Randall stated that no legislation was involved but the Administration would carry on a renegotiation of the organizational aspects as recommended by the Commission.

Regarding "Buy American," Mr. Randall read a section of the report and urged exemption of nations with which we have reciprocal agreements, although certain reservations ought to be made to cover unusual areas of unemployment and special small business considerations. Speaker Martin raised a question about this. The President pointed out that a Buy American differential was something over and above the regular tariff. Mr. Martin cited the existence of several bad situations because of low tariffs. Mr. Randall referred to the possibility of correcting these through Tariff Commission channels. Sen. Saltonstall expected a great deal of criticism to focus on this item and he inquired whether it could be omitted, particularly since the President already has a certain amount of discretion. Mr. Randall asserted that the Trade Commission had strongly supported this proposal. Sen. Knowland reminded Mr. Randall that these meetings were held for the purpose of advance discussion and consultation. He then referred to difficult generator cases, stated that the bids of foreign countries must be treated justly if the United States saw fit to invite foreign bids, noted that some U.S. industry closures have occurred in this area, and emphasized the

serious political implications of this point. He doubted such a provision could be put through Congress. After a quick exchange between Mr. Randall and Sen. Knowland, Dr. Hauge emphasized that there would not be under the law a rigid application of a particular percentage factor, but that it would allow for recognition of small business interests.

The President repeated one of his favorite "truths," that obviously there were two sides to this problem or it would not be a problem. After further discussion the President suggested that the three considerations of national security, severe unemployment, and small business be written into the section on exceptions. Mr. Randall agreed it could be rearranged that way. Mr. Reed noted the lasting political implications of an experience several years before where a Wellesville Pump Company had been underbid by the Swiss, with an effect on 600 people.

Going further in the subject, Mr. Randall came to a statement as to the consideration being given the Merchant Marine program with recommendations to be made to the Congress during the next session. Sen. Saltonstall suggested elimination of the phrase "next session," and Mr. Randall agreed, particularly since the Administration did not desire to preclude action on pending proposals.

Coming to the section on East-West trade, Mr. Randall read it in full, stressing the desirability of a greater exchange of peaceful goods without any change in the embargo on trade with the Communist Chinese and on trade in strategic goods. Mr. Reed thought this was giving aid to the Russians, but Mr. Randall asserted that the United States had no intention of weakening or limiting its definition of strategic goods. Mr. Reed continued to worry the subject.

The President then pointed out that we are necessarily opposed to Russia in a trade war, and it would be even worse if we got into a hot war. It was a matter where Russia could use force on its satellites whereas the United States must work by persuasion with its allies. This to the President was a terrifically complex problem, where the United States could not afford to assert that we would not ourselves engage in trade and moreover we would not allow others to trade. He saw in this question a constant challenge to the best brains of the Government, as the Administration tries to meet hundreds of individual problems, each on its merits. Dr. Hauge suggested that some reassurance might be had from a clear statement that the Administration position on East-West trade did not imply weakening of the Battle Act. Mr. Reed thought this would be helpful.

Sen. Millikin returned to the question of the benefit for Russia in more trade. While he did not desire to over-simplify questions, he was not anxious to make things easier for the Russian warriors. The President responded that decisions on trade should be based on who gets the best of a bargain, the basic principle of trade through the ages. He cautioned Sen. Millikin not to overrate the significance of Russian gold shipments, for he himself attached no value to hoards of gold. Mr. Halleck seconded

the President's feeling as regards our allies and he referred to the desirability of easing tensions within their countries through increased trade. The President again asserted his feeling that the United States could not live alone, that it had to find some way for its allies to sustain their economies without dependence on the United States for assistance.

Speaker Martin noted that many of his constituents seemed to think that the United States made all the tariff concessions without getting any from other countries. He inquired as to the facts in the matter. Dr. Hauge pointed out the fundamental reciprocal nature of the act. When Speaker Martin pressed the question, Mr. Randall assured him that this Administration could be trusted with insisting on reciprocity.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested a revised final paragraph emphasizing the President's phrase "net advantage." The President subscribed to it, stating that he would not do anything that "in the net" weakens our national security.

There was a brief exchange as to the situation of Japan, its need for markets, and expanding sales of cheap Japanese products in this country.

Sen. Millikin wanted to give priority to the elimination of restrictions imposed against the United States, something that should have had priority of attention during the past twenty years instead of concentrating on new reciprocal agreements. Dr. Hauge assured him that the Administration had elimination of restrictions as a primary purpose. Sen. Millikin conceded that there was not yet adequate experience as to what a Republican Administration would and could do in this field.

As a final comment, Mr. Millikin stated that this legislation would cause greater trouble than any subject yet advanced, that this belief was not based on personal feeling but rather on experience in the Senate. He was not convinced that the message would produce a clearly demonstrable net advantage for the country to be had from this legislation. The President agreed that it would require a good fight to put this through but that the Administration's views had to be put up to the public, that the Commission study had been made by extremely able people, and that the Administration must take a forthright position. Mr. Millikin believed it was a responsibility of the Leadership to try and put the proposal through if advanced by the Administration, but he continued to believe that it would increase tensions and divisions within the Party and within the country. While he did not personally believe this to be the time to advance it, he did realize that the convictions of others must be recognized, not just his own. The President said that he did not desire to quarrel with the convictions of others but neither could he suppress Administration action on the Commission report.

Mr. Halleck concurred in the existence of strong convictions among House members, some even stronger than those expressed by Sen. Millikin. He recalled that he had helped set up the Commission, and he felt that the Administration must forward the matter to the Congress. Further plans could be developed after Congressional and public reactions had been assessed.

The President remarked that there were very few subjects where he considered his views sacrosanct. He did feel that the Party was bound together by its Platform and that there were a number of things on which all had to stand together. He wanted to make clear that even while he admitted that some Republicans might see certain things in this subject that they would have to oppose, nevertheless he was giving his general approval to the program being advanced.

Sen. Knowland stressed the need for getting a good batting average. He hoped that changes in the proposal would not be extensive, even while he realized that not all would agree on every comma. And he hoped Mr. Randall would not be doctrinaire at any press conference he might have. Mr. Randall assured Sen. Knowland that he could be trusted on that point, that he was not going to speak on Congressional attitudes, for he regarded himself merely as a technician on details.

Bringing the discussion to a close, the President remarked how he was constantly getting recommendations as to speeches and how he felt that any talks he made must be focused on the record being made by the Republican Congress. He felt a need for speedy action so that he would have a basis for talking about the efficient, businesslike methods of the Administration, whose leaders were working together for their country. He recognized that his office almost insured him a good audience for these talks but nevertheless he needed to give purposeful speeches and to have the proper ammunition for doing so. He wanted to talk in behalf of his Party, without becoming overly partisan, about strengthening the country, and toward lessening fears among the people. He thought foreign trade might be an example of a situation where differing opinions could eventually lead into a certain amount of hysteria.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 5, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Mutual Security - Mr. Stassen indicated that the 1955 FOA presentation would open in the House Committee later in the day, that the appropriation request would be less than for 1954, and that nearly one-third of it (over a billion dollars) would be devoted to Indo-China. He sketched the high points of other provisions regarding country programs, noting particularly that only four countries in Europe needed to receive mutual defense support, which is the successor to the Marshall Plan.

In the discussion, Sen. Smith was interested in whether the program had been given a new name, which it has not; Senators Dirksen and Wiley obtained clarification of the status of carry-overs; Sen. Knowland thought perhaps the Richards Amendment could be used as leverage on France to stop dragging its feet with ratification of EDC -- perhaps setting a 100% rather than a 50% provision. Regarding the last mentioned, Mr. Stassen reported that there is a feeling that the Richards approach has not helped move ratification of EDC, rather that the Dulles approach has been more effective.

When Mr. Vorys mentioned a possible need for delaying hearings for certain developments, the President urged that action proceed swiftly, that the Nation never could be completely certain of precisely how much money it would need for each and every specific program, that the most important thing was the national interest as a whole. He commented that the Administration was receiving an "emergency plea" of some sort every day. He thought the United States ought to fit a thing like the Mutual Security program into our whole conception of world leadership, if possible. Any drift toward a war, he said, referring to what might happen in the absence of the Mutual Security program, would be the most expensive thing that could happen. Mr. Halleck warned that it would be tough to get the program approved, which the President said he well knew. Mr. Halleck explained that former Democratic supporters of the program were running out on it. The President spoke nostalgically of his life-long habit of trusting people when they told him something face to face but now he would have to depend on the Leadership to keep him alert as to the worth of some of the statements made to him.

Mr. Vorys noted that the program for 1955 would be 40% military and 60% economic, whereas in 1954 it was 70% military and only 30% economic. This would give rise, he thought, to questions in the Congress, as would some of the extensive transfers in the program during the past year which seemed to transform the program completely from what the Congress thought it had been approving. Mr. Stassen assured him that less than $400 million had been involved in the

transfers and that had been accomplished only by virtue of bipartisan consultation. The President added that had Dien Bien Phu fallen two weeks ago, the meeting this morning would have been in a very tense condition. Instead, a change in the Communist position at Geneva could be noted. Mr. Stassen then asserted that Dien Bien Phu would have fallen long ago had not $385 million been transferred. He noted that consultation with the Leaders of both parties had been accomplished only by sending people all around the country to consult them individually.

* * * *

At the end of the meeting, the President noted a discussion of the H-bomb explosion, then said that he was going to take up with the American people, one by one, the various things worrying the country. But the important thing, he believed, was to hold "our coalition" together. He thought it might be well to have more coalition, one for every geographical area, especially in view of the slowness of the French in coming around to the right relationship with the natives as regards Indo-China.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 24, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Formosa Straits - The President told the Leaders he hoped they would be alert to the problems of the defense of Formosa and the outpost islands. He was not requesting any specific action of them at this point.

Sen. Saltonstall asked what was involved -- was it a matter of putting men on the islands? The President replied that it was not that at all. He recalled the Seventh Fleet order, and added that we are trying to protect the islands with the Seventh Fleet -- not to establish bases. It was merely that if the question should arise, it would be good to give a 'matter of course' statement that the islands are part of the Formosa complex.

1954 Election - Speaker Martin, in a discussion of the need for pushing the Administration legislative program, said that he was confident that the people would show in November that they do not want a split government!

Postal Pay - In discussion of the likelihood that Congress would vote a postal pay increase that would more than eat up any rate increase, the President expressed again his surprise that something like this could get so far down the road, then asserted that while he might be a rank amateur in matters like this, he would not be bulldozed. He would go along where something was within reason and would help the thin Republican majority in Congress, but not on a matter of voting money out of the Treasury for a few votes, under pressure.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

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Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 7, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Agricultural Attaches - In a discussion of getting separate legislation for agricultural surplus disposal, Sec. Benson said there was a better prospect now that the President had cleared the path for the attache change. Rep. Hope had felt strongly over it. The President commented that he had secured Sec. Dulles' concurrence on the change in the face of opposition of the rest of the State Department.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 14, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

AEC-TVA Power Contract -- Mr. Rowland Hughes made a long presentation of the plan, focusing on the difference in cost to the Federal government as between TVA construction of a new steam plant and the arrangement for contracting with a private company.

Sen. Knowland saw a need for making certain that whatever action might be taken was one that did not retard proper TVA growth -- for better or for worse, the TVA statute was a fait accompli. The President noted how he always told people -- like those from Memphis -- that they ought to build their own power plants rather than expect the Federal government to provide for them. The President felt doubly strong about this since cheap TVA power served as a means for stealing industry from other areas, such as Sen. Saltonstall's. Rep. Halleck chimed in to say industry was being lured away from his state, too, by this cheap power. Mr. Hughes assured the group that this proposal would not affect proper growth up to 1957; at that time there would be a need for other action or arrangements if TVA was to supply power needs of the area.

Rep. Jonas said the House would never approve a TVA plant on the Mississippi river -- far beyond the Tennessee drainage area.

Adm. Strauss complained that TVA was charging the government a higher rate for power than private industry was being charged.

Mr. Hughes made clear that the Administration had power to authorize the AEC to let this contract, but it seemed essential to have a firm agreement on it among Republicans since Congress had to be informed of the action and there would be hearings on it.

Adm. Strauss seconded the need for a firm decision since the Commission itself was divided on the issue and would not approve the contract unless directed by higher authority to do so. Mr. Hughes noted the AEC letter stating that the Commission would go along with the proposal if the Administration decided to do it. But this would bring a storm, and full support of the Leadership would be needed.

The President asked if there were any dissent, but none was voiced. Sen. Saltonstall did hope that AEC would somehow make a better statement of its position than the one now on record which said a majority of the Commission were opposed (Messrs. Murray, Smythe and Zucker). The President again said he wanted to make sure that no one at the table wanted to argue the other side. The only comment was Sen. Hickenlooper's, to the effect that previous Congressional debates over TVA steam plants constituted support for this action instead of trying to get a new steam plant by TVA.

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6/21/54

AGRICULTURE

In a discussion of the status of agricultural legislation at the meeting with the legislative leaders on June 21, 1954, the President set forth much of his thinking on agricultural problems.

He indicated that he could not possibly approve any legislation which continued the present program into next year. He indicated, however, that he would give some thought to a continuation of price supports at 90% for another year provided that modernized parity was permitted to take effect for 1955 rather than 1956 as currently scheduled. As Secretary Benson pointed out, modernized parity runs approximately 15% below the obsolete parity formula still in effect (at least in regard to wheat).

The President commented that extension of the present support program for another year, even though approval was given for a subsequent initiation of the President's program, would mean that the Administration was left exactly where it began and the fight would have to be initiated all over again the following year.

Following a comment from one Legislator to the effect that consumers in the industrial areas would support the Administration in any knock-down fight with the farm bloc, the President made very clear that he did not wish to play one section of the country against another. He was certain that in the long run the consumer could not stand a depressed agriculture. What the Administration wanted mainly was a good bill which would strengthen a still delicate economic situation, and he concluded with the thought that the Administration must think of the farmer and the consumer simultaneously.

Shortly thereafter, he indicated that extension of the 1948-49 legislation as a result of failure by Congress to enact a desirable bill would have many undesirable consequences, principally because of the serious impact it would have on the formula. When Secretary Benson suggested that the impact would be softened by virtue of the fact that the market price for wheat is now at 82% of parity rather than the theoretical 90% and that the drop to 75% would thus be limited to merely 7%, the President refused to accept that reasoning and called attention to the important psychological factor involved in dropping the formula's upper level from 90% to 75%.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 21, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Tax Revision Bill - In a discussion of the impending tax changes and efforts to add new features to the bill, Sec. Humphrey went over the fiscal picture and expressed hope that the tax bill would be passed in its present form. He stated that the defense budget had been looked at closely and that it had been concluded that the U.S. couldn't have security if further reductions were made.

The President expressed agreement; while a little bit could be picked up here and there from month to month as the Administration continued to try to squeeze out any waste, he couldn't foresee any further big savings given world conditions at this time.

Japan - The President took note of the different groups on the Hill which preached either "no trade with Red China" or "no war in Southeast Asia" or "no further liberalization of trade" or even "no trade with Japan." It was his own feeling, however, that if we didn't do a little of some of these, we would lose Japan. Should Japan go communist (in fact or in sympathy) the U.S. would be out of the Pacific, and it would become a communist lake.

The President thought something had to be done for Japan through the Mutual Security program, or trade or otherwise; the U.S. just couldn't let the situation be dominated by the irresponsible groups that are shouting on the Hill. We've got to steer a clear and steady course, he said, with at least a modicum of sense in it.

Postal Pay - The President thought the government was getting in a terrible fix when it appears that Mr. Dougherty can come around and dictate the policy of the government.

Agriculture - See Memo (copy attached) dated June 21, 1954 and entitled "Agriculture."

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 28, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Indo-China - Sec. Dulles told the Leaders there were some signs of a solution developing. He said that if there is to be a line drawn to separate the free world from Communist in Southeast Asia, it must be a line that the people in that area are prepared to join in defending, for the United States cannot be expected to rush in singlehandedly. As it is shaping up, the line would put on the side of the free world the states of Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, and a part of Indo-China. Many uncertainties remain, and he thought it a matter of making the best of a bad situation as in Korea.

The President wanted to add emphasis to the impossibility of the United States going into any area to give support unless the support were requested. Also, the U.S. would be bogged down from the start if the people of any area got the idea that we would rush in on their request no matter how they handle things. So there will not be any sort of guarantee as was involved in the Locarno Pact. The President asserted the general principles of our behavior were laid down as much as fifteen months ago.

Responding to Sen. Knowland's question, Sec. Dulles said the French were still hoping for some sort of an enclave to be maintained in the Delta region, but this didn't really seem possible for more than a very brief period if at all.

Mr. Dulles said we were not fully taken into their confidence by the French, that the French were carrying on some private talks. He went on to remark how a message had come just yesterday from Mendes-France giving expression to his hope that should the talks break down we would take a very serious view of the situation. He felt this was a strange message, given all our past effort to get the French to take a serious view of it!

Sen. Knowland wanted all precautions taken to see that any supplies we had furnished for the Delta area should be gotten out to safety rather than being left behind for the Communists. The President didn't think the French would just walk out on the situation, and the "regrouping" under discussion did not just mean surrender. Mr. Dulles said we had a legal right to repossess these materials if they were not being used in the way intended, but of course there could be a very great problem in actually repossessing. Sen. Knowland wanted to be sure there was advance planning for sufficient shipping to be in the area in case a time limit were put on any evacuation decided upon. The President and Mr. Dulles had already alerted Defense to this.

Reciprocal Trade - Mr. Dulles spoke of the Symington amendment

which would cause great trouble to our policy, especially in respect to our hope to help alleviate the Japanese trade difficulty by utilization of the new reciprocal trade bill. He described the amendment as "obscure;" but it seemed to imply that any product that was needed for our national security must be produced domestically in sufficient quantity before any tariff reductions could be undertaken on that item.

None of the group understood what could be Sen. Symington's motivation unless he were merely trying to embarrass the Administration. Mr. Dulles said that not even Sen. Malone ever tried to go that far in restricting action. The President thought it very ironic that an amendment like this should come from a Democratic Senator when it had been the Democratic party that had pressed the trade program for twenty years.

Sen. Millikin did see reason in the amendment. He thought State Department was magnifying its impact and that it wouldn't really keep out of the country anything we need.

Sec. Dulles pointed out that we consider Canadian and Mexican production, among others, as in the same category as our own since we did not expect it to be cut off from us in time of war.

Sec. Dulles emphasized that this hurt us much as regards Japan, from whom we might have to buy a few products that we wouldn't want to buy from them except as a means of strengthening Japan's economy. If we lose Japan, he asserted, it would add billions of dollars to our security costs for it would drive our defense back to our own borders.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 14, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Congressional Relations - In a lengthy discussion of postal rate and pay legislation, on which the President had strong views, the question came up as to whether Congress would sustain a veto, if the legislation were such that the President felt he had to veto.

The President said that failure to sustain a veto would serve to release him immediately from the plans that were being built up around him for the 1954 campaign. He was not about to go around the country working for people who would not support him in a pinch.

After further discussion of postal pay and also of other pay increases, the President repeated that if all of these were put through at inordinately high levels, there would have to be much rallying round on some veto votes.

After discussion of the fine points of the various Congressional proposals for increasing Veterans pensions, the President commented that he sometimes thought we were fighting a losing battle -- because we could never find a clear battle line on which to make a stand and fight out the issues.

AEC-TVA Power Contract - The President noted some of the difficulties this proposal was encountering and said he was ready to join issue on this; should the Congress appropriate the money for a steam plant, it would take the courts to compel him to build it. Then he urged the group to get hold of the hard facts in the matter, not just let the Democrats win out on the basis of demagoguery!

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LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 19, 1954

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

Budget - The President urged the Leaders to avoid developing a reputation of neglecting the country's needs. This followed upon Mr. Worthy's plea for help with the Commerce appropriation as regarded especially the Merchant Marine subsidy, airport grants, and the fund for an industrial census.

The President recognized it was difficult to sort out, sometimes, the things the country really needed and the Federal government ought to provide. Where good reasons existed and were apparent for doing something, then it was a different story from just doing things without reason.

"Balancing the Budget" is a cold phrase, said the President.

Health Insurance - The President and Mrs. Hobby pressed for Leadership support for a new effort to push this bill through. The President stressed the need for a positive program to show the people that this Administration is mindful of their needs.

Sen. Knowland took a very dim view of getting it until such time as the American Medical Association dropped its opposition. Mrs. Hobby protested that the rank and file of the Association liked the program, that it was only the hierarchy that opposed. Sen. Knowland reminded her of how much members of the Association did for the Party at election times. He was convinced that the existing situation in the Congress precluded doing it this session.

Rep. Martin pointed out that it was Mr. Rayburn who had defeated it in the House.

Administration Program - The President wound up the meeting with a plea to get the program enacted. He reminded them that every item on the program had been put in only after discussion with the Leadership. He recalled how Nelson at Trafalgar insisted that the victory was not won so long as a single enemy ship remained afloat. The President did not believe in "almost;" the whole group, if convinced that these things were good for America, should stand shoulder to shoulder and support them. He wasn't asking for support for himself, he said, for the only thing interesting him was a Republican record of accomplishment. If it was a matter "of being cute," then they had better get someone better at it than he. Perhaps Republicans didn't really need him, for all he knew how to do was to show the record of achievement.

When Sen. Knowland suggested it would be easier if Republicans had a majority like that of the Democrats in 1933, the President made clear

that not for one moment should anyone think that what he said was meant as a complaint against the Leadership; what he did mean was that all Republicans ought to keep swinging.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 13, 1954
8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon - 2:30 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Knowland
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Millikin
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Ferguson

Speaker Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Shanley
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Snyder
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Randall
Mr. Jack Martin
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Gruenther
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Minnich

Sec. Dulles
Asst. Sec. Thruston Morton
Sec. Humphrey
Sec. Wilson
Asst. Sec. McNeil
Asst. Sec. Carter Burgess
Asst. Sec. Seaton
Asst. Sec. Struve Hensel
Mr. Summerfield
Asst. PMG Lyons
Mr. Ben Guill
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Hobby
Under Sec. Rockefeller
Asst. Sec. Perkins
Director Hughes, Budget
Mr. Brundage
Gov. Stassen, FOA
Chrm. Young, CSC
Mr. Albert Cole, HHFA
Dr. Milton Eisenhower

The President opened the meeting by noting that the past year had left much unfinished business, which would constitute a large part of the program for the coming year, and that there would not be a great deal of material new to the Leaders. He felt the task of getting a program through would be more difficult because of Democratic control of the Congress, that there would have to be some experimentation on procedures in dealing with this new situation, but that it was helpful to have already developed pretty well procedures for doing business among Republicans.

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The President indicated that foreign affairs matters would be developed mostly in the meeting the next day, also that he would have something to say himself on Defense policy in general and on the broad policy of where we are headed.

It was agreed that January 6 would be a more useful date for the State of the Union message than the 7th, hence the Leaders would try to arrange for that day. This would help to get the Administration program first on the scene -- before great numbers of opposition bills were introduced.

Budget and Fiscal - Mr. Hughes outlined the Budget picture, stressing the need for avoiding extremes in either spending or economizing at the expense of necessary security programs. He set forth tentative figures for FY 1956 as follows: NOA -- $60.5 billion; expenditures -- 63.1; receipts -- 60.0; deficit -- $3.1 billion. He noted that the major increase was in the defense area where past authorizations were pretty well used up.

Sec. Humphrey reviewed the need for extending certain excises another year and maintaining the corporate income tax at 52%. Also, even with these continuations, there would most likely be a serious problem to staying within the statutory debt limit, but this could be reviewed and acted upon if still necessary sometime after April 1.

After discussion, it was agreed that the budget figures, especially those for NOA, were too tentative to be set forth in detail at the next day's meeting. The President was convinced, however, that the next day's presentations must start with the budget picture at least in general; otherwise, it would be difficult to make the case for setting defense expenditures at the level suggested by the Administration and no higher. Similarly, Mr. Halleck thought that recommendation for again extending the particular excises could best await the State of the Union message. It was felt that the opposition would be eager to seize on program reductions of any sort or postponement of scheduled tax reductions for an immediate attack on the Administration.

Mr. Halleck inquired about the suggestion once made by Sec. Humphrey for a 5% manufacturers' tax. Humphrey stated that the subject had been canvassed and showed that there was a possibility of getting all existing excises reduced to a uniform 5%, but no possibility of broadening the base to include items not now taxed.

Foreign Policy - Sec. Dulles asked for priority attention to the three treaties that Congress would have to act on -- the Manila and Paris agreements already submitted, and a Formosa treaty to be submitted when the Senate convenes. He hoped the Manila treaty especially could be done quickly for things were not going as well as possible in the Southwest Pacific and our ratification of the treaty would serve to speed up

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formation of the various working groups we had been urging. It ought to be approved prior to the February meeting of Foreign Ministers at Bangkok, he felt. Sen. Knowland thought this could be done. Dulles believed Senate action on the Paris accords need not be rushed until after some of the other nations had ratified.

Sec. Dulles pointed to the need for legislation to implement the Wriston report, for a permanent transfer program (to the Foreign Service) is needed.

Mr. Dulles cited foreign anxieties about our foreign economic policies. He urged substantial adoption of the Randall trade program and approval of a program the Administration would develop for stimulating economic development in underdeveloped countries. The latter program would be of relatively modest proportions but was critical in view of the fact that the struggle with the Communists takes steadily a more economic face.

Mr. Dulles then recalled discussions with the leaders of both parties recently regarding assurances given to the allies in connection with the Paris accords. The allies wanted to be certain the United States would not use the new situation as an excuse to pull troops out of Europe. Hence Dulles at London had "hinted at" reassurances, but they would not be of a legal binding nature for the President had no power to bind his successor, though he did have the power to deploy US troops as he thought best during his own term. So there was a need for the United States to do "our fair share" (this language had been cleared with the Leaders) and there might be a need to restate that somehow. But it would not mean any particular number of troops for any definite period of time.

Regarding economic development, Sen. Knowland asked how big the program might be. Mr. Dulles said it would not be anything like the Marshall Plan for such large sums could not usefully be spent in these countries. Personally he felt it would not be of such a magnitude as to affect the budget picture very much. Sen. Knowland inquired about plans for any alternative to carry out the Mutual Security program after FOA is closed out in June per the Congress' directive. Mr. Dulles said Joseph Dodge was working on organization aspects and a plan would be presented later to the Leaders. Rep. Hallock cited the criticism of a steel official against any action that would create competition in other countries, such as helping them build steel mills. Mr. Dulles said such loans might be made through the Export-Import Bank and that it must be remembered that the level of total trade increases by such development -- as witness Canada. Sec. Humphrey noted that Ex-Im loans for materials for building things like steel plants created a demand for US machinery, thus helping our industry.

There was a brief discussion of US representation at international conferences, brought on by the statements made at Rio by Rep. Fulton and Sen. Smathers. Mr. Dulles pointed out that Fulton was not part of the

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delegation but that Smathers was, and that Smathers had never allowed the State Department an opportunity to brief him before the Conference began. He wondered whether in the future State ought to exercise some judgment of its own in regard to Congressional members of a delegation instead of merely taking the people named by the Majority - Minority Leaders. The President was sure that we ought always be certain that all members of a delegation will pull together in support of a policy that had been worked out in advance with the Congress; he felt this might be handled by having advance discussions with Knowland and Johnson as to Conference plans and representation. He did not want anyone to have a new plan sprung on him after he had gone abroad.

Sen. Bridges inquired about the practice of paying back salary to US employees dismissed from UN positions for security reasons. Sec. Dulles said we had carried this issue to the World Court but had been beaten on it, for the Court said the UN had to pay these back salaries.

Sen. Bridges also asked if it were true that important parts of the Yalta papers were being withheld from the publication that Congress had provided funds for. Dulles said he had settled in favor of publication a controversy over some Polish settlement papers. The essence of them had previously been published.

Defense - The President opened this subject by commenting that only recently had the United States ever had to fear a serious attack on its own lands -- as a result of the long-range bomber. Hence the Nation should focus its security efforts on retaliatory forces and on continental defense as the means of counteracting that threat. He said we must have a program that can be carried on indefinitely. The wisdom of such an approach was strengthened by the fact that everything we can assess indicates that Russia is not seeking general war; rather, she seems to feel that economic and political subversion programs are going well and should be pressed further. So we need a long-term program of things that can deter or dull any attack.

The President then stated that he had directed, on his own judgment after long study, a manpower reduction in the Army and these parts of the Navy not involved in the deterrent or continental defense. Some of the reduction would take place this year, and more next year. This was agreed in by most people, but of course the land forces could always show a need for more and more. However, there would be a new approach regarding reserve forces that would serve as a back-up for the Army, particularly as any war could go into more and more protracted phases after the first great attacks. The President added specifically that the Army would be going down to 1.1 million men by June 30, 1956, instead of the previously scheduled level of 1.175 million. By June 30, 1957, it was hoped that the armed services altogether would total something below 2.8 million. (The President soon left the meeting and returned only after the lengthy DoD presentation was completed.)

Mr. Carter Burgess presented, with many charts, the new Reserve program, answering numerous questions on detail along the way. The presentation and discussion focused on the six-months training program, the quota to be set by the President on the six-month program, the absence of any desire to institute universal military training at this time, the need to have trained men other than those who have already served during wartime, and the status of six-month trainees in later years.

Mr. Burgess then outlined DoD proposals for the Career Incentive Program, including improvements as to medical care for dependents, military housing, Survivor Benefits, Dislocation Allowance, and a pay increase which would not be across-the-board but would be designed to retain people of longer service and to counteract the compression at higher levels that had developed over the years.

(The President returned to the meeting)

Mr. McNeil then sketched very briefly the high spots of the defense programs that would be operated under the request for about $34 billion of new appropriations. These included continuing research and development at present high levels which require about 50% of the Nation's talent in this area; production at the same level as before, but more allocated to weapons and ships with less to facilities; reductions in maintenance and housekeeping; and the major problem for the years ahead as a result of the high cost of the new type weapons.

The President took exception to the phrase "fringe benefits" with respect to the several things Mr. Burgess had proposed, for these were in many ways the heart of military service, more important really than base pay. The President hoped these things would have very thorough consideration by the Congress.

Responding to a question, Mr. Wilson pointed out that the ratio of combat soldiers to non-combat was increasing; during World War II, about 42% of Army uniformed personnel were combat troops, this was up to 52% in June of 1953, and the target for 1955 was 62%.

Sen. Saltonstall asked if the wings (137?) envisioned in the program would all be operational. The President assured him they would be by the end of the year, for he would have nothing to do with paper wings.

Sen. Knowland reverted to the publication of the Yalta papers, and hoped that Mr. Wilson would personally look into the problem that apparently was being created in the Pentagon as regards publication of certain papers. Mr. Wilson stated this was primarily a problem of our relations with our allies. The President recalled a fight in 1946 about publishing papers. He stated he was enthusiastic about getting out to the public the facts of World War II. There would of course be a few instances where proper etiquette might preclude release of something, but certainly he was on the side of getting the facts out.

Mutual Security - Mr. Stassen pointed out that FOA continued to be responsible for preparing and presenting the program for the following year even though it would no longer be in business. How to handle the program after June 30th was something for the President and Congress to decide.

Mr. Stassen then outlined a "Partnership Program" stressing that the bulk of the program would be devoted to Korea and Indo-China, that the entire program was developed on the basis of strengthening places where we had airbases or helping places where it was to our interest to keep the Communists from establishing airbases.

Sen. Knowland expressed his disappointment that the Yugoslavs had abstained from the vote (UN ?) expressing moral indignation as to the 13 prisoners. Mr. Bridges asked about rumors that the Russians and the Yugoslavs were growing together again. Mr. Stassen said the Russians had a drive on for this purpose but that we will succeed in holding Yugoslavia out of the orbit.

Mr. Stassen then quickly went over charts showing the heavy drain of security measures on the economies of our friends in the Asian area, also regarding trade of Japan, Pakistan, etc. For Iran, our assistance will be returned to a loan basis rather than grant. The President noted that he was having lunch with the Shah, also that our desire was for Iran to strengthen its force of 90,000 men rather than enlarging it. Mr. Stassen also showed charts on our raw material requirements for future years and where they must come from as related to our mutual security program; a chart on the intensified Russian effort in economic warfare; one on the Agricultural Surplus Program, and another on US Private Investment Abroad.

Mr. Hensel presented the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, stating that the big problem involved the switches in programs to meet emergencies. Many major ones had already occurred this year that could not be foreseen when the program was presented to Congress earlier in 1954. He and Mr. McNeil answered a number of questions from Senators Knowland and Bridges about carryovers and bookkeeping procedures.

Trade Program - Mr. Randall stated that the 1954 proposal for extending the Reciprocal Trade Act and related items would be resubmitted with a few minor revisions. He quickly reviewed some of the items in the program, stressing the problem of Japanese trade. In this connection, he noted some peril point hearings currently underway, and how sensitive the Japanese are to every single one of these proceedings. Mr. Millikin asked whether the action re Japan would be by quotas or by revisions of rates. Mr. Randall said it was undecided, and the President stressed the need for doing something.

Mr. Millikin then opened a lengthy discussion over GATT. He thought it very important to iron out the status of that organization prior to action on

Reciprocal Trade. Also, he suggested an alternative of "trading out" rather than providing a particular authority to the President. When Mr. Randall suggested it might be best to keep details of the bill "off the floor" Sen. Knowland asserted that inclusion of such a provision was not the way to keep details off the floor. Mr. Randall then agreed it might have to be cleaned up a bit, and he appreciated Sen. Millikin's strong convictions. He pointed out, however, that the President instructs the State Department on what lines to carry on negotiations and he felt the President had to have that power.

(The President departed for lunch with the Shah.)

Mr. Halleck stated how difficult it would be to enlist Republican support for this bill, and he inquired whether the bill could be made "any easier to love" or was it already set at an irreducible minimum. Randall replied that the whole program had been reviewed after Congress adjourned, and that this now was at the minimum. Sen. Knowland thereupon spoke of how the great value of these leadership meetings lay in their use for reconciling divergent views, how foreign trade was essentially a Congressional matter although some of its authority had been delegated to the Executive, and how the required votes were to be found in the Congress rather than in the Commission which had advanced this program. He thought that the proposal ought to be adjusted somewhat along the lines suggested by Millikin if there was any value in having the advice of the leaders, and he thought that Mr. Randall ought to keep his own mind flexible for these discussions as well. Mr. Randall replied that his task was to present the recommendations in which he believed, and that it was a different matter as to what the President and the leaders concluded after that presentation was once made. Mr. Knowland repeated that he and his associates were trying to get to a meeting of the minds so that the Executive and the Party majority would not be taking opposite positions.

Mr. Halleck thought perhaps it would be best to eliminate this item from the agenda for the next day. Gov. Adams suggested that further discussion be postponed until the afternoon session when the President would again be at hand. The discussion was then concluded as Mr. Morgan repeated that the bill was the same as in the preceding session, and as Mr. Randall assured Sen. Millikin that the Congress would not be approving GATT by its action on this proposal. Mr. Halleck said he would go along as necessary now that he understood it was the same bill as last year.

Miscellaneous - Gov. Adams stated that the Administration would be requesting extension of the Reorganization Act, the Defense Production Act, and the Small Business Administration. Also on the list was Hawaiian Statehood, Absentee Ballot bill, and District of Columbia self-government. There was no significant comment on these.

Sen. Bridges called attention to the heavy adverse reaction to remarks by Sec. Mitchell as regards right-to-work legislation by the States. Mr. Halleck noted that the President had disavowed this; Gov. Adams said Mitchell had made no reference to any Administration action, that this was really his own recommendation to the States. Gen. Persons thought that the press had given a bad twist to what Mitchell had actually said.

* * * *

The meeting recessed for lunch (at the Carlton Hotel) at 12:30. The group reconvened with the President at 2:55.

* * * *

Reciprocal Trade - The President said he had been informed of the discussion that followed his departure prior to lunch. As for GATT, he understood that our negotiating group had been given clear instructions that everything new would have to be submitted to the Congress before taking effect. He recalled that the Randall program had been thrashed out last year. Even while he recognised that many differences of opinion existed, he wanted to emphasize that this was very much a part of the program in which he believed and which he represented. Noting that the United States spends billions in arms, he asserted that all such money would be inadequate to what we need unless we do something to enable some of our allies to make a living; and we could do that without ruining our own country. He concluded by describing the Randall proposal as essentially a middle of the road approach.

Sen. Millikin explained that he did not object to the advisory and consultative functions of GATT, but he wanted no part of regulation by a supra-national authority to which the Senate had repeatedly objected. The power belonged to the Congress, not to a supra-national body. The President said this was the first time he had ever heard the GATT procedures be challenged, and if there was something wrong with them, they ought to be re-examined. Millikin repeated that GATT had never been submitted to Congress, that the Senate caveats had always been ignored.

Mr. Randall assured the group that the Attorney General was keeping in close touch with the GATT negotiations and would be able to insure protection against any improper supra-national arrangement. Mr. Randall received approval for limiting his presentation to the bipartisan group the next day to a simple statement of the proposal being resubmitted. The President thought Randall ought add a short statement about the Japanese trade problem. The discussion concluded as Millikin jqshingly urged Randall to leave the Congress some elbow-room, and Randall replied in kind about the big elbows of the Congress!

Highway Program - Gov. Adams reported that the Highway Program would generally follow the lines recommended by the Governors Committee, but would not be worked up fully until the Clay Committee reported later in the month. It would subsequently be discussed with the leadership. It would be about a $27 billion program spread over ten years, to be financed by bonds issued by a special organization of some sort so as to avoid being an additional load on the budget. The bonds would be paid off from gas tax receipts over a 30-year period.

Health Reinsurance Program, etc. - In a 60-minute presentation (as at Cabinet on December 10th) during which the President was out of the room, Mrs. Hobby and Messrs. Rockefeller and Perkins set forth the reinsurance plan designed to encourage the development of greatly expanded medical and surgical insurance plans, so as to provide more extensive benefits and reach more people than existing plans do. Discussion was very limited and focused principally on the attitude of the American Medical Association which had yet to be won over to support of the plan. Sen. Millikin saw the plan as one which would not interfere with the doctors' conduct of their own business nor the patients' freedom to select their doctors.

There was also brief and non-controversial discussion of the Loan Guarantee program (for medical facilities construction) and the Anti-Pollution Grant program for which $2.5 million would be requested.

Agriculture - Sec. Benson informed the group that there would be no major legislation requested. He discussed briefly the spread between prices received by farmers and the prices consumers have to pay, blaming the new "built-in services" for most of the increase in the spread. He stated that the last of controls not required by law had been removed that very day.

After pointing out that the Congress had in 1954 passed 83% of the legislation requested by Agriculture, he noted a few minor items such as a Grazing bill, an REA amendment, and codification of legislation on agricultural research, as the only legislative requests in sight for this year.

Labor - Sec. Mitchell suggested that the Administration would merely request again the legislation recommended in 1954 without going into particulars. Mr. Halleck thought special mention should be given to the two amendments of Taft-Hartley he had tried to salvage in 1954 and which the President had always focused on; Sen. Saltonstall wanted the President, in the State of the Union Message, to pay particular attention to the working man, as distinguished from labor leaders, and the President saw much merit in this.

Mr. Mitchell briefly mentioned the 8-hour law, the Mexican Farm Labor bill, the Safety program for government employees as items that would come up. He thought a cut-off date might be put on the eligibility of veterans for unemployment benefits after leaving active duty.

Sec. Mitchell stated that the Administration was still considering the desirability of advocating an extension of coverage in the minimum wage law and also an increase in the level of the minimum wage to match the cost-of-living rise. The President stated his interest in getting some very shrewd political advice on this minimum wage matter, for it was very tricky in its impact on the economy -- much more so than would be indicated merely in the "dollar effect" of the change itself.

Postal Rates and Pay - Mr. Summerfield outlined the proposals for getting a rate increase of $350 million and for delegating to a Commission the rate-making power. His salary increase proposal, he said, was designed to offset last year's criticism by providing a general 5% increase plus correction of inequities through a Position Evaluation Plan and the "bench mark" plan. He stated that Mr. Lyons had discussed this with employee group leaders and they seemed not unhappy with the plan. The President asked if a Rates Commission would have enough to do to warrant its continued existence. Mr. Summerfield felt that rates needed constant review.

Speaker Martin said he had heard that Mr. Rayburn had told Rep. Murray not to report a first class rate increase. Should he do so anyway, Mr. Rayburn would see that it got bottled up in the Rules Committee. Mr. Summerfield commented that business groups oppose the first class change very much -- that they are much heavier users than any ordinary family which would hardly feel an increase.

Classified Pay - Mr. Young presented a table of proposed increases (slightly changed from the earlier Cabinet presentation -- omitting any new GS-19 and setting the increase at $800 for all three supergrades) designed to reduce compression at top levels and to correct inequities. The President stated that the Administration did not want to promote inflation, but felt that some increase was justified, hence was following the middle course of this proposal.

Rep. Halleck asked if there was anything in mind for raising Congressional and Judicial salaries. The President said he wanted to propose an increase but was mindful that he was under wraps until the leaders should say it would be helpful to push it. Halleck reported that Rayburn and McCormack were ready to push such a bill the past year. The President thought it perfectly ridiculous to expect good men to come to Washington for $15,000 when the very nature of their position required them to maintain a home in their constituencies. It was agreed that this should be worked into the State of the Union Message.

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Mr. Hagerty read and received approval of the text of a White House statement concerning the day's discussions.

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Housing - Regarding the housing "windfalls", Mr. Cole told Sen. Knowland that most of the loopholes that had enabled these had already been closed but that a few more could still be closed by legislative changes to be requested. He stated also that there would be many indictments of those involved in the windfalls, but that some would escape by virtue of the statute of limitations.

On Public Housing, Mr. Cole stated that the agency had run out of authorisation and that a request for 70,000 more units would be made. He felt that there were better ways to handle the needs now met by public housing, but that the program should be continued until the low cost housing program got going well and the public would be able to see the greater merit it had. There was no further significant discussion.

Buy American - Gov. Adams read a draft of an Executive Order which would authorise each agency head to select the most appropriate method of computing the differential when foreign bids were submitted in actions to which the Buy American Act was applicable. The draft provided an alternative between a 6% differential (duty included in the bid) or a 10% differential if duty were not included or if foreign transportation were used. Certain exceptions were specified in the draft.

Sen. Knowland asked about the source of pressure for such an Order, then said he was under much pressure from his constitutents to make a change in the opposite direction. They cited to him always the factors such as tax structure, social security, labor costs, etc., which give a great advantage already to the foreign producer.

Sen. Saltonstall was particularly interested in the saving clause regarding critical labor surplus areas. Mr. Halleck said he received many protests against contract awards to foreign bidders. Gov. Adams responded to these questions and comments in terms of the State Department interest and DoD problems. He pointed out the large area of national interest involved.

The President thought the Social Security item was a new factor not previously figured in the consideration, that might merit a further look, though he did think this was probably covered in the general tariff concept.

The meeting concluded at 5:45 p.m.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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BIPARTISAN LEADERSHIP MEETING

December 14, 1954
8:30 a. m. 11:45 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sen. Knowland
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Millikin
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Ferguson
Sen. Wiley

Speaker Martin
Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Leo. Allen
Rep. Chiperfield
Rep. Taber
Rep. Dewey Short

Sec. Dulles
Asst. Sec. Thruston Morton, State
Sec. Humphrey
Sec. Wilson, and Asst. Secs. Seaton, Burgess, McNeil, Struve Hensel
Gov. Stassen, FOA
Director Hughes and Mr. Brundage

Sen. Lyndon Johnson
Sen. Clements
Sen. Hayden
Sen. Russell
Sen. George

Rep. Sam Rayburn
Rep. McCormack
Rep. Cannon
Rep. James P. Richards
Rep. Carl Vinson

Gov. Adams
Gen. Persons
Mr. Shanley
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Snyder
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Jack Martin
Mr. Gruenther
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Milton Eisenhower
Dr. Hauge
Mr. Randall
Mr. Minnich

The President opened the meeting with a brief outline of the topics scheduled for discussion but made it clear that the Leaders could appropriately raise other items if they wished. He was hopeful of developing a meeting of the minds.

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By DJH NLE DATE 1/21/76

Budget - Mr. Hughes summarized the general budget picture, using a chart showing expenditures (Security and Other) and receipts for 1953, 1954, and 1955.

Sec. Humphrey stated the Administration's need for extension of excise taxes at present levels and the hope that Congress would so act.

There were no questions.

Foreign Relations - Sec. Dulles brought the group briefly up to date since the November meeting and stated the Administration's hope that Congress would act in timely fashion on the Manila treaty, the Formosa treaty, and eventually the Paris accords regarding Germany. He noted the Franco-German agreement on the Saar which had been accomplished rather rapidly under the pressure of public opinion.

Mr. Dulles then discussed the interest of our European allies as to the future status of troops in Europe and the statement that he had made to them at length after coordination with the leaders of both parties -- mainly, that the President was Commander-in-Chief and could deploy troops as necessary, but could not bind another President.

Mr. Dulles emphasized the new Communist emphasis on economic welfare and also the interest of our allies in our trade policies. Rep. Rayburn inquired whether Sec. Dulles felt Congress would definitely extend the Trade Agreements Act for one year, and Mr. Dulles replied affirmatively. He then went on to stress the need for a new modest program for economic development in underdeveloped countries. Sen. Russell ascertained that this would be in the form of loans where Latin American countries were concerned.

Sen. Knowland asked whether there were any new developments on the 13 prisoners, to which Sec. Dulles responded in the negative.

Rep. Vinson asked if there would be a transfer of Navy ships to the Pacific under the Manila Pact. Mr. Dulles did not believe so.

Sen. Johnson asked whether the $63.8 billion expenditure figure given by Mr. Hughes for FY 1955 would cover, approximately, the large economic development program as well as existing programs. Messrs. Hughes, Humphrey, and Dulles indicated that there would be no substantial change in the total for 1956.

Sen. Russell recalled that some $700 million of it had been appropriated for France and Indo-China, and asked whether that would be expended or transferred. Mr. Dulles thought Mr. Stassen would speak of that later. Rep. Richards asked if there was any assurance that our allies would contribute to Asian economic development, concerning which Sec. Dulles cited the Colombo Plan and the activity of private German citizens. Sen. Wiley thought that unallocated funds of the Mutual Security program might be put to use in the Far East. Mr. Dulles informed him that those funds were earmarked to a large extent for existing programs.

The President stated that the reorganization of FOA was not sufficiently far along for discussion and that it would be brought up later in the year. He then called especial attention to the $5 million Special International Fund for Trade Fairs, etc., which he considered a highly profitable program because of its success thus far at Bangkok and Damascus.

Foreign Trade Program - Mr. Randall stressed the need for the several items in this package (more than just tariff) in order to extend trade and thus help our allies to develop "an earned strength" for their economies and also to improve the long range welfare of the US economy by expanding world markets. He felt it was necessary either to find the way for the world to buy US products from earnings or to suffer a reduction of US exports.

Mr. Randall stated that the proposal was essentially the same as that of March, 1954, except for the addition of the International Finance Corporation as a result of the Rio Conference. It would help the flow of capital to private entrepreneurs rather than to governments.

Mr. Randall concluded his remarks by stressing the importance of Japan in the US security picture and the need for solving its critical trade problems.

Mr. Rayburn asked if it were not vital to get rid of trade barriers and Mr. Randall responded affirmatively. Sen. Johnson thought that there was much support for this program in the Congress and that it was high time to get started on it. He asked if the Administration intended to drive forward with the program this year. The President responded that there had been many questions last year as to the program, so that a one-year extension had been obtained while further study was accomplished. The President believed that the current proposal was the best program that could possibly be devised by the Administration and that it was very vital for us to do the things necessary to enable our allies to develop their own economies in a way that could support the military programs we urged upon them. Sen. Johnson asked if the President intended to urge the Congress to act on this. The President replied affirmatively.

Sen. Wiley felt that there was general agreement with the philosophy of the Randall program but he wanted to point out that only 3% of US business is in exports. He noted a number of other reasons for giving priority attention to the continuing strength of the American economy. Rep. Halleck expressed his own support for the program and the need for full explanation of its content so as to encourage popular and Congressional support. Mr. Rayburn believed the program might be placed first on the House agenda.

Rep. Taber thought the fundamental matter was to educate people to produce things they could themselves use rather than having to rely on foreign trade. Mr. Randall set forth some statistics on the importance of our agricultural and heavy machinery exports, which must be paid for somehow by the countries that purchase them. Mr. Halleck ascertained that the

peril point and escape clauses remained in the bill. Sen. Knowland inquired whether Mr. Randall would be able to give the Congress full information about the restrictive actions of other countries.

National Defense - The President, speaking as Commander-in-Chief, described the basic change in the military picture of our times in terms of a "fear" having appeared for the first time in the United States, since it was no longer immune from attack. By virtue of the weakness of Germany and Japan, the traditional checks upon Russia had been weakened and the United States now had a definite interest beyond its own shores in the security of the industrial complexes of those two countries. Also, the development of atomic weapons had put us on the front line. As a result the United States needed economic programs that would help restore Japan and Germany as strong defenders against Russia, allowing the United States to be a central "keep"; also, the United States must have an effective deterring military force and a strong civilian defense that could blunt any blow directed against us.

The President then emphasized that security could not be measured in dollars, rather the most important thing was maintaining a long and steady course. This could be done through a well chosen, adequate and constantly modernized defense organization, backed by the Reserve establishment and a strong domestic economy. He believed that the possession of a strong retaliatory power was the greatest service the United States could render even to Great Britain and Western Europe.

The President set forth his belief in the need for increasing combat air up to the level desired, having a carrier force to provide air power to meet unexpected developments in any corner of the globe; and as a corollary to cut back on manpower in the effort to achieve maximum security per dollar expenditure. He stated that past requirements for US forces in Korea, Japan and Europe left us now with larger contingents there than necessary.

The improved Reserve would be needed as a well disciplined domestic force.

While recognizing that a primary objective must be one of blunting the force of an enemy attack during the first fifteen days so as to gain time for American industrial superiority to have its effect, the President attached great importance to having proper military strength to keep an enemy from ever starting a war against us, knowing the destructiveness of modern weapons.

The President said that responsible leaders ought to be examining among themselves every possible way to cut back manpower in the Services in places other than air, Navy air, and submarine forces. The President stated that he had worked on this problem before any other single thing, especially since becoming President. He recognized that every Service

could find good reason for having increases in strength but he urged the need for getting the least possible burden on the American people in a way that would not expose the country.

Mr. Rayburn was the first to comment by making the same statement he recalled making a year ago -- a hope that "that big" is big enough. The President replied that there is a progression from things critically needed, to those highly desirable, and then to those probably helpful -- each with decreasing returns.

Mr. Halleck interpreted the President's comments to mean simply having the proper balance in our Armed Forces, plus a strong economy, a middle way between all-out mobilization and weakness. The President added a comment that in some activities all the gold in Fort Knox could take us no further ahead. He assured the group that he would never be guilty consciously of exposing the United States unnecessarily. Rather, he would always stand ready to discuss these matters seriously since he did not profess to be any absolute authority.

(The President left the meeting during the following presentation.)

The new Reserve program was then presented, complete with charts, by Mr. Burgess. On completion, Sen. Saltonstall ascertained that this program, with its six-months training feature, did not in any way constitute universal military training. Messrs. Halleck, Knowland, Arends and Allen asked a series of questions on detail, primarily as regards saving war veterans from frequent recall to service.

Sen. Russell felt there would be no difficulty in getting sufficient people to volunteer for the six-months program to fill the quota of 100,000 set for the first year. Mr. Burgess answered several questions on the mechanics of the program for Sen. Russell and Rep. Taber. Mr. Burgess then presented the proposed Career Incentive Program (as on the preceding day). Sen. Hayden was interested in the total cost of the pay increases. Sen. Bridges was concerned with resignations of Naval Academy personnel, as was also Sen. Saltonstall. The details of the military pay increase were then presented.

Mr. McNeil then went over the expenditures programmed for FY 1956, which would total about the same as for 1955 but would be devoted more to ships, planes and weapons, and less to construction of facilities and housekeeping. Sen. Wiley asked several questions on stockpiling and acquisition of critical materials which were in the realm of GSA and FOA.

Mutual Security - Mr. Stassen characterized this program as one devoted to facilitating our air base program and denying bases to the Communists, as helping fulfill our long term strategic needs and strengthening our economy generally.

He noted that Europe had just had its best year economically since World War II, that European countries needed to maintain a mobilization base

there, and that it would be desirable for them soon to reach a position where they could contribute to the development of less advanced areas of the world. This was particularly true since the Soviets were now using trade as an instrument of policy and also were offering technical assistance as we had been doing for some time. Sen. Johnson ascertained that, to our knowledge, Russia had thus far offered about $111 million of technical assistance. Sen. Knowland was interested in how much of this was already in effect. Mr. Taber inquired and was informed that our trade agreements under this program were mostly barter, as in the case of taking Icelandic fish because of Iceland's economic requirements. Mr. Stassen then referred to our plans for expanding the Point Four program, especially by contracting the services of US universities. This had a double advantage of helping us to reach the intellectuals of the countries we work with.

Korea, said Mr. Stassen, would remain a large part of the program, though less than the current year, because of the remaining need for rebuilding the country and particularly for underpinning the twenty Korean divisions -- which are just too much for an economy like Korea's. Some of the 1955 Indo-China money is to be used in other parts of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.

Answering Sen. Wiley, Mr. Stassen pointed out that 75% of FOA money is spent directly to purchase materials in the United States. The other 25% is for purchases abroad or for direct cash payments. Sen. Wiley asked if it were true that sooner or later all of this money comes back to the United States. Mr. Stassen agreed that much of it does, and the remainder strengthens their economies for other trade helpful to the United States.

Mr. Stassen corrected Sen. Russell's belief that the Indo-China money had merely been turned over to the French after the Geneva settlement. He made clear that the program was subject to GAO scrutiny, then went on to discuss the economic needs of that country and of Japan.

With charts, Mr. Stassen showed how our aid to other countries had paid off during our own recent economic difficulties, for experts of both industrial and agricultural products had stood up well while domestic sales were reduced.

Sen. Wiley asked further about unobligated balances for Southeast Asia. Mr. Stassen stressed that most of what was available in unexpended balances was for military items which take a long lead time. The carryover this year will be less than in the past and would be still further reduced in the coming year. Mr. Cannon thought it highly important to keep on with reducing the carryover.

Mr. Richards asked about economic aid or direct support to Europe, and Mr. Stassen told him there was none except for Berlin, Spain and Yugoslavia. Mr. Richards wondered if the request for funds for military items for

Europe would be directed to the Military Committees of the Congress, but Mr. Stassen felt that was a matter for the Congress to decide. Richards then asked if the program involved a great deal of offshore procurement and Mr. Stassen replied that it was on a declining trend.

Mr. Hensel presented the military side of the program, stressing that it is virtually impossible to follow any rigid plan because of the almost continuous changes in the world picture which require almost constant programming. He stated that some $380 million had already been transferred this year for things that could not be predicted firmly enough to warrant advance programming. About $225 million had been transferred from the military to the economic part of the program, not under Defense Department responsibility.

Mr. Hensel devoted considerable attention to carryovers, new requests, and planned expenditures. The entire program was being kept under review to see that programs accord with realistic force goals rather than unrealistic targets. He indicated that consideration was being given to the use of "new weapons" in Europe, a radical factor that might be introduced into the program.

Summarising, Mr. Hensel thought approximately $1.4 billion new funds would be needed this year, also the establishment of an emergency fund to avoid transfers, and generally less rigid programming.

Conclusion - The President discussed and agreed with the Leaders that January 6th would be the date for the State of the Union address -- incidentally Mr. Rayburn's birthday.

The President again stated his great hope that all of these programs would always be considered in an honest bipartisan way. He recognized that initiative in these areas was not a monopoly of the Executive Branch and he would give full attention to things begun in the Congress. He assured the leaders that he and other Administration officials would always be available for discussion of these programs to the end that they be executed in a nonpartisan way. And he was open to suggestions on procedures for any necessary discussions, whether through the Republican leaders or directly to the President.

After inquiring as to any further questions or comments, the President said that the State of the Union message was taking firm shape and that he would assume from this morning's discussion that there exists basic agreement on all of these programs, but not in such detail as to freeze any one in a fixed position.

Mr. Hagerty then read and obtained approval of a draft statement to be made following the meeting.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

Phone Calls July-Dec. 1953 (1)

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3. Phone Call DDE to Lewis Strauss & to Admiral Radford (2 pgs) exempted, NC 79-105 #1 per ltr NR 80-352 #1		10/14/53	A

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TELEPHONE CALL
December 29, 1953.

From Secretary of State.

Re Berlin conference. Dulles suggested taking Wiley and George. President agreed, but said he thought Dulles should explain matter to Chiperfield, -- that he could not take House Foreign Affairs people (only five can sit around table, too many people cannot be absent from Washington at crucial time, etc.). Dulles agreed he would speak to Chiperfield.

President asked if any formal protest had been received from Rhee regarding withdrawal of troops; Dulles said no, nor from Robertson and Radford any report.

Dulles having press conference this morning; President suggested he be "moderate" with respect to questions re Rhee.

From Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education.

Today Mrs. Hobby said someone from her office, Nelson Rockefeller and Jack Martin were present to Dan Reed the HEW program. She wondered if for trading purposes, the President would agree to leave social security rate at 1-1/2, if Mr. Reed would agree to entire program. President pointed out that would mean no tax savings to people of incomes $3500-$4000.

President pointed out last year recommended be frozen; Mrs. Hobby thought could get around that by pointing to increased benefits.

President suggested that Mr. Reed be told that if he would go along in '54, the Administration would not ask in '55 -- suggested he/she use any sort of blandishment with Mr. Reed in saying this.

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Secy. Dulles called again at 5:05 p.m.

Thursday, December 24, 1953

Called SecState Dulles--
re Philippine matter of property. He started off as great friend on American ticket, & we can't now force him to accept policy much tougher than under Quirino. DDE wants to be reasonable & understanding, & doesn't want to let our people get too demanding about property. (Mentioned specifically property at Subic Bay & Clark Field.)
Dulles having commission set up, has asked Spruance to head it up & get it to work. He adds there may be legal problems.

Wednesday, December 23, 1953

Called SecState Dulles-
to get his concurrence on draft reply to Sir Winston cable re Egypt.

from Sec. of State to tell the President that Mr. Coty had been elected President of France; of the Independent-Republican Party. Conservative. Only stand he has taken is on Constitutional Reform.

from Gov. Wm. Stratton, Springfield, Illinois--
inviting DDE to come to Ill. in Feb., for 100th anniv. celebration of Lincoln's birthday. DDE explained that's busy time for him in the Congressional activities, & most likely will not attend; but will take it under advisement, &. will give answer in early January.

Monday, December 21, 1953

Secy Dulles called--
to ask if DDE had the Sir Winston draft cable reply. DDE has made couple minor revisions, & is sending it to Dulles for immediate transmittal.

Secy Dulles again--
to check on means of transmittal of above cable. First suggested sending to Aldrich, so sometimes is inclined to be suspicious about things passing over him. Second thought, to send through British Embassy here (since incoming msg. was received this way), with telegram to Aldrich saying there has been message sent. Second method approved by DDE, with added request that it be marked Eyes Only & Personal & Confidential.

Called Dr. Milton at State College--
to read Christmas speech & to get his comments. Dr. Milton's one suggestion is to make statement, either at beginning or end, completely relevant to Christmas season -- some reference to what Christmas is. DDE did have such statement in earlier draft, but took it out; & now will put it back into speech.
Dr. Milton spent weekend working over State of Union draft -- put it in mail this morning -- then received another draft! DDE said he may call upon Dr. Milton to help with it in Augusta, or he himself may come back here to work it over with Dr. Milton.
Dr. Milton coming to Wash. Thurs. afternoon.

Sunday, December 20, 1953

10:28 a.m. -- Secy. Dulles called.

6:48 p.m. -- Sid Richardson called from Fort Worth, Tex.

Saturday, December 19, 1953

8:08 p.m. -- called Secy. Dulles

Friday, December 18, 1953

called Atty. Gen. Brownell--
reporting Jack Martin talked to Bricker to get him to see sense.
When Brownell, Martin, & Bricker get together this evening,
Brownell to remember that DDE will go a long way, but won't take
the witch clause.

Wednesday., December 16, 1953

called Adm. Strauss--
to read text of message just received from Sir Winston,
Only objection was to Sir Winston's statement that agreement to exthange atom bomb information now clinched -- actually, agreement firmed & announced several weeks before Bermuda talks.

called Joe Dodge--
DDE frightened that (1) any talk we have about debt limit will probably fall on deaf ears; & (2) they are very apt to take their bit in their teeth on a few tax cuts. Asks Dodge to put in words of caution all along. Will not allow cut in defense! Dodge says he will use "maximum" rather than "minimum" estimate terms.

Monday, December 14, 1953

Gen. Bedell Smith called--
asking when convenient for DDE to see Gen. Van Fleet. DDE will see him anytime, for half hour, but requests State briefing in advance as to exactly what to say. All concerned as to which way Rhee will now go -- & it's believed Van Fleet only person to do anything with him. Gen. Smith said yesterday Rhee agreed with Tyler Wood at last.
Another subject: The Russian Ambassador called Gen. Smith this morning, requesting appointment to discuss "something important."

Sunday, December 13, 1953

Postmaster General called -- spoke to Usher.

10:02 a.m. -- Usher called & spoke to DDE.

(Apparently, Summerfield wanted to make apptmt. for DDE to see Chmn. Bd., Chrysler Corp. -- which he wanted to arrange Sat. afternoon.)

Saturday, December 12, 1953

No phone calls.

Friday, December 11, 1953

2:54 -- Secy. Wilson called DDE -- spoke to Tom Stephens.

Thursday, December 10, 1953

called Mrs. Hobby--
re discussions with Sen. Duff at luncheon today.
Duff suggests Administration ought to take up points having wide appeal to every family. Specifically, subject of cancer. . Thought it could be presented in form of Presidential speech, of about 15 minutes. Would be Federal-State undertaking: Federal Govt. to build hospitals for use of low income group, in areas near great medical centers; State Govt. to take over operation.
Mrs. Hobby promised her Dept. will come up with something on this.
(She also told DDE how excited she was over his UN speech -- so wonderful, & so different from any previous addresses.)

7:27 -- called the Usher.

Wednesday, December 9, 1953

Bill Robinson called from N.Y. -- (3:52 p.m.)

1. Praise about UN speech, magnificent!
2. Brought luck to N.Y. -- newspaper situation ironed out.
3. McCarthy mail question. Robinson determining size of audience, which he will give to Jim Hagerty, for DDE to be prepared for Press Conf. Knows there were 8,000,000 listeners & 25,000 letters. Suggests DDE can say he is "not sure this indicates a trend."
4. Len Hall matter. DDE said he did not bring up at recent breakfast, because he was confused about final stand. Robinson confirms, "Better to set up within Committee, rather than outside."
5. Inquired of MDE health.
6. Will see DDE at Gridiron Dinner. Then wants to see DDE for 10 minutes on Sunday -- he will check DDE schedule with Col. Schulz.

6:15 p.m. -- DDE called Secy. Dulles.

Friday, December 4, 1953

Mrs. Eisenhower called the President in Bermuda -- 12:11 p.m.

Thursday, December 3, 1953

5:15 p.m. Called Tom Stephens.

TELEPHONE CALLS December 2, 1953

To Attorney General. President read him re-dictated paragraphs in letter to Governor Byrnes re segregation ruling. Brownell approved.

Brownell said Chief Justice had told him last night that brief on segregation cases was outstanding.

President said he had been asked at Press Conference this morning what about reports coming from various parts of the country of difficulties in Justice Department. President took occasion to say we all make mistakes, but that he had complete confidence in Attorney General and other Cabinet officers.

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Placed call to Adm. Radford, but learned he is at West Point, N.Y. today.

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Called Secy. of Defense--
to stress real need for getting Army, Navy, & Marine chiefs together, & insisting they start immediately cutting down personnel to 3,100,000. Must achieve this number at earliest possible time in order to get maximum savings; otherwise would be defeated at end of fiscal year.
Wilson pointed out Radford's Special Study Committee, who completed report. Wilson-Radford will go over it tomorrow. Presumably, Radford feels great deal of progress has been made. Army wants to keep big force, & keep a lot of personnel abroad
Press conference this morning posed question, "What do you think of SecDef's 10% cut?" DDE said that, except for Korea, all troops should be cut down. Now DDE wants Wilson to ask Chiefs why they aren't down, -- put them on the spot, & insist (even if he has to nag & worry them constantly) they bring down to 3,100,000. Get it down by <u>beginning of fiscal year</u>! Very soon, will ask State Dept. advice about bringing at least 2 divisions back from Korea, & thereby reduce over-all figure for Army. Suggests Wilson get Radford in advance of series of meetings with Chiefs, & "You will have him on your side -- he will always give you sound advice." DDE points out personnel figure in time of war was 3,500,000 -- & it's ridiculous that we can't cut down <u>now</u>.

<u>NEW SUBJECT:</u>
Wilson asked if DDE had seen J.Edgar Hoover report on Dr. Oppenheimer. DDE has not. Wilson & Strauss have so far received copies, direct from Hoover. Worst one so far, Wilson says. Strauss told Wilson, last night, that McCarthy knows about it & might pull it on us. DDE not worried about McCarthy, but does think it should be brought to attention of Brownell -- certainly will not assassinate character unless we can gain substantiating evidence. Wilson reminds that his brother & wife are Communists; this fact, plus his past relations, make him bad risk if we have trouble with Communists.

Gen. Milton Baker (Wayne, Pa.) returned DDE call--
Saw "our friend in Harrisburg." Baker & Walter Annenberg planning to have him for dinner, & to give him frank opinions.
Baker says Dick Simpson would not be good candidate, because he believes McCarthy to be doing good job & should be included in next campaign.
DDE replies "then we're finished with him." Baker doesn't know why Weir is backing Simpson. DDE states Weir has written lot of articles on reduced tariffs & increased trade
Baker says another side is Roman Catholic issue -- to which DDE states his warmest friends are Catholics (Cardinal Spellman, Cardinal Mooney, Bishop Griffith, etc.) Baker thinks time has come for outward sign by DDE to Catholics, to pull rug out from under McCarthy's feet.
Baker would like chance to talk to DDE re things McCarthy doing with respect to Pa. & N.Y. DDE suggests he see Len Hall about it, too.

Jock Whitney called -- spoke to Ann Whitman --
Wanted to let DDE know he thought statement magnificent.

TELEPHONE CALLS 12/1/53.

2:30. From Sec. of Defense. Sec. said that they had decided they should release the typewritten part of the Womboldt Report (survey of medical aspects of armed forces). Sec. said so much visibility had been given report they did not see how they would be able to avoid it.

President said General Carroll was making analysis. If release did not commit us to anything that would later be objectionable, he did not see particular harm in releasing report -- but if it contained something that later the Administration would be against, it would be embarrassing. He said he would have General Carroll call him a bit later.

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Early morning, called Secy Dulles,
asking him to come over .

- - -

Called SecState Dulles-- (3:47)
re letter State drafted for Jenner. DDE wants to add personal postscript,
& Dulles said okay.

8:09 p.m., called Gen. Snyder

Augusta, Ga.

Friday, November 27, 1953

C.D. Jackson called--
re Draft of Presidential Speech before the General Assembly of the UN (TOP SECRET).
DDE agreed to call Dulles & arrange to see him Monday (30th) re this.

Called Secy Dulles--
(returning his call) (TES relayed earlier msg that Dulles thought DDE should read McCarthy speech.)
DDE comment to Dulles: "He attacks the truce -- attacks us because we don't go & get unaccounted prisoners. Does he want to declare war today?"
New subject: Cable just received from Sir Winston read to Dulles, with suggestion that we would phone draft reply when prepared. (later phoned to Mrs. O'Day).

TELEPHONE CALLS 11/27/53.

The President was in Augusta. He talked with C.D. Jackson. (Report from Marie McCrum that wheaties speech is to be rewritten in light of new developments, and conference on it to take place on Monday.)

He also talked with Foster Dulles, presumably about answer to Churchill cable (about inviting Bernard Baruch for evening of 8th).

TELEPHONE CALLS
11/23/53.

Sec. of State called about oats matter. Feels relations with Canada so strained at moment (because of Pearson and Guysenko affair) that it is imperative that someone go to Canada to explain to Howe and others the decision as reached. President said that that is what he had said to group. Dulles said Gabe Hauge had said he could not go because he was working on State of Union speech. President will investigate.

Sec. of State will investigate current status of speech before Un -- President thought it had been left with Lodge to say that he thought it was "very problematical" that President would appear on the 8th.

Lew Douglas, again to ask about Chmnship., PJBD, Canada-U.S.
Gave him brief outline of when & where meetings are held -- alternately between Canada & U.S. (Wash.), & about once a month.
Defense matters of primary interest.
DDE will ask Gen. Henry to call Douglas in N.Y. (JUdson 6-4000).
In about 2 days, Douglas will call here to give DDE definite decision.

Friday, November 20, 1953

Called Charlie Tompkins--
inquiring if he gave out press release about remodeling work being done on G-burg farm. Tompkins has been referring all press queries to White House, & this news must have leaked out by one of the workmen. DDE will ask Murray Snyder to get out 3-line statement on it.

Called Secy. Dulles--
re letter on English-Speaking Union. Dulles admitted his Dept. did a very poor job on this, & he personally is in process of re-working it & will have it over to DDE tomorrow.
DDE also mentioned, as result of discussions at today's luncheon with Lewis Strauss, Van Bush, & C.D. Jackson, He's having C.D.J. go over to see Dulles tomorrow.

Called Lewis Douglas--
to ask if he would accept Chairmanship of Permanent Joint Board on Defense, Canada-U.S. Douglas highly interested, if DDE thinks he can be helpful. DDE will call him again Mon. to get definite answer. Also offered to ask Charlie Wilson to give Douglas outline of chores.

5:35, called Secy. Dulles (talked at 6:10)

6:21, Secy. Benson called

7:23, called James Murphy. He was in San Francisco, will return Tues., 24th.
(Call cancelled)

7:26, called Secy. Humphrey. He was in Md. Call cancelled.

7:30, called Major John E.

Thursday, November 19, 1953

Called Mr. Crim--
to inquire about workmen in Rose Garden. Feels there's no necessity for assigning 4 or 5 to one job.

Called Mr. Brownell--
mentioning visit of Sen. Butler. Butler feels he's been left out of things -- hasn't been consulted re appointments. Says Miller won't run again.
Brownell will have someone go see Butler. Each time they've tried to contact him in past months, he's been out of country, or otherwise not available.

Wednesday, November 18, 1953

5:49 p.m. Called Jock Whitney;
to invite him to Stag Dinner, 19th.

Tuesday, November 17, 1953

Secy. Benson--

First, said he hoped DDE not too discouraged on result of conference this afternoon.

Wants to get together with Dr. Hauge & Bryce Harlow, just to get things down.

Would then like DDE to ask State (on level of Bedell Smith, or Lourie), Agriculture, & Foreign Operations Admin. to get together & work out surplus removal plan.

Then possibly put it up before Congress. DDE thinks perhaps that money could be restored to CCC.

Monday, November 16, 1953

(1) Called Secy. Dulles--
suggesting he find out if Sir Winston is bringing his wife to Bermuda.
Mentioned he was happy about Canada trip -- thought it did some good.
Dulles sending over draft of his CIO speech for Wed., wants DDE's approval of it.

(2) Secy. Dulles called--
advising "no ladies" on Bermuda trip.
DDE confidentially mentioned idea of replacing Amb. Lodge, making of him a "man without portfolio" for public relations needs. Would be excellent, especially with his long training in newspaper world.

(3) 3:44 pm, Attorney Gen. Brownell called.
(Missed first portion of conversation.)
DDE suggested Brownell could say, "We long ago decided that the records of the Depts. would be opened up more widely to the public, & I used this case to illustrate the kind of laxity, or what appeared to us to be indefensible.."

(4) DDE asked him about the Segregation case. Brownell thinks Supreme Court decision will be necessary. Gov. Byrne's coming to MDE/DDE dinner tomorrow night, & DDE may have chance to speak to him. Wed. morning, Byrnes going to see Brownell.
DDE asked what would happen if States would abandon public education. Brownell will try to convince Byrnes that "under our doctrine it would be a period of years, & he wouldn't have to 'declare war' so to speak."
The thing DDE fears is that someone will make education a function of federal govt. Brownell thinks States will work it out in 10-12 years, & that Gov. Shivers might be helpful if he would discuss with Byrnes, since he can successfully work out matter in his own State.

(5) 4:09 pm, called Gov. Tom Dewey--
re N.Y. Postmaster. Dewey appalled that DDE should be burdened with this, & will call Mr. Summerfield immediately. In Dewey's opinion, Sanford Cohen is mild fellow who used to be at prohibition bar, grew up as Counsel for Bulova Watch Corp., not of great force, but recommended by organization so Dewey just "shut up."
DDE inquired about racetrack matter. Dewey says it will have to wend its way.
Actually, so far as Dewey knows, no member of his ever owned stock -- no law, of course, to say it is illegal or improper.
Dewey hoped to solve Wicks' problem, especially in order to get some rest.
Planned to go to Bermuda, but will cancel because people will get wrong impression at this coming conference period.

(6) DDE called Secy. Dulles, asking him to assure Dewey okay to go to Bermuda.

Saturday, November 14, 1953

10:10 a.m. DDE called Secy. Dulles, from Canada.

Friday, November 13, 1953

5:59 p.m. Secy. Dulles called DDE in Canada -- spoke at 6:58 p.m.

Thursday, November 12, 1953

5:00 p.m., Returned Secy. Dulles' call of 3:41.
Suggestion of Ismay before now renewed. State recommends. DDE says fine.
DDE drafting reply to cable just received from Sir Winston.
Will send to Dulles for editing & transmittal.

Wednesday, November 11, 1953

Called Herb Brownell, in N.Y. (9:15 a.m.)
to coordinate statement to Press this morning. Will mention that he was advised by Attorney General that there was some very serious evidence that a man high up in govt. had communist leanings. And DDE felt it would be a violation of his (AG) duty if he did not make it available.
Could say we knew Report on White came to White House, but nothing to indicate it went to Mr. Truman. (Brownell now has evidence it did go to Truman.) (Dulles told DDE last evening that he has memo in his office indicating it did go to Truman.)
Re Truman subpoena, DDE disapproves. Brownell agrees it was mistake, & very carelessly handled. In reply to Press, DDE will simply state he thinks country should be disposed to take Truman's word for whatever his memory is, & that he sees no point in putting him before investigation.

TELEPHONE CALLS 11/10/53

9:30 to Secretary Benson. President said John Sherman Cooper had just been in his office, urging a final push on beef purchasing program.

Also, Cooper had complained of people in Agriculture Department in field who are sabotaging program. Said Cooper could give the names in his state. President said that though he was all for civil service, yet these individuals were working against best interests of the Department. Benson will.

President asked Benson to see Cooper and discuss entire matter with him.

Returned Secy. Dulles' call --
He asked if DDE had any objection to requesting Gen. Clay to head a Citizens' Committee to defend Bricker Amendment.

Gen. Smith returned DDE's call--
obtained Canadian Ambassador's approval of Ottawa speech. No criticisms or comments to make -- think it excellent.
Re security, Canadians have accepted our idea of little following vehicle. Then, instead of handsome military aide in front seat of DDE's car, have trained Can. Mounted Police -- the Amb. is asking Mr. Pearson to do.

Monday, November 9, 1953

Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower--
re invitation to speak in Chicago, Dec. 1st -- very large meeting, Conference of Christians & Jews. Pres. would like to do it: (1) because he has not been able to attend any Jewish functions since being elected; and (2) because Everett Dirksen is the one who called up to extend invitation. DDE suggested to Dr. Milton that he could talk practical ways -- this is thing not only between races & religions & bloods, but it is between peoples. Could talk about ultra-nationalism, & bring in the State Dept. South American report. (attending land-grant meetings) Dr. Milton currently in Columbus, Ohio./ Will be here Mon. & Tues., to have luncheon with DDE on Tues. He has been Chmn. of Jewish college division for years, & is familiar with all this. Would like to do it, & will let DDE know tomorrow or Wed. If he does speak, he will incorporate message from DDE to Group.

Gen. Smith called--
approving transmittal of Top Secret letter to Clare Boothe Luce.

Called Secy. Dulles--
to request his approval of msg. to Sir Winston.

Sunday, November 8, 1953.

4:35 Called Secy. Dulles

Telephone calls
11/7/53.

About 5:15 to Bedell Smith to discuss communication just received from Churchill. Smith is to reply saying he has been in touch with President, and in a negative sort of way -- that if nothing unforeseen developes dates of Dec. 4-8 will be all right, and to beg Prime Minister no whisper of this appear before noon Tuesday.

5:28 Called Gen. Smith again.

5:55 Called Tom Stephens.
In his absence, spoke to Mrs. Stephens.

5:58 Called Jim Black
inquiring about dinner dress

Friday, November 6, 1953

Called Gen. Smith--
re cable from Sir Winston, proposing Dec. meeting in Bermuda.
Gen. Smith doesn't see how we can possibly turn him down, & suggests sending semi-encouraging & polite reply. Gen. Smith mentions very high public opinion poll in favor of such conference -- about 70% for it.

Called Sid Richardson--
to suggest he urge his friend Bob Wind to take job of Finance Chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower. Mrs. Hobby called him earlier to try to persuade him to take it. He is highly recommended by McCollum. Sid repeatedly agreed he's a very good man.

Called Gen. Smith--
Gen. Smith read cable from Aldrich. He & Radford met with Sir Winston. Adm. Radford terribly surprised to find Sir Winston in such bad condition, seemingly finding it difficult to concentrate. They think it all right to avoid proposed meeting.
Gen. Smith, on other hand, still sticks to earlier opinion that DDE should not turn him down this time.
Fear is that it might interfere with EDC & also French could not come because of French elections coming up.

Called Gen. Smith--
to tell him about letter dictated to Mrs. Luce, & to ask Gen. Smith to read it personally before getting any State Dept. reaction on it.

Called Gen. Smith again from home, about 6:07 p.m.

Thursday, November 5, 1953

Called the Usher.

Called Herb Brownell--
to ask progress on Spencer (District segregation) case.
Brownell advised report not too favorable. Circuit Court couldn't work out legal technicalities, & we'd be doing wrong in appealing to Supreme Court. Circuit Court ruled segregation was required here, by 2 laws of Congress which set up Negro supervising in the school -- they interpret laws to mean that District must have segregation. School Board violently split, almost 50-50; on the other hand, no trouble with Commissioners.
DDE mentions Brownell can't duck Federal cases, but points out "How can you be expected to speak on State Cases?"
Another subject:
Brownell planning to speak tomorrow in Chicago, on employees security order. As example, will bring up Dexter White case. Already has checked with Jim Hagerty.

Called Secy. Dulles--
Learned he was out of town (till Sun. afternoon).
Will call Gen. Bedell Smith in the morning.

8:08 p.m. Called the Usher

8:10 p.m. Called Jim Hagerty

Wednesday, November 4, 1953

Called Secy. Humphrey--
to invite him for luncheon today

5:06 Called the Usher

5:11 Called Sun Porch, MDE answered

Tuesday, November 3, 1953

Called SecState Dulles--
re Legion of Merit given to King Paul of Greece. Dulles confirmed fact that similar awards would not have to be presented to others. Decision was made that Pres. Remon of Panama not to get one.

Called Chief Justice Warren--
re Alexander Hamilton dinner in Jan, to which Warren was invited. Expressed hope Warren would accept -- & he said he will. DDE mentioned he'd attended 2 or 3 such dinners, & is planning to go to another next June.

Gen. Smith called, about 4:35.
DDE was resting -- spoke to Col. Schulz instead.

Monday, November 2, 1953

No telephone calls

Sunday, November 1, 1953

Called Charles Tompkins --
no answer -- cancelled.

7:44 p.m. Called Gen. Snyder.

Saturday, October 31, 1953

Called Mrs. Geo. Marshall--
to offer Presidential plane to Gen. M., should it be found necessary to bring him to Walter Reed.

Sen. Aiken, from house.

Tried calling Gov. Adams (about 3:10) in N.Hampshire, but no answer.

Tried calling Secy. Benson (about 3:15). Learned Benson in Va. for the day, so left word for him to call back upon returning this evening.

Called the Usher.

Friday, October 30, 1953

Called George Allen--
to ask if he'd be available for bridge game tomorrow or Sunday.

Called General Snyder from bedroom at 5:10.

TELEPHONE CALLS, Wednesday, October 28, 1953.

Call to Secretary of Agriculture to ask if any resources were available for purchase of low grade beef -- "canners and cutters" is technical name. Secretary said no, that price increased yesterday 50¢ to a $1; that increased in Texas this week of $15 to $19.50.

Benson said he would hate to see program stepped up. But at President's suggestion he will investigate funds available and report to the President, perhaps at dinner tonight.

President said "he was not criticizing Secretary." Discussion about group of farmers - President said "he was not joining the Farmers" Union." Secretary said that man heading group (Patton ?) was trying to build up publicity - wants to run for Governor of Colorado. Secretary said some of group were no more farmers than anything.

After going home, called:

Tom Stephens	3:24	
Secy. Dulles	3:34	(In his absence, spoke to Gen. Smith)
Gen. Smith	3:50	
Gen. Smith	4:08	
Col. Schulz	7:15	

Tuesday, October 27, 1953

Called Gen. Bedell Smith--
re last evening's Stag Dinner, asking if he was too garrulous. Gen. Smith assured him he was simply wonderful, & that that was unanimous opinion among group. Mentioned Bishop Sheen & Winston Paul who made especially favorable comments.

Called Secy. Dulles--
re Jordan River Project. Dulles thinks it useful for us to recommend appropriations to Israel in amount of 26 million. Will amount to about 55 million for the year to Arab States, & 52 million for the year to Israel. Last year, over twice as much went to Arab States; this year, more to Israel. (Normally, it's split about 50-50.) So far this year, nothing has been sent to Arab States, because of Suez negotiations.
DDE asked about Iraq. Dulles said that's being studied currently. Iraq wants military, rather than economic, help. proposed
DDE suggests Dulles remove following statement from his /message(to ? ?) he read: "Programs involving Arab States being worked out."

Maj. John called from Ga. --
re visit to Panama. He can't go, but would like Barbie to go anyway. (She won't go alone, however.)

7

TELEPHONE CALLS
10/26/53

1. To General W. Bedell Smith, to ask him to come to lunch today. Purpose of luncheon discussion of Canadian speech.

2. From Senator Willis Robertson. (1) Senator Robertson wanted to urge the President to appear before the farmers who have des cended upon Washington (Senator Robertson thought there were something like 3,000 of them) -- he compared them to the bonus marchers of Hoover's day. (2) To talk about situation in Virginia; some of the Virginia farmers seemed to feel declaration of "drought areas" academic and without due regard for situation. President said he would ask Secretary Benson to assign someone to re-evaluate Virginia situation.

3. To Secretary Benson. Secretary feels no more than 300 farmers have arrived in Washington and that the Department has adequately arranged for them to be received and entertained (Beltsville - some cattle testing place in Virginia). President offered to see them for a few minutes if thought desirable, but Secretary did not, at the moment at least. Secretary will get in touch with Senator Robertson about Virginia situation.

4. From Sec. Humphrey. (Did not get all of conversation) - He has an idea -- apparently some new bond issue -- to raise cash requirements that with some of the maturing bonds coming due, will almost give necessary funds without raising debt limit. President asked what the 3-1/4s were selling at -- Humphrey thought about 103. The new issue (and I think they are 2-3/4s) will give impression that "money is easier" and that the Sec. and President agreed, is to the good.

Saturday, October 24, 1953

Called Secy. Dulles--
re visit this morning of Ernest T. Weir, Chmn. of Bd., Natl. Steel Corp.
He has been to Europe, has distributed about 300,000 pamphlets on negotiations for friendship, has made speeched, has stressed trade as basis of friendship.
DDE approves his basic concept, but questions his getting into tactical aspects of EDC. Wants Dulles to call him in & speak to him, then turn him over to proper State official.
Weir also told DDE of Wm. W. Lancaster who has pretty good ideas -- but Dulles advises he knows Lancaster, & sayd he has no ideas at all.
He is lawyer who handled Russian branch of Council for National City Bank, trying to establish Russian contact -- but has no substantive ideas.
Dulles will see Ernie Weir on Monday.

TELEPHONE CALLS
10/23/53

9:36. President talked to Dr. Milton Eisenhower. Dr. Milton not coming to lunch today. He reported that within week or so his report on trip would be ready.

The President called Sec. of State to ask if he had gotten memorandum re King and Queen of Greece, and repeated substance of memo to him on phone. 4:06.

7:30. President talked to Commander Beach. Suspect about going to Camp David this weekend.

Thursday, October 22, 1953

Called SecState Dulles --

Called him and told him in substance what he was going to write Churchill. See Files.

Called Len Hall --
suggesting project be instituted to distribute pamphlets to every County worker -- something to help them talk, & keep them busy & optimistic -- specifically pointing out ~~xxxxx~~ importance of getting them into very smallest towns
Len Hall said they've been doing this all along, pamphlets going out by the thousands. Now working on another thing which will be easier to read -- sending it over tomorrow for DDE info.

Tuesday, October 20, 1953

Called Secy. Anderson -- out of town, so wrote note.

Called SecDef Wilson--
re memo for Bureau of Budget saying something about Defense Dept.
delaying presentation of its budget requirements for the year.
Wilson said he'd like to talk to DDE about this, for about 10 minutes.
DDE arranged appointment 3:45 today.

OCTOBER 14, 1953.

Call to Secretary of State. The President wanted to consult with him about air basis which have been constructed in Morocco; in view of new agreement with Spain, does not feel they should be expanded -- simply maintained. Sec. of State agreed, though President and Sec. of State not sure what reaction Sec. of Defense would have. Pres. suggested Sec. of State would want to explain this to Bidault when he sees him.

Major John Eisenhower called to congratulate President on birthday.

Talked to Mrs. Eisenhower.

Tried to get Sec. Wilson - was unable to.

[redacted]

Called Secretary Benson--
to ask about any assaults on REA. Benson assures no change in policy -- lots of rumors circulating, of course, but no truth to it whatever.

General Smith called twice in afternoon -- subject unknown.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065
NR 80-352 #1
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(e)
NSC letter 4/9/82
By Date 6/8/82

Memorandum of telephone conversation with Secretary of Defense Wilson, 5:10 P.M., Wednesday, October 14, 1953.

Discussion with Charlie Wilson re:

a. Advisability of ceasing all base development in Morocco and making the Spanish bases alternative to the final two that we had intended to build in the Moroccan area. I believe the Spanish area will be militarily and politically stronger than those in Morocco.

b. On question of his, I told him that I believed he should be very careful in establishing a precedent of providing unexpurgated secret reports to other officials of government, including the Congress. These reports are almost invariably based upon a variety of facts and factors, some of them lying completely outside the realm of interest of the person wanting to see them. We have so much trouble in leaks -- explained and unexplained -- that I know of no way to conduct ourselves except to be exceedingly careful in following the rule "Secret information only to those who must have it in order to carry on their duties."

In the case of reports submitted to us by experts we enlist on a voluntary basis, each one gives us his frank views on the implied understanding that his opinions will not be revealed.

c. Wilson states that an order has been issued by the State Department (without reference to the Secretary of Defense) to the effect that General Handy in Europe should immediately stop delivering military aid supplies to Yugoslavia. I told him to discuss the matter with Secretary Dulles. I had not previously heard of it.

D.D.E. /acw

- - -

The President later called the Secretary to suggest again he have his legal department check the law regarding revealing such "Secret" information.

Telephone calls 10/~~13~~12/53.

1. To Secretary of State. From one sided and cautiously worded view of conversation -- the President asked the Secretary to have inserted in whatever the Secretary was working on, something to satisfy Adlai Stevenson and proponents -- who have been asking for a "non-aggression" pact. He suggested instead words "mutual guarantees."

2. To Robert T. Jones, Jr., to ask him to come to dinner at White House on Monday, the 26th -- and who he would like to have as guests. Also asked him to stay at the White House, if he would like to.

3. Tried to get Secretary Benson

4. Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower-- re Farm speech. Decision was made to use political speech, & to try to warm it up.

Sunday, October 11, 1953

Called Dr. Snyder.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower called --
instead of speaking to DDE, spoke to Dr. Snyder and Ann Whitman.

Saturday, October 10, 1953

Received call from George Allen.

Received call from Bernard Baruch

Friday, October 9, 1953

Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower at State College--
arranged to send him copy (draft) of speech to Future Farmers of America
for his comments & suggestions. Will send by plane Sun. morning,
to be returned same day.

Thursday, 8 October 1953

During visit of Eric Johnston,
DDE phoned Nichola's Schenck, Barney Balaban, & Spyros Skouras to tell them he had found it necessary to draft Eric Johnston for a very important job -- very important to our country -- requiring about 3 weeks of his time. Stating that, unfortunately, he can't explain any further at this time, but assuring them this is something to benefit our country.
Schenck said perfectly all right with him, but asked for short period in order to consult with his Board.
Balaban okayed with out hesitation, stating anything Pres. chose to do at any time would certainly meet with his approval.
Skouras said perfectly all right, if that's what Pres. wished. For future guidance, DDE never need ask his approval -- just "answer for him."

(Later in afternoon, Schenck called back, & gave his Board's approval to General Carroll.)

TELEPHONE CALLS

10/7/53.

The President called the Attorney General to discuss the question previously considered -- offering post to Lauche (don't know what vacancy). At the time of Senator Taft's death it was decided not to do so before he filled the Senatorial position; he has not done so yet. Brownell thought to offer him the post now would be interpreted by unfriendly people as political, but pointed out that the "feeling of sadness" over Taft was gone, did not think it would be too badly interpreted. President will test idea out on Len Hall tomorrow morning at breakfast.

Called Secretary Dulles--
read cable just received from Sir Winston, re his suggestion to meet at Azores next week (between 15th & 19th) for talks; further suggestion that, if Pres. & SecState couldn't come to Azores, Churchill & Eden would come to British Embassy in Washington.
DDE astonished about the mention of coming to Wash., & asked Dulles if anyone here had extended invitation. Dulles is sure no one had done so.
DDE will draft reply, will phone to Dulles' secretary for dispatch.

Dulles presented new subject: Re Dewey having dropped out of S. American business. Asked DDE thoughts on having John Lodge take it on, to go just to Panama & Costa Rica -- &, if he wants to do the other, well & good! Panama will be 50th Anniversary; Costa Rica, inauguration of President.
(Made slight mention of "pretty rotten fellow who wants to influence United Fruit Co.")
Sherman Adams & Jim Hagerty were persons to come up with name of John Lodge, among others, of course.

Again, called Secretary Dulles--
to tell him gist of draft cable to Sir Winston -- then decided to wait till morning to send it out. Agreed to including strong statement about inviting French.

From White House, called Ann Whitman --
to ask if we automatically send to British Embassy acknowledgment of receipt of messages from Sir Winston. Ann advised him all messages come to her or myself direct, by hand from British Embassy courier (Peter Marshall currently).

hew

Tuesday, October 6, 1953

Call from Edgar Eisenhower --
in Wash. for 3 days, staying at Statler, 1041-3.
Asked DDE his program for today. DDE expects to return from
Atlantic City about 2:30, at which time he wants Edgar to come over here,
& plan to spend afternoon & evening together.

Monday, October 5, 1953

Attorney General called about 9:20 p.m. --
President was attending movie, so he spoke to Agent Wilson on duty.
Requested Wilson to pass on message to effect that the waterfront
strike injunction had been signed by N.Y. Judge few minutes ago
(& time then was 9:17).

TELEPHONE CALLS 10/3/53. Saturday

12:30 President tried to return call from C. D. Jackson; Jackson had left for weekend.

At 2:22 P.M., President talked with Mr. Justice Black. Call completed at White House proper, no record kept.

Thursday, October 1, 1953

Called Mrs. Eisenhower

Received call from Congressman Walter H. Judd (Minn.)--
(calling from San Angelo, Texas)--
re UP and AP articles in this morning's papers to effect that UN is giving in on a complete misinterpretation and distortion of basic agreement concerning treatment of prisoners-of-war. Reports allies to have said Communists have won the arguments -- on question of actual firing of the line, that these prisoners would neither suffer any violence nor affront to their dignity. Methods being applied to take prisoners out from their compounds, compelling them to listen to Communists, and not being allowed to return to their own groups. In other words, Communist methods are being used to "break them down," & make them victims of UN terror.
DDE said he would ask Secy. Dulles to prepare full report in the morning.
Cong. Judd hopes DDE will reject conference.

Called SecState Dulles--
conveying Judd's message, advising that Judd's concern is for millions of oppressed peoples of the world, and not for oppressors. Judd thinks all this could mean war. If we now ignore its clear intent & let these people suffer as a result, we certainly cannot convince anyone in Asia that we know what we're talking about.
DDE said he told Judd this is all new to him, & did not really know of this new argument between those people. To which Judd replied that our people admit we are defeated on this point.
Dulles advises no communications whatsoever have been received from Japan in last 4-5 days. State asked Pentagon to send cable, but received no reply. Reports "all we know is what we read in the newspapers -- no message as far as we are aware."
DDE reminded that sometimes messages go astray & don't reach destination.
Asked Dulles to give Defense a ring -- see if message was sent -- & tell them President directs they find out what is going on. Want to make sure we do not intentionally violate principles of UN Agreement.

Phone Calls July-Dec. 1953 (2)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~4. Phone Call Emma Mitchie to DDE~~ (1 pg) Open on Re-Rev, RL, 4/13/84		~~9/11/53~~	~~C~~
5. Phone Call DDE to V-Pres. Nixon (1 pg)		7/27/53	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File). DDE DIARIES Box 5 Folder: Phone Calls July-Dec. 1953 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
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TELEPHONE CALLS 9/30/53.

To Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey prior to press conference. Decision to say that President was very glad to report that Treasury study now indicate that general retail sales tax was not going to be asked for, that the Administration felt that fell within the realm of the states -- that the new Federal-State Commission would study the problem. If anything comes up on deficit financing, the President is to try to duck it. Some discussion of Wilson statement in press this morning.

The President called Secretary Wilson (pm) to say that he had stirred up a "hornets nest" with statement about taxes and budget. Said that Director of the Budget was very discouraged. Wilson said statement had been twisted - that he is struggling with problem, would like to talk to the President about it.

Tuesday, September 29, 1953

Phoned Jim Hagerty from the White House -- subject unknown.

To Gov. Adams, inquiring about Len Hall report. Gov. Adams advised further check being made, but he doubts that anything will come of it.

Monday, October 28, 1953

Placed call to Gov. Stassen --
Gov. Stassen came to visit office after lunch.

Phoned General Carroll,
after reaching home at end of day.

Received call from Secretary Humphrey (about 5:45 p.m., at home)

TELEPHONE CALLS

September 26, 1953. Saturday.

The President called the Air Force Aide, Colonel Draper. He wanted to know if there was possibility that he could be provided with a two motor plane in Fort Wayne, to make the trip to Defiance on his way on the southwestern trip, probably October 15 or 16.

The Colonel said he would investigate the situation again, but did not believe permission would be given to let the President use a two motor plane.

The President pointed out that this is over perfectly flat country, said he didnot think there would be any danger.

Colonel Draper promises to report back.

acw

Called George Allen -- subject unknown.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1953

No telephone calls.

to Douglas MacArthur, State Department. Mrs. Helen Reid was in the President's office and wished suggestions as to top people from Germany and France to appear at the Herald Tribune Forum. In France she had tried Rene Pleven, who cannot make it. The President had suggested Jean Monnet, but feared he might be too busy. The President asked Mr. MacArthur to think of other French people and to write Mrs. Reid.

Mr. MacArthur is going to Europe Tuesday to be gone about ten days. acw

President returned telephone call from General Kenneth Royall, New York. General Royall strongly urges appointment of Judge Parker to the Supreme Court for three reasons: no political implications, longest record of service, unfairly dealt with in '32 when he missed appointment to Supreme Court for one vote.

When President said three men in that category had been suggested to him, General Royall agreed that Judge Parker, Judge Phillips or Judge Vanderbilt -- any one of them, would be a good choice.

General Royall urges that to restore prestige of Supreme Court, appointment of man with long legal experience is important, says that power of Court in Republican era came through appointment of men of that background.

President said he was not going to make any mistakes in a hurry. acw

TELEPHONE CALLS 9/23/53.

Secretary Wilson called. Tom Stephens returned call, made appointment, and Secretary came over to see the President.

September 22, 1953

President phoned Secretary Dulles --
no reply, so he wrote note.

Received call from Secretary Humphrey (through TES office)

TELEPHONE CALLS September 18, 1953.

The President talked to Governor Adams about message prepared for American Federation of Labor convention to be held in St. Louis. In general President felt message was fine, but that certain extravagant phrases should be somewhat toned down. Governor Adams agreed this would be done.

Governor Adams suggested President might consider asking the Vice President to go to the Convention.

- - - -

The President called the Vice President to suggest that he attend the convention as representative of the President. The Vice President agreed it would perhaps be a good idea and he would discuss matter further. He will deliver the President's greeting and otherwise attend in a friendly, representative-of the President capacity.

President asked Vice President to be sure invitation was extended to the President "and his representative."

Telephone calls 9/17/53.

The President called the Secretary to tell him that after their meeting yesterday, Albert Mitchell and Senator Barrett had gotten in touch with Tom Stephens and were viewing the current situation with alarm.

They wanted two things: (1) President to make a strong statement right away; (2) wanted Administration to do something about a feed program immediately (because the Farmers Union is holding conference on Monday and going to bring up whole subject to excoriate Administration. These people say buying program of government has not done any good at all.

Benson suggested Millikin had most dispassionate view -- President might want to talk to him.

Benson said they were meeting now to discussed a stepped up program.

Re: releasing corn in government control. Cannot release it unless it is deteriorating or damaged. Benson said they were trying to get some released now for feed program -- but if they do, they will get a protest from corn belt.

President urged a very flat, definite statement of what the government is trying and their intentions to do. Benson agreed was in favor of that.

Eisenhower suggested making a new survey of all stocks in storage to see what actual situation was. Benson said they were planning to call conferenceto discuss that.

President also suggested taking up subject of whether the spread is too wide between what farmer gets and what canner and cutter gets.

President explained again that these people were shouting "crisis! turmoil" -- ~~wnt~~ - wanted something concrete Tom could tell these people.

Benson said Harold Stassen was planning to announce purchase of meat for Korea - President agreed that would be very helpful.

Telephone call 9/15/53

The President called the Secretary of Agriculture, who was in Salt Lake City. In the President's office were: Senator Millikin, Senator Barrett and Senator Butler. They had come to see the President to discuss life stock prices.

One problem was to narrow the split between the control price given the farmer (6-7/1/2) and to the canner and cutter (38-1/2). Profit seems large. Benson said he had discussed matter with American Meat Institute.

Second problem -- small bankers are getting panicky, and the bank examiners are getting hysterical. Trying to make people write loans way down. Wondered if there could be some method to ask Martin and Humphrey to ask these people to go a little bit easier on these people.

Some discussion of a loan of $300,000 to someone in Colorado.

Millikin, Barrett and Butler are to meet with Benson after he sees the President tomorrow morning.

Benson is to have breakfast with Pexton early in morning.

acw

Telephone calls 9/11/53.

1. From Charles Wilson.

Three items. First not not recorded (could not get on telephone in time to decide what they were talking about).

Second, did the President have any objection to General Ridgway taking as Vice Chief General Boldy? President say okay.

Third, Secretary recommended James P. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Army, for Secretary of Labor. Said Tom Dewey had been trying to lure him to service in New York State. President said he had been considering Mr. Hanna. Needs a socalled "liberal."

2. From Emma Mitchie, Lake Charles, Louisiana. To strongly recommend for Federal judgship Kenneth (or Clement) Moss. Governor of La. is recommending a man named Hunter. She is against Hunter because he did not discourage E^A^rl Long forces.

Also strong recommendation for Clem White to be appointed to National Labor Relations Board.

3. Governor Adams.

Suggestion of Ives for Sec. of Labor. Governor Adams checking with Tom Dewey to see if NY has another Republican who would have good chance of election to Senate at expiration of Ives' term.

Suggestion made that Catholic would be desirable -- perhaps Governor Lauche. Pres. agreed Catholic would be desirable, but rather disagreed that Governor Lauche -- because of Democrat, and Democrat had not worked out previously -- should be approached. Had no objection to Adams talking to Brownell and Len Hall about it.

Adams to investigate Mitchell.

4. Again to GovernorAdams. Vice President suggested that Warren might consider Sec. of Labor post, which would bring into Cabinet man of status and integrity. Adams will talk to Brownell about this. Might bring up some other jurist to Supreme Court; Warren to perhaps get appointment after year or so. Jackson might be appointed Chief Justice.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Files

Telephone calls September 5, 1953

1. With Sec. of State. To ask Sec. of State what was purpose of Mrs. Luce's call to President last night (which the Pres. did not take, but asked the Sec. S ate to take instead). About situation in Trieste, which is "jittery."

Sec. of State had also talked to Italian Charge d'Affaires. The Parliamentary situation is so narrow that Italians are taking rather drastic action. Have moved up two divisions to Trieste border. Italians say unless we fix up the situation they are pulling out of NATO.

Pentagon has been having talks with Yugoslavia - Pres. thought perhaps they should be stopped, as Italians resent them.

Pres. reported he had talked to Ambassador Dunn about situation. ~~X~~ Dunn reported that the only cure he could see ~~wha~~ was the one advocated by Carlo Sfora (? spelling) who had tried to build up economic relations between Italy and Yugoslavia - both nations need what other can provide.

President wondered what else US could do - arouse press, letters from prominent Italians about Immigration act, letters to people in Italy, etc. He also asked what possibility of another general election - Sec. State will find out.

Yugoslavia is starting - plans were underway for shipment to them, which would irate Italians, of course.

# # # # # # # #

To Attorney General Brownell regarding telegram received from Senator Griswold about reported blocking of appointment of Charles Thone as Assistant U.S. District Attorney on grounds that he was Taft man. President reiterated his position (see letter to Griswold this date).

Pres. tried to call Senator Griswold but could not reach him.

President also talked to Jim Black, John Culbreath, Gene Gregory re plans for evening. To Mrs. Eisenhower several times.

MEMORANDUM FOR FILES

Telephone calls 9/3/53.

Two calls to Governor Adams.
First one not monitored. Second: Secretary of Labor is to come out to Denver next week to talk with the President.

Long conversation with Governor Byrnes of South Carolina.
See letter to Vice President Nixon 9/3/53. Call not monitored.

Conversation with Vice President, mainly about conversation with Byrnes.

Telephone was out of order.

PHONE CALLS, Sat., Aug. 22, 1953:

from CDR Gough, N.Y.--
reporting his return from European trip. Met with Luce, Conant, Salisbury, Laniel (among others), & extended DDE greetings. Got pretty complete over-all picture -- is sending DDE confidential report.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 18

Memorandum for files

President talked with C. E. Wilson on phone this morning -- about a meeting of Admiral Radford and the SEC. (I did not get in on phone at beginning of conversation).

The President and Radford had decided at their recent meeting that it might be well for him to meet with NSC to enable him to get a look at the picture, see how studies were continuing; and to show NSC that new Chiefs of Staff not bound by anything of the past.

There was some discussion of a document, (not known what it was). Secretary Wilson asked if he might ask Radford to show to Cutler ; President said yes.

Secretary Wilson very pleased with new committee on fiscal matters of Pentagon. President asked that his greetings be extended to the group.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Aug

~~April~~ 14, 1953.

The President called Senator Watkins. He told Senator Watkins that he was personally was very happy with Bill 1063 with exception of Sections 6 and 7, which provide that in the future other states would have the right to impose their criminal and civil jurisdiction over the Indians who had been subject to Federal jurisdiction. He felt failure to consult with the Indians would be in effect forcing the Indians to accept something which might be entirely contrary to their own desires. President indicated to Senator Watkins that he wanted the assurances that these sections would not subject the Indians to acceptance without consultation.

PHONE CALLS, August 7, 1953 (Fri.)

to Sen. Guy Cordon (Ore.) --
asking him to give more careful consideration to staying in next year's race.

to Sen. Millikin --
thanking him for everything, & telling him of tomorrow's trip to Denver, to arrive there 4 or 5 o'clock.

Telephone calls 8/5/53.

To Director Dodge to suggest he take his vacation now; be back in a month to "go to work."

- - - -

Talk with Herbert Brownell, asking if Sid Richardson could stop by to talk to Mr. Brownell about situation in Texas. (Answer - any time this afternoon). Jack Porter will have no contact with Democrats, does not realize that Democrats in State elected the Administration. Something ought to be worked out with Len Hall and Arthur Summerfield on that score.

Pres. reported satisfactory talk with Governor Lauche. He will not appoint to Senate in Taft's place anyone who would be politically hostile to Administration. Appointment will probably be Republican, probably also unknown.

Lauche favorable to idea of top job.

Situation in New Hampshire apparently identical with Ohio; two layers under consideration, one named Wyman. SA appointment would not be popular in State. Pres. does not understand why.

acw

PHONE CALLS, August 3, 1953 (Mon.)

from Sen. Knowland--
suggesting that, immediately following ceremony for Taft, he take DDE into Committee Room, where he could express his appreciation & state he has no further business to be transacted. Knowland also suggests DDE prepare notes of appreciation to Speaker of House & Pres. of Senate.

from Arthur Summerfield--
reporting on his talk with Ray Bliss (Ohio State Chairman) yesterday. Sen. Bricker coming this afternoon for appointment with Summerfield. Summerfield asks if DDE would like to visit with him on Ohio situation -- DDE suggests Summerfield, bring Bricker & Bliss to White House this noon, while Humphrey also would be there to discuss matter. DDE specifically requests Amendment not be brought up.

to General Heaton, Walter Reed Hospital--
inquiring about GEN Everett Hughes & requesting best heart specialist be assigned to look after him -- requesting occasional reports be phoned in to Mrs. Eisenhower, GEN Snyder, or this office.
Heaton advises GEN John Hughes also in hospital, had stroke.

PHONE CALLS -- Sat, Aug 1, 1953

from SecDef Wilson--
mentioning discussion among himself, Roger Kyes, & Bob Stevens re DDE invitation to Clark for lunch Tues. Suggest DDE make it clear he did good job, & we all have confidence in him; & if possible, make statement whereby public would feel same way.
Wilson advises he will make speech at American Legion, St. Louis, on Sept. 3 -- wanted to check, first of all, if DDE planned to do it instead.

(another conversation with Wilson, which we didn't hear)

to Secy Dulles--
re Berlin food situation. There's no doubt in anyone's mind as to where it comes from. Distribution left at Conant's discretion -- labels had been removed. DDE will make it clear at some press conference.
Dulles won't ask DDE to write personal letter to Rhee.

to Secy Dulles--
re India, our feelings re supporting Madame Pandit. DDE says U.S. could vote for her because of our long & friendly relationships with her & with the country -- & our admiration for her as a woman as well as a diplomat. If State sees reasons to exclude her, perfectly all right.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 31, 1953

to Cong. John Taber--
thanking him for yesterday's action.
(Taber remarked that Dirksen didn't understand any of it!)

PHONE CALLS, July 31, 1953

from Sen. Knowland--
re Dulles trip to Korea, 4 Senators issued statement as to why they will be unable to accompany him. Johnson & Russell prepared a factual statement, which Knowland tried to get them to modify somewhat but didn't succeed. In effect, it stated: "Because of the President's request that Congress consider ~~a request~~ an increase in the debt limitation, we will not be able to go to Korea. We will stay here to work on this important legislation. We will be glad to meet with the Secretary of State upon his return and receive any information he will care to give us. It is our desire to be cooperative in the interest of our nation and our people."
DDE advises there will be 2 planes, & one could be held over if the Congress will adjourn in 2-3 days.
Asked Knowland if he's received any information on funeral. Will have some bearing on DDE's attendance at Governors Conference.

from Sen. Humphrey--
advising DDE of tough situation, stating Senate business badly split. George has announced thinking about Democrats working together, planning to hold over ~~till Sept. if necessary~~ now, & come back in Sept. if necessary. Meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow, will try to swing them over, & will phone results to DDE.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

7/28/53.

With John Foster Dulles and Bedell Smith (both on wire) General Smith had made a tentative commitment to General Van Fleet to take him along on Korean Conference if one were to be held in Okinawa. Now conference is to be held in Korea, and Senators are to accompany the Sec. of State (Knowland, Smith, Johnson, Russell). In view of Army"s feeling (Clark's feeling) it would be unwise to take him. Van Fleet has not yet requested to accompany group.

President's advice not to do anything until late Friday night; then for Bedell Smith to call him and say that this is entirely different conference from one visualized when he previously talked to him, and that it would not be possible for him to go along. acw

- - - - -

to Len Hall--
re George Craig for UN billet. Senators now disagreeing on his appointment -- DDE suggests Hall move in on this.

- - -

from Sen. Knowland--
re Sen. Taft's health condition -- very bad. Discussion followed re moving in someone else, wherein DDE mentioned Cal., Mont., & Wash. in which spots are young Rep. Govs. Suggested Knowland come see him here, rather than discuss further by phone.

- - -

to Sen. Knowland--
re proposed appointment made by SecDef Wilson of an ex-Navy man from Cal. DDE wants to send it to Knowland for approval

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For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- July 27, 1953

to Ed Ryerson--
telling him of desire to get Randall to head commission on study of international trade. Randall taking another job, going to Turkey next week, to return in about 2 1/2 weeks. Ryerson will speak to him, then call DDE back later this morning.

Ed Ryerson, again--
Randall coming to see DDE tomorrow. Will make up his own mind re above commission, but will be guided by DDE's wishes.
New subject: Ryerson having Rep. Dinner in Sep, Oct, or Nov, & would like to have Geo. Humphrey and/or Oveta Hobby speak -- DDE will talk to them & suggest they accept.

to General Persons -- asking him to do everything in power to get House conferes to restore hundred million in MSA FUNDS to France; otherwise French will negotiate peace in Indo-China, and with nothing to stop them, entire area will be overrun. Urged that everything possible be done to restore this money, and find as much additional as possible.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/27/53

From John Foster Dulles

Regarding possibility of Arthur Dean, of Sullivan and Cromwell, being approached to head Korean negotiations. Mr. Dulles will sound Mr. Dean out, making no commitments.

* * * * *

From Postmaster General, to thank the President for all he had done for every mother and father in the U.S., in efforts to bring about armistice.

Conversation drifted into Postal rates affair. Carlson is belinved to be "boxed in" by members of his committee, and in a bad spot. Summerfield intends to fight the thing, and has blessing of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 24, 1953

from Jim Farley (N.Y.)--
accepting Hoover Commission appointment.
Has Bob Woodruff immediate approval.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 23, 1953

to James Farley--
asking if he would accept appointment on Hoover Commission. Farley will have to ask Bob Woodruff. He's going abroad on Aug 7th, & won't return till late Sept. DDE will ask Herbert Hoover to call Jim Farley this afternoon, to give details.

from Sec'y Dulles---
re Bill passed today, 75-11.

to Attorney General, about pardons for two Marines restoring them to full civil rights. Wants Attorney General to be responsible for all pardons; does not want them to come to his office through Naval Aide.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS: July 22, 1953

to SecState--
to check on answers to probable Press queries this morning. Included short discussions on NSC Planning Group legislation, East Berlin food matter, Bricker Amendment (Dulles advises he is going on air tonight), & Dulles' suggestion to say kind word about Wiley.

to Postmaster General--
re his knitted golf club booties from Mrs. Summerfield.

to Attorney General--
re policy that would effect calling before Senate committee a member of Executive Dept., to inquire about fitness & character, etc. -- Pres. has no objection to their questions re personal fitness; but says he himself must take action re performance of duty.

to SecDef-- & Frank Nash
suggesting he/go see Ferguson tomorrow morning to discuss appropriations bill in Senate. (In House today.) Pres. sending a staff representative to see Wilson this afternoon, to pass on his views.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 21, 1953

to Gov. Stassen--
re military appropriations bill. Stassen spoke to John Taber yesterday. General agreement, to go all out in Senate to get back as much as we could -- would not send message to Senate Committee until after House votes. DDE says cut must be as slight as it possibly can be. Two years from now, if military, rather than Congress, is right about lead-time requirements, we'd find it impossible to conjure up the difference in appropriation.
Proposed message to Senate will be ready tomorrow morning.

to Herb Brownell--
to ask about authority from Congress for appointment of reorganization committee. J. Edgar Hoover said he heard Douglas Black would get off this fall. Joe Dodge not a member of Hoover Commission, but would be working with him intimately. Will call Geo. Humphrey.

to Bob Taft--
being informed he would be back in DC in about a week.

Telephone calls 7/21/53.

1. From Secretary of State to say that Governor Byrnes had accepted to serve on United Nations beginning in fall.

2. to Charles Wilson,

regarding news of development of atomic engine. To warn Defense Department against divulging of information. "It is a besetting sin of men in uniform" to want to give out information. Had warned Naval Aide.

2 that he and General Bradley had decided to wait a day or two before going ahead with dispatching another division to Japan or from Japan to Korea.

about headquarters of new Chief of Staff. Left to decision of Mr. Wilson, though President suggested he let Navy have whatever it wanted.

Mr. Wilson is anxious to have names sent over to Senate promptly. That was agreed

Dr. Milton has written him about Lyle Wilson; Mr. Wilson is going ahead with further investigation on him. Dr. Milton thinks him a "good man."

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 20, 1953

to GEN Bradley living
suggesting permanent set of/quarters
be established immediately for Chmn,
JCS. Check into matter of establishing
permanent sets, also, for Chiefs of each
service. (They have qtrs. now, but may
have to be juggled a bit.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 17, 1953

to SecState Dulles--

re msg just received from P/M Churchill (dtd today). In replying, we must point out that it is constitutionally impossible for the Pres. to be absent whenever 4-Power meeting takes place. If Foreign Ministers meet, we could send V-Pres to represent over-all government rather than merely one section. Of course, Dulles would still attend & do business.

7/17/53. The Secretary of Defense (Wilson) phoned. He said he was uneasy about situation in Korea -- that perhaps too much reliance had been put on "green" ROK Divisions. He thinks Chinese may be going to try to renegotiate Armistice line.

There was discussion of what could be done -- suggestion of sending division now in Japan, airborne division, and marine division. Mr. Wilson did not know where various divisions were or how long it would take them to get there, and promised to find out.

The President pointed out that he had brought up this question with Chiefs of Staff some months ago and had been told that the Chiefs of Staff had complete confidence in integrity of positions.

The President asked the Secretary to get in touch with Generals Clark and Taylor right away.

He said: "There is only one thing to do whenever you are in the battle -- March to the sound of the guns."

He suggested that the Secretary consult with the members of the Chiefs of Staff -- get them in front of him weekly, or something like that, that he not work through the Joint Chief entirely.

acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 15, 1953

to Sen. Millikin--
assuring him that what "Styles Bridges said he said" is not true. DDE wants Excess Profits Tax Bill to go through, without amendments.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 14, 1953

from Sen. Arthur Watkins--
about troubles in getting Immigration Bill through. The opposition (Butler & Jenner, specifically) want Watkins & McCarran to come see Pres. about it, discussing particularly the Italian situation -- they don't want to exceed figure of 175,000, which Watkins feels isn't enough.
DDE will see Watkins & McCarran at 12:30 today.

from Sen. Knowland --
asking DDE for letter on NATO Status of Forces, which is now up in Senate. DDE will do.

to Sec. of State. (See attached)
asking how many in Italy could be classed as displaced persons. McCarran is trying to cut bill to 175,000, leaving out Italians.

to Joe Dodge-- Sen.
re matter just brought up by ~~Cong~~. Martin & Cong. Dondero, the Niagara Power Project. They have conflicting letters from Dodge & his Deputy -- one to keep it under Administration, the other to turn it over to Federal Power Commission. Dodge is trying to establish neutral position, & turn it over to FPC -- will clarify.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/14/53

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

Secretary Dulles called and said there are approximately 500,000 Italian displaced persons from North Africa and Trieste, and a quota of 75,000 could probably be filled out of these displaced persons.

TES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS -- July 13, 1953

from SecState Dulles--
re 4-Power Conference of Foreign
Deputies next fall, about Sept 15th --
on German, & probably Austrian, situations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 11, 1953

to Cong. Simpson--
thanks for magnificent job

PHONE CALL 7/9/53.

Senator Knowland re difficulties in getting Mutual Aid appropriations bill through. Richards amendment would prevent the obligating of any funds until EDC came into being. Senate proposes modified language which would permit getting all of the equipment, but prevent turning over finally of equipment unless EDC was ratified in the various parliaments, with proviso that if no EDC was obtained, upon recommendation of the President and action of Congress stockpiling could be made available for other purposes.

President said State Department and Executive would prefer to have no such restrictive language -- (said in passing that he has always strongly advocated EDC and Union of Western Europe) -- that it would give Communist opponents chance to say that the United States only gives help on condition other nations do as we say; some discussion of partisan lines drawn but it was agreed that this should be bi-partisan issue.

Finally President suggested something along lines of that if, by the time of delivery of materials, EDC had not been accomplished, and the President believed best interests of U.S. would be served by delivery, he could send appropriate committees of House and Senate a message saying in the absence of adverse vote he was going to go ahead (and deliver materials).

Senator Knowland agreed to try to push this and will report back later in the afternoon.

Later. Knowland suggested Pres. call Judd regarding agriculture bill. Read parts of report on results of Italian election saying that Italian people were only "cannon fodder" for our war mongering ideas.

later. President called Walter Judd, reviewed provisions of Richards amendment. Judd explained that he had to defend position since he was acting as a conferee of House; that the only way it could be changed was if the Senate was adamant and refused to go along.

President explained his position -- that he had done all he could with Belgium and Holland ambassadors; that it was a "kick" in the teeth for a Republican President to be faced with a restrictive policy like that when a Democrat President had been given flexibility. Judd agreed that it seemed like that, but actually feeling was that it was a protection to the President. (!!).

President said it was discouraging to find that Congress was more doubtful of him that former Democratic President.

Suggestion then by President, that Judd try to work out something along lines he had previously suggested to Knowland, that language read that if EDC had not come into being, the President would promptly inform the Committees of the two houses of his intention to release equipment. Judd will try to work along those lines.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 8, 1953

to Sec'y Dulles -
re AP call to Jim Hagerty ref Pres. ltr to Mosadeq.

from Sec'y Wilson -
re party at Quantico. In addition to taking military people, how about Strauss, Fleming, & Cutler? Pres. approved; & suggested adding COL Carroll.

Pres. agreed to see Mr. Floaty, Dr. Casberg, & COL Rockwell today -- Secretarial appointees.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, 7/7/53

from Mrs. Hobby --
Education & Office of Sec'y restored with no controversy on floor of House today. (See DDE ltr to Sen. Thye, this date.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Telephone calls 7/7/53.

Sec. of State to report he had just had a meeting with group of Senators to appraise likelihood of Korean Treaty getting ratified. Senators thought it would go through.

Some discussion of Van Fleet and possible usefulness later. President brought up Senator Flander's statement in Senate day before yesterday. Discussion to be continued at breakfast tomorrow.

- - -

To Governor Stassen re meeting this morning with Congressman Taber -- re MSA appropriations. Governor Stassen when called was in the Congressman's office, will report back to the President. (Congressman had said in meeting that he had been embarrassed -- about figures -- and had been unable to bring it out in Legislative meeting).

(See attached)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Attach to report of phone call to Governor Stassen:

Memorandum of Congressman Taber said:

George Humphrey told us here that they
wanted $5.8
less unobligated balance ,4
leaving $ 5.4.

Now we are asked for
about $ 5.00
plus unobl. balance 2.2

$ 7.2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, July 2, 1953

to General Bedell Smith--
re Duke of Windsor, & msg to Winston.
Also agreeing to speak to Dutch Amb. re
getting something (?) started in Holland.

from Sen. Wiley--
who heard that DDE & Herb Brownell are
switching Bricker amendment. DDE assures
him he's never changed his mind on it, &
feels no amendment is necessary. Will
look up letter & send to Sen. Wiley.

from GEN Bedell Smith--
re subject of this morning's call.
Also, advising that Winston's manuscript
is on way over, & that he would take a look
at it.

7/1/53. to Mrs. Hobby, saying President realized appropriation cuts were up for action on Hill (in her department); realized it vital that cuts not be made; will bring it up for discussion at Cabinet meeting. Also Mrs. Hobby said if the Republicans did not go along, by 1954 there would be no Republican party.

Discussion of female "stag" dinner to be held June 20; Mrs. Hobby, Mrs. Eisenhower, and perhaps Mrs. Katherine Howard to work on it.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PHONE CALLS, 7/1/53

to Phil Reed--

wants him to ask his Board of Directors to release him from his Company for a period of 3 to 6 months, in order to do a very important but tough job in field of International Education about America. Takes initiative, brains, & sales ability -- and considers Phil Reed best qualified. Will ask C. D. Jackson to contact Redd & give him full details.

Phone Calls - Jan.-May 1954 (1)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Telephone Call, DDE to Nixon~~ per GHC - 5/19/76		~~4/19/54~~	~~C*~~
2. Telephone Call, DDE to S. Adams (1 pg)		4/15/54	C

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DDE DIARIES

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Folder: Phone Calls - Jan.-May 1954 (1)

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Monday, May 31, 1954

No phone calls

Sunday, May 30, 1954

9:32 a.m. Called Jim Hagerty

10:00 a.m. Called Jim Hagerty

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Saturday, May 29, 1954

No phone calls



Friday, May 28, 1954

10:30 Cliff Roberts called from N.Y.



Thursday, May 27, 1954

8:50 a.m. Secy. Dulles called -- spoke to Tom Stephens

9:10 p.m. Called Cliff Roberts in N.Y.

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Wednesday, May 26, 1954

10:55 Called Secy Dulles--
re message from Sir Winston. Would like to ask Anthony Eden, also, to stay at White House week end of 18th. Dulles will check with Protocol people. Both DDE & Dulles think okay to postpone announcement for 10 days.

11:06 Called Cong. Dan Reed --
to thank him for efforts on Social Security bill.

2:00 Arthur Hays Sulzberger called
re visit to Columbia Univ. Wants President to reconsider on number of people he's willing to see when he attends Columbia Dinner. If he sees only 48 as planned, he won't even see the Trustees. The list of 135, on other hand, would include Federal Commission & wives, Trustees & wives, Honorary Degree Candidates & wives, & dais guests & wives. President didn't want MDE "worn down" shaking so many hands -- but finally agreed to see 135.



May 26, 1954.

Dr. Milton called me and asked me to call George Murphy.

Story was that George Murphy had come to him Sunday and offered his services with regard to a "compromise" with McCarthy.

My telephone call to Mr. Murphy went like this: that I did not understand the message but that I was sure he would; that Milton had talked the matter over with a few of the President's top assistants this morning and they had indicated it should not be pursued; that he had not had a chance to speak to the President other than on the matter of the Columbia speech. I further suggested that if Mr. Murphy wanted to do more, he get in touch with Len Hall.

To this reply was that he did not want to get in touch with Len Hall, that he thoroughly understood message, he asked then to be transferred to Jim Hagerty.

Actually, Dr. Milton did talk to the President about the matter, but felt it wise that no answer at all go from him to George Murphy.

acw

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TELEPHONE CALLS, May 25, 1954. Tuesday.

President called for Deputy Attorney General Rogers; failing to get him, talked to Mr. Rankin.

9:45 Subject: veto of a bill. The President queried that he thought by the bill in question the Congress was trying to give the Executive branch more power, rather than less. Mr. Rankin responded that while on the surface it looked like that (this had to do with giving authority for expenditures to the Secretary of the Army), they were requiring a report back from the Executive on the spending of the money to which they could either agree or disagree. He also said that by the bill the Congress was delegating legislative power to a Committee rather than to the Congress as a whole.

President questioned whether veto message should not spell out better the objection; he would ask Mr. Shanley to prepare a paragraph, read to Mr. Rankin before inclusion in message.

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# # # #

11:53 Secretary of Agriculture called, to brief the President on what was coming up at breakfast tomorrow with members of the House Agricultural Committee. He said the Committee was out of Hope's control and want to present an omnibus bill to cover all parts of agriculture program, included in which will be a proposal to continue 6 basic crops at 90% parity. He wanted to warn the President against acceptance of any such thing, and for him to stress that he wanted to get the bill for disposal of surplus agricultural products out and the bill to provide for agricultural attaches. (He said State was "dragging its feet" on the latter one). President said he was going to tell group frankly that he did not approve of one section of agriculture or population fighting for its own special interests, and that he wanted bills for the best interests of all US.

Secretary suggested President check with William Myers for independent opinion of his above advice, but President said that was not necessary.

# # # #

12:01 President called Secretary of State, to say that he had through campaign days on been advocating f/ agriculture attaches for embassies. State had feared that they would not be under control of Ambassador; President said absolutely they would and added that he would not allow them to authorize foreign service. Dulles will talk to Benson today and Benson will have reaction tomorrow by breakfast.

Monday, May 24, 1954

2:13 Called Secy. Dulles (re Sir Winston message)

3:55 Secy. Dulles called "

4:05 Called Dr. Milton E. -- spoke at 8:44

4:32 Secy. Humphrey called

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Sunday, May 23, 1954

No phone calls.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Saturday, May 22, 1954.

11:05 The President called Charles Tompkins. "Charlie, I may have got you in a little bit of a jam. Do you know Pearl Mesta? She is quite a friend of Mamie's. Last evening we got to talking about different men. Your name came up. She said 'Why can't I ask him to a party?" I said, 'He is one of my best friends and you couldn't have a finer fellow.' She asked if Mike and Gordon knew you. I said yes, and she said, 'Maybe I could ask him and ask them to bring him."

"I am just putting you on notice in case you want to think up a good excuse."

Mr. Tompkins indicated he had met Mrs. Mesta and that he would be delighted to go if she called him.

President said he would show Mr. Tompkins the copper box for the Gettysburg corner stone.



Friday, May 21, 1954

3:06 Secy. Humphrey called.



Thursday, May 20, 1954

1:48 Called Secy. Stevens --
left town 12:30, for Montana. Call cancelled.

1:53 Called Secy. Humphrey--
out of city (making speech in Williamsburg). Call cancelled.

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Wednesday, May 19, 1954

11:10 Called Secy. Humphrey
He's out of town until 6 p.m. -- call cancelled.

11:54 Called Mrs. Eisenhower to say he had to invite other people, 22 total, to garden party tomorrow. MDE said okay.
She told him about conversation with Bob Biggers, during which he mentioned he's sending DDE one-ounce fishing rod from Keller.

5:48 Called Jim Hagerty.

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7:19 Called Maj. John Eisenhower.

Tuesday, May 18, 1954

9:05 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

7:52 Called Mrs. Moore



Monday, May 17, 1954

1. Secy. Dulles ~~called~~--
re Columbia speech. Excellent, but kind of thin. Suggesting 4-5 pages of narrative follow-up of Apr. 16th speech which he thinks might give it a little body. Sending his suggestions over to President.
Pres. said he did considerable editing yesterday -- was too long.
Dulles suggests specific reference to book-burning be left out, because we got into little hassle about that before. Organ of disposal of these things is burning (incinerators). Every office has "burn bag" -- lot of things are destroyed by process of burning. Can't have this connotation of book-burning as ceremony.
Pres. said he was using term in figurative, not physical, sense.

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Sunday, May 16, 1954 (Camp David)

No phone calls.

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Saturday, May 15, 1954

7:40 Called Mrs. Moore



Friday, May 14, 1954

9:35 Called Secy. Dulles--
about message from Sir Winston, his tentative plan to come here about June 18th. From selfish viewpoint, DDE would have preferred he come the week earlier (11-15). Dulles asked where he would stay, White House or Embassy? He believes the mention of voluntarily staying at Embassy was hint for invitation to stay at W.H. instead. DDE hopes MDE might go to farm, or elsewhere; then Winston could stay here, & series of informal things could be planned. However, DDE wants to talk it over after Cabinet. Doesn't know implications, since it would be first time he'd invited a Prime Minister to stay here. DDE thinks Dulles should get away for about a week upon Bedell Smith's return (expected about 1 June). Dulles then has speaking trip 9-12 June. DDE won't immediately acknowledge Winston message.

1:12 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower--
about week end at Camp David. DDE & MDE leaving here about 8:30, planning to reach Gettysburg 10:45, & leave there about 12 noon. Dr. Milton & Helen will meet them at G-burg between 11 & 11:30 (Agents to pick them up at square), & they will follow DDE to Camp David from there.
DDE suggested fishing tomorrow afternoon at Floyd Akers' -- but Dr. Milton's back has been bothering him, & will have to ask doctor's permission first.
DDE invited Bud to come, too, but Dr. Milton said only extra person will be driver.

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8:50 placed call to Secy. Dulles, who was at dinner, so cancelled.
10:26 Secy. Dulles returned call.

May 13, 1954.

President called Secretary of State. Said he had just had an idea which he thought might have some merit, which was some morning,
2:10 to hold a breakfast for 20-25 people, to be held with the purpose of bringing in 2 or 3 people from each of the leading veterans' organizations in an effort to give them a coordinated story of foreign policy and especially experience in Indo China. President's idea was to have someone, perhaps Livingston Merchant, present the material, and then he and the Secretary of State would be available to answer questions. He emphasized that no secret material would be divulged, only current public information -- but it would be presented to them in coherent fashion. He felt that some of the veterans' organizations were being "led astray" by piecemeal understanding and a lot of misinformation. He said that some of our people feel that the opposing party is going to load the conventions of veterans' organizations this summer with speakers' of their choosing, naturally unfavorable.

Secretary of State said he thought the idea had some merit, but did not sound too enthusiastic. Said he thought it was a question of how much time and energy could be expended, and where. Also felt it President did this for one group, he might have to for other groups -- labor, political, etc.

President will check idea with others and if he decides to go ahead with it, call the Secretary again.

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7:11 Placed call to Dr. Milton Eisenhower.
He was speaking in Phila. -- will call tomorrow.

Wednesday, May 12, 1954

No phone calls.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Monday, May 10, 1954

10:36 Called Secy. Dulles--
Japanese Ambassador has applied for membership at Burning Tree Club. All right with the Pres., but wanted Dulles' opinion. Dulles said okay, he's pro-American & very loyal.

4:30 Secy. Dulles called--
Subject that shouldn't be held off until tomorrow, about which both Radford & Dulles should see President. He asked them to come right over.

4:37 Called Secy. Wilson--
he's on his way over here to White House.

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Sunday, May 9, 1954

No phone calls.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Saturday, May 8, 1954

8:20 Called Herb Brownell -- out of city, so spoke to Bill Rogers.
About suggested press release with respect to appointment of Tompkins:
(1) far too long for White House to issue. We should pick out little extracts, & let Atty. Gen's office release rest of it.
(2) second para, because of increasing case load, gives impression that subversion in govt. is worse than ever; should say "will centralize & make more efficient, etc."
Pres. said we will go ahead & make up release of our own (just 2-3 paras.), & Atty. Gen's office do one instantly on rest of it.
Rogers will notify Brownell.

5:30 called Col. Schulz

6:20 called Geo. Allen, at home

7:30 called Harry Darby at Statler -- not there -- cancelled.

7:35 called Tom Stephens -- not at Mayflower as expected. -- cancelled.

8:00 called Mrs. Moore

8:29 called Jim Rowley

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Friday, May 7, 1954

No phone calls.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Thursday, May 6, 195-

No phone calls.



Telephone calls
May 5, 1954.

11:50 to Governor Thornton. First a little talk about golf.

The President then said that he was running into unexpected difficulties about the Summer White House. Said if he did not go to Denver, he would go no place else.

Then the President said he wanted to talk to Governor Thornton a little bit more about Governor Thornton's future. "I don't want to talk about this as any attraction -- I know what your desires are and I don't blame you. I am in to something that I am in in response to calls from my friends. If we are going to do anything, we need strong help. My hopefulness depends a great deal upon you. I would urge that you make no negative statements before you see me. It is very serious with me -- so serious that I hope you will avoid any statements out there until we can have another talk about it."

Governor Thornton said he had gone pretty far -- that he had said he was not a candidate for any political office.

President said that he had always said that he, the President, was not a candidate, and had meant it -- that he had "made himself available." He pointed out difference between seeking office and responding to a call.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

President suggested Governor Thornton find a chance to come in and talk to him about it -- suggested drought situation or Korea as an excuse.

Governor Thornton asked the President to call him in (said he had been out of the state so much that he was afraid there would be criticism if he made another Washington trip without an invitation from the President.

President said he would find an excuse and send him a telegram in the course of the next few days.

Governor Thornton is leaving for California on the 17th, for Korea on the 20th.

Wednesday, May 5, 1954

10:59 Called Herb Brownell--
to ask his "shot-gun" opinion: assuming nothing is done on McCarthy hearings that disciplines this man or limits his power in any way, could the President get away with ordering no member of Executive Branch to go before Committee? Brownell says he probably could revoke Executive Order which he gave early in Administration. As to refusing to have anyone come before them, Brownell wants to give it a little thought. Will discuss this, & a Struve Hensel matter, with President tomorrow.

11:02 Called Mrs. Jessie Thornton-- (Denver)
to tell her of his deep disappointment about Dan's reluctance to continue if "this fight," & to ask if she'd be embarrassed or distressed if he kept after Dan to do it. Mrs. Thornton said it would not be distressing to her; that whatever he wants is all right with her, & she has told him so.

11:09 Called Chief Justice Earl Warren--
to say how much MDE & he regretted they could not accept invitation to Burton reception, but had to do it in "self-defense" with Head of State coming, etc. Warren assured President that both Burtons & Warrens completely understood, & thanked him for calling.



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TELEPHONE CALLS
May 6, 1954.

10:00 Call from Sec. of Defense. Wanted to explain to President about Roger Kyes (through President was thoroughly familiar with situation). Kyes is resigning, to be effective first of May. Drew Pearson will carry a rumor of story tomorrow in paper, Wilson wanted the President to know about it. President said it was unfortunate, but he understands that it is personal as well as business decision.

Then Wilson went on about Stevens. Rumor that he is quitting. Wilson has no such letter. President told him last Sunday when he saw him to forget about the recent mess. Wilson does not want ~~the President~~ / Stevens to do anything foolish. When Slezak comes back next week, Wilson wants Stevens to go away for a while. Wilson did say that Stevens should not have worked up that statement on his own, and also seemed to imply criticism of organization of Army (something about Stevens relying on a $10,000 man in a hospital in NY). Wilson thinks he can get Stevens to feeling all right. Wilson said that he thought at his press conference he handled things all right. He said "As far as I am concerned I am going to drop Peress, McCarthy, etc., there is still the problem of how you can handle Communism -- and the problem of the organization of the Army." The President said he didn't think the organization of the Army was too bad.

10:35 Call from Bedell Smith with regard to showing proposed statement on EDC to Congressional leaders. Suggestion made that Jack Martin might be helpful with some of isolationist group. President wants to be sure Congressional leaders are aware of statement because he does not want it to do harm here in this country. Also: discussion of Dr. Milton going to Caracas; President suggested he might not want to go in view of sensitivity about -- also -- Drew Pearson's comment that he was responsible for firing of Jack Cabot and that South American diplomats reported to State College.

10:43 Call to Bill Knowland, to explain that we are getting up general statement with respect to our position in Europe -- statements taken from other documents -- all put together makes enough of a new aspect of a document that it will be helpful in Europe. Wants Senate and House leadership to know about it.

Tuesday, May 4, 1954

9:06 Called Mr. Crim--
to ask him to arrange lunch for 6 today, & to tell Mrs. Eisenhower.

11:50 Secy. Wilson called, to report that Stearns is still in the picture; but that he will get the other man if possible.

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Monday, May 3, 1954

5:33 p.m. Called Usher.



Sunday, May 2, 1954

Called George Allen.



Saturday, May 1, 1954

9:40 & 6:40 called Mrs. Eisenhower

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8:08 called Jim Rowley

Friday, April 30, 1954

No phone calls

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Thursday, April 29, 1954

8:50 Called Gen. Smith about suggestion received this morning from State Dept. on possibility of Press asking question on military help requested from French. Will say, in effect, he sees nothing at all if they ask for combat strength; that's the kind of thing we don't do until under present conditions or by executive agreement. Smith sees nothing wrong with that -- it's hard to duck the question.
Smith had breakfast with Anna Rosenberg, who sends President her best,



(9:00 -- Gen. Cutler called Gen. Smith, to say Pres. had read Foster's appraisal, cable of 29th, twice before going over to Press Conference.)

3:20 Called Jack McCloy in New York to talk about head of Finance Committee. First man on list of Paul Helm (of Chemical Bank). President is loath to call him because he doesn't know him. Mr. McCloy does know him, said he is a "salesman" type of fellow, probably be good. Mr. McCloy will check with General Doolittle in the morning, go and see Mr. Helm and report back. President then will write Mr. Helm if it seems indicated.

Mr. McCloy urged President to read Freemantle Diary -- President said he would.

3:40 President talked to Bedell Smith about position of agricultural attaches in Embassies. He feels that they should have same standing as Military Attaches -- that is, report to the Ambassador as their boss. General Smith said two or three bills on the matter were floating around, that labor, commerce and agricultural attaches were all in same boat. Subject is going to come up for discussion at Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Wednesday, April 28, 1954

No phone calls



TELEPHONE CALLS
4/27/54

9:27 To the Secretary of the Treasury. President said that Senator John Williams of Delaware had just been in to see him. He explained that prior to the election he had worked with the Senator and that the Senator had provided him with material against the opposition and that there never had been any dispute over any item.

This morning the Senator came in to tell the President about some things involving the government, particularly directed against the Collector of Internal Revenue. The President said he had told the Senator to go to the Secretary of the Treasury with the story (actually appointment is set up for 11:00 this morning). He wants to be sure if the material contains anything for which the Attorney General would want to start on, that Mr. Humphrey gives him permission to do so. (Apparently, as I gather, the Secretary has jurisdiction over what the Attorney General can and cannot do with respect to investigations in the Collector of Internal Revenue's department.)

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Senator Williams' complaints are really against the whole government -- in various departments the "trouble shooters" are New Dealers, who tend to cover up for anything that might be found wrong in Departments and therefore cast discredit upon Democratic Administrations. Specifically Senator Williams pointed to four men that are known to be close to Secretary Humphrey and who are New Dealers.

The Senator will tell the story to the Secretary in detail. The President asked that the Secretary be "receptive not skeptical" in both words and even facial expressions.

The Secretary said that he thought Williams may be trying to compensate for the fact that two of his boys had been in difficulty. Nonetheless he agreed that the Senator was a fine fellow and he will cooperate with the Senator to the utmost.

TELEPHONE CALLS 4/27/54 - 2.

10:54 Call to William Russell at Teachers College, Columbia. The President described briefly the plan to have state conferences on education, to culminate in a Federal conference to be held in the fall of '55. They are looking for a man to provide the imagination and experience necessary to head up the job. President asked Dr. Russell if he would do it. Dr. Russell said he had a big job where he was, would want to talk to somebody about it. President said he would set up appointment for lunch tomorrow with Dr. Samuel Brownell and Secretary Hobby. President asked Dr. Russell to stop by in his office before appointment.



11:55 Returned Gen. Smith's call.
Gen. Smith has 2 cables (copies being sent Pres.): one sent as result of Dulles' talk with Eden & Bidault; the other from Paris, from Norstad & Dillon, reinforced by Dulles.
The first gives Dulles' own views as to attitude of 2 countries involved. Critical para. is about British desire actively to encourage cessation of hostilities -- they fear we will become involved & enhance risk of Chinese intervention.
The second is about Pleven's request to Norstad for some C-119s with our crews to fly supplies & ammunition into 3 airfields they want to develop. Norstad & Dillon think this is political & psychological. (Dien Bien Phu will hold out for at least another week.) Twining now working up recommendation for Wilson. DDE thinks if in any way feasible, do it; making certain of going into base camps, where chance of risk minimized. French Amb. right now trying to see Gen. Smith, & he wants to give him a little hope, if possible.
Gen. Smith talked to Governors this morning -- hopes he didn't go too far but wanted them to understand position of Administration. French request & British position leaking out all over -- that was inevitable. French pretty bitter about British opposition. DDE points out we still have to produce collective security in this world; so must not throw off on British so badly that our own Governors will be ready to throw them overboard; can't exhibit impatience & frustrations in "close quarters."

4:51 Called Gen. Snyder -- spoke to Frances Fitzgerald.

5:50 Called Gen. Smith -- cancelled because he'd left office.

April 26, 1954.
9:57. President called Acting Secretary of State. Said he had talked to the Republican leadership this morning and gave them the situation (Indo-China) about as it appears. President believes General Smith better call Joe Martin and Bill Knowland and suggest a bi-partisan briefing. General Smith said that he had kept Bill Knowland pretty well in touch with the situation.

General Smith told the President that in at least one paper it had been reported that the French had asked for direct intervention and that the US had refused.

General Smith reported that Bernard Baruch had been to see him last night and he, Smith, had suggested that if Mr. Baruch wanted to be helpful he might send Winston a message to the effect that the results of our not seeing eye to eye with them on the Asian problem are becoming more and more apparent.

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About Churchill's proposed visit, President said he thought he ought to send message to Sir Winston saying that he had watched situation over weekend and in view of desperate character of it, he wanted to wait until Sec. of State returned to Washington before making definite dates for visit.

Smith is to see the President this afternoon about these things and about a couple of proposed personnel changes.

Smith said he had talked to Bridges about the Guatemala situation and told him that it was not a matter that we wanted to make an explosion about just now.

They discussed proposed message to President Coty in event of Dien Bien Phu's fall. President at this time said it seemed to him like "whistling in the dark." (Note: After seeing draft, see next phone call, he thought better of it.

Smith said that Dien Bien Phu had received some ammunition supplies over weekend, but still fall is inevitable.

April 26, 1954.

11:20. President called Acting Secretary of State to ask about putting matter of Associates States before United Nations. General Smith replied that Laos is satisfied, Indo-China will probably sign today (what it is they are signing was not clear) but that Cambadoia won't even discuss it -- has been intransigent. Said we were working quietly to get a similar situation to one introduced into Thailand.

General Smith asked if he might transmit to Secretary of State cable that the President is sending Churchill; President said yes.

3:10 Called Adm. Strauss, who was then with Sen. Malone in committee hearing.

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5:00 Adm. Strauss returned call.

(Missed first part of conversation, but presume subject was Dr. Oppenheimer.) DDE wanted his opinion on statement to make in case it should come up at Wednesday's press conference. Strauss pointed out allegations: (1) his attempt to keep people from working on it; (2) persuading them not to go out there; (3) circulating his opinion among laboratory personnel. Yesterday's newspaper said he was being shadowed on plane; FBI says absolutely untrue.
Strauss coming to see DDE tomorrow morning to discuss this subject, & Baruch, & others.

5:07 Called Dr. James Conant --
could not reach, so dictated memo. (re Oppenheimer)

TELEPHONE CALLS (Augusta)

9:56 4/23/54. After President returned from trip he called Bedell Smith (in view of message asking directly for intervention from French). At that time he thought he might immediately have to return to Washington, but General Smith did not think so -- did not think there would be any more urgent messages that night. (Friday).

9:51 4/24/54. 1st call to General Smith reported elsewhere.
9:57

President also called General Smith at noon, reported he had acquired more "pieces of information."

4/25/54. 9:15. President called General Smith to ask what he had said to Churchill. General Smith said he had said he would be happy to see him, in other words Churchill will interpret it as "come on." DDE said he guessed he had written it too hurriedly, he wanted to be a little "standoffish."

Smith repeated much of what is in cables received this morning. Said French Ambassador had brought him last night message from Bidault. President asked why didn't French ask for help from group, why did they continue to ask us for US intervention.

Later the President said he could not understand why the French had not asked the British -- nor the British's attitude; said he thought it was that the British were afraid about Hong Kong.

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TELEPHONE CALL
April 24, 1954.

Approximately 9:50 President was called by General Smith, who said the situation in France was evolving so rapidly it was difficult to give any considered appraisal. The EDC situation has somewhat approved, but the French attitude toward Indo-China has deteriorated greatly. (Background information on all this is being sent down in coded messages.).

General Gruenther says he has never seen French morale so low. No one can tell what will happen - government may fall.

General Smith said Eden has grave doubts that Britain would cooperate in any activity in that area. He expressed the view that there should be prompt military consultation Washington. He did not think Churchill's cable was related to the present situation.

French military view is that the whole thing is washed out unless we can intervene. (There was something here about "2,600 of them" -- general Smith thought closer to 600 -800 - don't know what it was).

Laniel and Bidault have said that if they could have some sort of token support on planes, that they would continue to fight.

The President said that the French want us to come in as junior partners and provide materials, etc., while they themselves retain the authority in that region. He cannot go along with them on that on any such notion. He pointed out that Eden is wrong in thinking that the 200,000 soldiers there should not be utilized. President believes Eden ought to talk to his own military people -- said certainly you would rather fight where you have got those troops to fight with, rather than in some place like Burma or Thailand.

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General Smith said that the Consultative Group work had been held up, but he would try to see that they came up with some recommendations.

President suggested General Smith send a cable to Radford saying it would be well on his return to stop over in Britain to consult with the British staff and to ask them baldly why they would prefer to fight after they have lost 200,000 French?

President asked General Smith to have someone work on a draft of a message for him when Dien Bien Phu falls.

General Smith said the first paratroop batillion was not up to full strength.

He also said there is some argument between Navarre and De Castries.

O'Daniel has worked out a plan for the relief of the garrison, very similar to the plan suggested by the President the other day (possibility of going in from two other directions). He is a little sensitive about passing the plan up to Navarre. He is giving it to Dejon (?) who is sending it to Navarre without divulging where it came from.

Bidault is in his bad mental condition partially because he realizes what the repercussions will be -- it will be said that the US did not go in because the French politicians refused to allow them in as a member of a group..

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sunday, April 25, 1954

(Augusta & Washington)

No phone calls.

The United States Air Force Library

Friday, April 23, 1954

8:16 a.m. Called Gen. Smith,
to read proposed message to Dulles, & to get his approval.
Also discussed Sir Winston's plan to visit here May 20th.
(Gen. Smith talked about 7 minutes, but not monitored. hew)

9:56 p.m. Called Gen. Smith (from Augusta)

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Thursday, May 22, 1954

5:55 Called Gen. Bedell Smith (spoke at 6:18)

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

Tuesday, April 20, 1954 (Augusta)

2:52 Called Col. Schulz

7:30 Called Col. Gordon Moore

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TELEPHONE CALLS

4/19/54.

9:36 President talked with Colonel Schulz, said he was sending some books up on how to care for deep freeze, said he did not believe that some of the things sent down to Fort Benning had been properly packed (had freezer-burn) and that Bob should study the book and see that things were properly cared for. (Heard only one side of conversation)

9:06 President called Vice President to tell him not to be disturbed by stories press boys had been cooking up out of his "perfectly innocent" remarks. President said he probably would have said the same thing himself. Said the press was trying to make it look like a governmental decision -- just distorting what he said, probably because both he and the Secretary of State were out of town. (only heard one side of conversation).

8:44 Pres. called Mrs. Mike Moore.

5:26 Secy. Benson called (spoke at 6:20)

TELEPHONE CALLS (Augusta)

April 16, 1954.

8:30 Call from Col. Schulz -- he spoke to Ann at 9;15

8:50 - approx. called Governor Adams to suggest that some kind of statement be made in connection with the Housing difficulties. Thought perhaps statements of Cole, Attorney General be issued; also that Departments were all willing to cooperate.

Governor Adams was going to prepare some sort of statement; check with Jim Hagerty; probably release it from Washington.

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For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

TELEPHONE CALLS, April 14, 1954. – Augusta

9:16 1. To Governor Adams, re appointment of Mike Quill to the National Committee for Traffic Safety. Governor Adams said he would take another look at matter.



Tuesday, April 13, 1954

9:15 called Sgt. Moaney, about clothes for Augusta.

9:23 Called Allen Dulles & Herb Brownell, but spoke to them in person in office -- re Brig. Gen. Edwin Howard.



Monday, April 12, 1954

9:35 Dr. Milton E. called --
about Newspaper Publishers' speech, which he (without changing) edited very seriously. Language was such that meaning was often obscured. Expects Kevin McCann to come to State College this evening or tomorrow evening -- asked that Kevin call him.

2:26 Secy. Humphrey called--
about Mr. Monnet coming to see Pres. this afternoon. Suggests Pres. tell him we will get the money he wants -- already have the first 50, but having trouble finding second 50.

2:35 Called Dr. Killian--
about releasing Mr. Milliken for C.D. Jackson's job. Pres. met him for first time just the other day, & was highly impressed. Killian said it's his policy to let the man concerned decide, & to back him in decision he makes.

4:07 Called Edgar Eisenhower--
to invite him to Stag Dinner, but he couldn't accept.

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Phone Calls - Jan.-May 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~3.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE to Brownell~~ (RR 78-24; 10/11/78 DJH)	~~4/6/54~~	~~C~~
case ~~4.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE to Charles Halleck~~ per GHC – 5/19/76	~~4/1/54~~	~~C~~
case ~~5.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE to William Knowland~~ per GHC – 5/19/76	~~3/31/54~~	~~C~~
case ~~6.~~	~~Telephone Call, DDE to Dulles~~ per GHC – 5/19/76	~~3/17/54~~	~~C~~
case 7.	Telephone call, Walter B. Smith to DDE (1 pg).	3/16/54	C
8.	Telephone call, Dulles to DDE (1 pg)	3/16/54	C
~~9.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE and Brownell~~ RR 78-24; 10/11/78 DJH	~~2/17/54~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 5
Folder: Phone Calls - Jan-May 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
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Sunday, April 11, 1954

6:45 Edgar Eisenhower called.



TELEPHONE CALLS

4/10/54.

9:12 Mrs. Eisenhower.

9:52 Secretary Wilson. President said he would give "high priority" to a luncheon Secretary Wilson wants to arrange for Roger Kyes. Wilson is to get in touch with Tom Stephens.

9:55 Mrs. Eisenhower.

10:54 Secretary Benson. Secretary thanked President for Trade Missions letter. Said Budget Subcommittee had cut out by 2/3 request for $18 million for agriculture research. President said he would speak to Charlie Halleck about it.

5:50 Edgar Eisenhower called, spoke to Mr. West.

5:55 " " " " " Usher.



TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS
4/9/54.

3:10 From Secretary of Defense. Secretary said Hardy wanted to bring carriers to Subic Bay. Radford had thought at first they should stay (where they are) for another week. Carney thought conclusion they should be returned to Subic Bay. President: "Guess we might as well let them come back". For record - he did not sound too definite about it.



Thursday, April 8, 1954

8:35 Called Gen. Smith -- no answer.

10:45 Called Charlie Halleck -- He was with Speaker, so cancelled.

Called Mrs. Eisenhower.

11:18 Secy. Kyes calles--
Had visit with Knowland, whose first reaction was to get two Houses together; then, instead, that he & Leverett Saltonstall have visit with DDE. Meantime, Kyes wanted to report. DDE will get in touch with them soon.

4:16 Called Secy. Humphrey--
About Dave McDonald's visit. He was his usual cooperative self, but terribly disturbed about steel situation. (Dr. Arthur Burns & Sherman Adams were there, too.) In memo he left with Pres., mention made of retail sales off 5%, automobiles down, dealers' inventories up -- & no hope of recovery. Ben Fairless has turned rather pessimistic. His 2nd item, tax reduction -- DDE opposed to. 3rd item, we already have on the road. 3rd, home construction -- doing that through insurance.
DDE told him it will be studied very carefully. Will have Arthur Burns get together his whole Committee, have round table conference, then have it presented to the Cabinet. Told him that, unquestionably, there would be differences of opinion.
After McDonald & his 2 friends left, DDE called Burns back to ask him to get in touch with Humphrey & explain any parts of the program unfamiliar to DDE.
Humphrey thinks idea of asking McDonald to sit in on meeting is excellent. Thinks bankers do not act in time; don't like to see their commodity go down. But far more risky to sit still, than to act. He will see that they do it.

4:20 Called Dr. Arthur Burns--
To say Geo. Humphrey in full agreement with idea (above). Dr. Burns said thanks, very encouraging, will get in touch with Humphrey.

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TELEPHONE CALLS
April 7, 1954.

9:45 Secy. Dulles called -- spoke to Tom Stephens.

10;05. President tried to get Admiral Strauss; the Admiral was on the Hill testifying before Senate Appropriations Hearing.

10:08. President tried to get Mr. Joe Campbell; Mr. Campbell was also on Hill at same hearing.

10:20. Joe Campbell called in. The President: Does the development of the hydrogen bomb increase the possibility of useful power development in the industrial field? Mr. Campbell: At the moment they are working on a plan, but to date the statement is not true. The President: They can't control it yet. Thank you.

4:45 Roger Kyes called - spoke to Tom Stephens.



Tuesday, April 6, 1954

Called Herb Brownell--

10:19 Wants to see him about his talk Friday evening -- very anxious that it be a factual presentation with no political overtones, except bragging on FBI & his subordinates over these past months.
About job Brig. Gen. Edwin Howard was offered with Justice Dept. SHAPE now making him available, but think it may be too late since Joe Swing (Border Patrol) probably accepting. Brownell will look up case & report to Pres. this noon.
Pres. can guarantee Howard's energy, dedication, absblute impeccable character.

11:42 Called Adm. Radford -- Out of office, so cancelled.

11:44 Called Secy. Kyes--
on Alaska statehood, one Senator told DDE they never have had Defense opinion.
DDE himself bitterly opposed to statehood for entire outer stretches, which are useful for one thing only -- protective outpost for the U.S. To have a conflicting authority between a local state govt. & the federal govt. controlling the place would be unthinkable. DDE said he'd have no objection to their making a state out of the Fairbanks-Anchorage heavily populated area, but not extreme northern part..
Suggests problem be put before Chiefs of Staff at their meeting, then let Pres. know what conclusion they reach.
Asked if Kyes would consider staying 60 days longer, until Appropriations Bill went through Congress. (This query as result of Leverett Saltonstall's suggestion.)
Kyes cannot stay, but will be glad to come back few days at time if necessary.

12:55 Called Secy. Dulles -- On Hill, but will call back. (1:30, returned call, but DDE at lunch)

12:56 Called Gen. Bedell Smith -- At lunch -- cancelled.

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Monday, April 5, 1954

Secy. Dulles called --

9:27 He received cable from Amb. Dillon (?), about Radford's mention of possible U.S. naval & air support at Dienbienphu, going on to describe extent of Chinese Communist intervention. They are regrouping & reorganizing, in attempt to throw in all their forces. DDE supposes Radford thought he was talking to someone in strict confidence -- but says he should never have told foreign country he would do his best, because they then start putting pressure on us. Dulles said in talks with Radford & Ely, feeling was unanimous & strong that we must not & could not enter into fight until we had political aspects cleared. Radford did not give any committal talk. Cannot risk our prestige in defeat. DDE said such move is impossible. In the absence of some kind of arrangement getting support of Congress, would be completely unconstitutional & indefensible. On the other hand, we satisfied every whim they asked for -- they were talking about more ships that would fly with their pilots off our fleet. Radford & Dulles talked about it early this morning. Radford quite reconciled to fact that it is political impossibility at present time -- has no idea of recommending this action. DDE suggests taking a look to see if anything else can be done -- but we cannot engage in active war.

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9:59 Called Adm. Strauss --
In talk tonight, on touching upon atomic energy development (keeping in mind that enemy also has it), would it be true to say: "Neither we nor the scientists see no reason for, or chance of, making these things on bigger & more destructive scale." Strauss said scientists would say it could be made as large as desired. Military & AEC say we now have them as large as need is foreseeably seen. Will call Radford about it, then send note to DDE.

9:15 Called Sec. of State. --
About statement released by Churchill in London concerning agreement signed by Roosevelt and Churchill in 1943 re use of A-bomb. Query received by Jim Hagerty was agreement still in force with respect to H-bomb. Agreed that President would say Agreement of 1943 is no longer in force or effect. (There was some discussion as to whether they would say it had been superseded, decided not to as that would inevitably bring up other questions). President said he thought Churchill was going to say agreement was no longer in force, that perhaps he had and that story had not completely come through.

4:03 Sen. Knowland called -- spoke to Tom Stephens

5:34 & 6:10 -- called Ann.

9:09 -- Sen. Knowland called, left message with Usher, Mr. Searles.

Sunday, April 4, 1954 (Camp David)

12:55 Secy. Dulles called

9:46 Mr. West (usher) called

Willard Cox called Ann Whitman -- spoke to Col. Schulz

Saturday, April 3, 1954 (Camp David)

7:15 Called Adm. Radford

8:20 Mrs. Mike Moore's message--
"Col. Moore did not come in from Miami as planned, so we will not be driving up today." Sgt. Brown, at the Camp, delivered message to MDE.

1:37 Secy. Dulles called.

2:05 Sen. Knowland called, but cancelled when told "out of city"

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

Friday, April 2, 1954

8:38 Called Cliff Roberts in Augusta



Thursday. April 1, 1954

9:06 Called Cong. Charlie Halleck--
to do what he can to settle the Trice matter. Knowland, Ferguson, Milliken argue this is post to be divided between Houses, leaving Pres. in bad position of deciding. He knows neither men well. If Halleck can get answer, Pres. will do his best to find other man good job.

12:42 Cong. Taber called (spoke to Tom Stephens)

2:33 Secy. Dulles called --
about matter discussed right after NSC (Indo China), he is planning to approve a meeting of 4 from each House (2, each side) sometime tomorrow. Will have some kind of draft to show DDE early in morning (DDE said probably 9 or 9:30). Dulles would get Bedell Smith back for Cabinet. (DDE said unnecessary, as nothing very important for Cabinet tomorrow.)
Another subject: Dulles & Adm. Strauss went over together the message from Sir Winston. They both think DDE can make affirmative answer on both points. Dulles offered to draft reply, phone to Mrs. Whitman for DDE approval.

3:00 Called Secy. Dulles--
Said he'd now read Sir Winston message -- perfectly all right to answer affirmatively on both questions. Asked him to send out message, add with warm regard, sign it Ike, & send us copy for files.

5:30, from Mansion, called Cong. Taber in N. Y.

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6:32, called Paul Hoffman

6:39, called Bill Robinson. Couldn't reach him. Cancelled at 10:15.

Wednesday, March 31, 1954

12:55 Called Secy. Humphrey --
asked him to come over 3:15 this afternoon, for 10 minutes.

1:00 Called Meyer Kestnbaum, ~~N.Y.~~ Chicago --
asked him to come down "one of these days" -- appointment made for 6 p.m. tomorrow, at White House.

4:42 Called Sen. Knowland-- (Dean West)
About appointments to Librarian of Congress, & the Comptroller General.
Personally feels Clapp & Trice, respectively, good men. Those being chosen by the Senate committee not considered by professional people as completely competent. Knowland, Ferguson, Millikin, Sherman Adams will have breakfast with President tomorrow for round-table discussion on this.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TUESDAY, March 30, 1954.

8:26 to Mrs. Reid in New York. Mrs. Reid suggested she come back to Washington to talk to a man (presumably Sid Richardson) about what she and President talked about at White House last night. President thought better if Bill (presumably Robinson) would talk to Mr. Richardson.

8:49 to Mr. Richardson to ask him to postpone trip to Fort Worth until this visit could be arranged. This he agreed to do.

8:54 to Mrs. Reid in New York to askher to get in touch with Bill, give him brief resume of what she talked to President about last night, and to ask him to come down to Washington today, if possible.

9:16 from Bill Robinson. Bill will come down to the White House tonight, arriving sometime around 7, go to White House first, have dinner at eight o'clock with Mr. Richardson.

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12:05, from Sen. Homer Capehart.
He just read President's message on Foreign Trade Policy. Wanted to say he thought it very good. Only place he doesn't particularly like is part saying International Bank is big fellow, Export-Import Bank the little fellow. There has been tendency for last year to play down the Export-Import Bank & play up the other, & that is big mistake. President said message does not completely represent his views -- could not bring down distinguished Commission of smart fellows & put in Congressmen & Senators & impose own views completely. Wants Capehart to speak out own ideas. Agrees with Capehart that Ex-Im Bank gives us chance to influence policy & build trade. Capehart said 98% of money is American.

12:30, called Gen. Persons -- asked him to come into his office.

12:40, called Gen. Cutler.
Asked what the subject was this morning when Lev Saltonstall volunteered McCarran's name as possible key figure with Styles Bridges. Cutler said it was something on the Judiciary Committee -- not Continental Defense -- can't remember that it was anything specific, but will find out, & will let Gen. Persons also know.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 29, 1954.

10:16 1. To Colonel Schulz asking him to watch out for a plane going to Benning and to send to John and Barbara some of supplies in meat locker.

11:15 2. To George Humphrey, saying that he had been thinking about credit and economic situation in the country and thought it would be a good idea if the President, the Secretary, Joe Martin (and one or two others) together with Arthur Burns, talked about it. Set for three o'clock today. Secretary thought a splendid idea. Said Homer Capehart was in his office. President said "I think he has got some better ideas than a lot of other people on the Hill).

6:23 Called Sid Richardson at Mayflower -- spoke at 6:54

6:58 Called Ann Whitman, asking her to send message to Sir Winston.

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Sunday, March 28, 1954

6:20 am · Called Usher.



Saturday, March 27, 1954

9:30 Called Secy. Stevens--
About the Battle Monuments Commission, headed by Gen. Marshall. Brig. Gen. Thomas North has been on Commission since '46; retired last April because of age. DDE considers him one of the ablest men, particularly in staff work, & has done a remarkable job. Wondering whether it is possible for him, on retired list, to designate North a Maj. Gen. -- Stevens will check. North is having troubles right now with personnel. Congress is considering proposal to take off Army personnel. High-class personnel are necessary. Feels Stevens should invite North in & listen to his troubles. (Cong. Phillips spoke to DDE about them.)
Also, DDE heard about mosaic map somewhere in vicinity of Arlington, & would like to go see it sometime.

9:05 Called Speaker Martin -- still in N. Attleboro, Mass. -- cancelled call.

4:44 Secy Dulles called -- spoke to Mr. West, usher.

6:16 Called Secy Dulles.

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Friday, March 26, 1954

4:28 Placed call to Speaker Martin.
He's in Mass., call was cancelled.



March 25, 1954.

2:30 Call to Nelson Rockefeller. The President asked Mr. Rockefeller to tell John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (Nelson's father) the next time he saw him that, in his opinion, the dam to be build in Echo Park would not damage the Dinosauer National Park but would on the contrary make it more accessible to the public. Last year some 500 people visited the Park; with the money and improvements to be now made, many, many thousands will be able to make the trip. This was in response to a letter months ago from John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Mr. Rockefeller expressed his and his father's appreciation.

4:45 Called Secy. Humphrey.
Was astonished by talk just had with Homer Capehart, & suggested Humphrey might enjoy talking to him. Humphrey said he just voted against us on Excise Bill, but was beaten. DDE said that didn't come up, but what did was American Trade, & providing help for mining industry through stockpile & not through tariff -- through complete re-study of East-West trade & the kind of operations as Export-Import Bank It was such a completely anti-isolationist talk, that it truly was astonishing; DDE told him he is "really showing intelligence today." DDE suggested, for his plans, he keep in touch with Arthur Flemming. Flemming would keep in touch with Humphrey, Stassen, Weeks, Wilson, & others involved. Capehart is talking in terms of money; whereas we are talking in terms of safe-level stockpile. He's trying to get all excise off radios, etc. Asked Humphrey to give him lay-out on how far we will go -- Humphrey will do at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting.

6:10 Called Ann Whitman

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March 24, 1954.

11:20 Call to Sec. of State. Someone (presumably Paul Hoffman) has suggested films to be made about technical assistance program, to put that program before the world in a dramatic light. President has agreed to give some kind of statement or impetus to suggestion. He asked Sec. of State if that had his approval, Sec. thought it would be a fine thing.

Secretary asked about press conference; President told him briefly what he had said, especially in foreign field.

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9:58 Called Dr. Hauge--
Asked how he made out with John W. Davis. Dr. Hauge said he wanted to "sleep on it" & is coming over at 5 today--- since he asked for a full hour, Dr. Hauge inclined to feel he thinks Benson is right. DDE said unfortunate part is, no one knows who's right. He feels almost wicked in a way, trying to make Benson change his honest convictions; but still thinks he's a little wrong. Hauge says there's some weakness on the other side -- points out surplus disposal matter which they were supposed to work on -- but hardly any was met this year. DDE said they now say they're coming out with a plan on Apr. 1st; why not last Apr. 1st?
Dr. Hauge mentioned March unemployment; said he gave Jim Hagerty few paragraphs to use at today's press conference.

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Tuesday, March 23, 1954

12:16 Called Mrs. Eisenhower.



Monday, March 22, 1954

called Dr. Milton E. -- (3:47)
About speech prepared by Mr. Lourie. Good material, fine quotations, well documented; but aimless -- he doesn't stick to simple theme. Dr. Milton hadn't yet read, but will do so this evening. DDE will have Kevin McCann call Milton about it tomorrow morning (about 9:30). Dr. Milton assured we don't have to get him down -- merely trying him out.

3:54 -- called Sen. Dirksen. Cancelled, wrote note instead.

7:12 -- called Tom Stephens.

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Sunday, March 21, 1954

Postmaster General Summerfield called.

Called Dr. Milton E. -- 10:30 am.
(He was in S. Car., so call was cancelled.)



4

TELEPHONE CALLS - MARCH 20, 1954.

11:44 The President called Senator Knowland to ask what progress being made in McCarthy matter.

(Incidentally, he said he was closing the doors Monday morning and telling the leaders some bad news.)

Knowland said he had talked to Mundt and to Potter, saying that he felt it extremely important that McCarthy not be allowed to vote or question in the Army-McCarthy inquiry. Homer Ferguson also agrees, as member of Policy Committee. Knowland has not been able to reach Dirksen.

Knowland said also that today he had made a statement that Senator McCarthy should voluntarily withdraw from any participation in any voting or questioning. Hearings should be completely impartial.

President said: "Everybody in the United States will approve what you said."

5:32 - Secy. Dulles called -- spoke at 6:32

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2:11 Postmaster General called.
Pres. was playing golf; call was cancelled.

Friday, March 19, 1954

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Called Secy. Humphrey--
asking him to speak to Sid Richardson (who was really the angel for Johnson when he came in). Ask him what it is that Tex. wants. We help out in drought, take tidelands matter on their side, & tax bill. But question is, how much influence has Sid got with Johnson? He tells Sid he's supporting us, then comes up here & disproves it (yesterday, for instance). Perhaps Sid could get him into right channel, or threaten to get Shivers into primary & beat him for Senate. Humphrey says this is exactly the time to do it, too; & if he talks to Sid, it can't be said that DDE is taking advantage of long-time friendship. DDE admits Sid himself has helped us; but can't let Johnson do as he pleases. He nagged George on Bricker, now on this one. If Sid is friend of fine conservative govt., he'd better pull away from Johnson. Humphrey said Johnson's alibi to Sid this time was, "They wait until we are committed; then they come after us." But we just can't tell them things in advance -- they always give it to the press.
Sid understands rough language; Humphrey can use it, & will!

Thursday, March 18, 1954

11:42 Called Sen. Karl Mundt--
to ask how rapidly he can drive through the job for which he was just appointed Chairman. Mundt said less than a week, once they get a staff. DDE can't think of anything that's hurting our position more, & looks to Mundt to settle it. Mundt lookin for high-ranking counsel that the country will accept -- in stature, objectivity, & competence. Right now, has call in for Earl Warren to see if he will lend a District Judge. DDE mentioned he'd like John W. Davis (one time Solicitor Gen. of U.S.), one of the rudest & dedicated old patriots he's ever known. Not really too old, & bright as can be! DDE's next question, confidentially & as a Republican: what would reaction be to having on Committee man involved as deeply as the Senator? Mundt replied that McCarthy insists upon staying on as member of the Subcommittee, but that they will insist that Army have right to cross-examine him. DDE advised that, since it isn't now only a Subcommittee, but a Republican Committee, Mundt & Dirksen & Charlie Potter must not let anything be put over on them. Mundt pointed out that other side thinks it must be kept out in open, on TV, etc., following "custom." He nevertheless trying to get it set up as McCarthy did. But if they go to press, & we say no, then we're in trouble. The guy under suspicion the most is a Democrat, which Mundt is calling to their attention -- says they made mistake in hiring Democrat. DDE's 2 points: Push; & remember that there's honor & decency at stake right now.

Geo. Humphrey called--
Congratulating DDE on tax speech, which put bill through this afternoon.
DDE said -- new subject -- he wants Humphrey's advice on personal basis. Said Benson acted contrary to DDE's positive direction; but, of course, had to stand behind him. Now getting terrific pressure to make the dairy products thing less drastic this yest -- but, of course, has to be done by Apr. 1st. Asked if Humphrey had gotten any reactions or feelings, to which he replied "no". DDE said Nat'l. Committeeman from Wis., who came in today, said Wis. boys are going crazy. Humphrey said he understands McCarthy is going after it tomorrow. Earlier, DDE was advised not to go full 15% -- but now is told he should have.

4:35 called Gen. Persons--
expressing delight about Tax Bill passing. Persons said should have good effect on the other side. Made hay at luncheon today. Said DDE's talk with John Marshall Butler was good thing -- Butler confessed he didn't realize how serious it was.
DDE said Andresen perturbed because he can't see Secy. Benson. Persons wonders if Benson isn't traveling too much -- feels he should stick around here & sell this thing on the Hill. Nobody up there was contacted before this was announced -- poor public relations. Persons will get in touch with Rizley.

4:45 Called Herb Brownell--
about letter just received from Frank Caffey, suggesting name of Jas. Thos. Gurney for appointment as Federal Dist. Judge for the new position lately created in the Southern District of Florida. Gurney man of high character, former Army officer, law graduate afterwards.

5:00 Called Speaker Martin--
expressing delight about passage of Tax Bill. Only one thing disturbing to Martin, fact that Van Zandt went against us.

5:02 Called Charlie Halleck--
also about Tax Bill. Halleck said it was DDE program that made it count. One disappointment was fact that he lost Bill Bray from his State. DDE mentioned dropping of 15% in the dairy thing was too abrupt.

5:06 Called Les Arends--
also about Tax Bill.

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5:08 Called Dan Reed--
about Tax Bill. Couldn't get him, so left word with Mrs. Mirstine; "congratulations on the fine results of his battle today."

7:20 Bob Woodruff called House, from Augusta.

Wednesday, March 17, 1954

Called Secy. Dulles-- 9:46

DDE: At my Press Conf. this morning, they're bound to be asking question on difference between your press statement (about action I could take should we get into war) & mine (that we're not going to get into war). I thought of replying: "What I am talking about is that we were discussing Indo-China thing. If one of these men got killed, we would play it as special case, but hold to general rule -- we are following Constitutional rule. Retaliation or instant stopping of that attack is one thing; actual mobilization of country in war, that is Congress."

JFD: When Constitution was up for adoption, original language was that Congress shall have power to conduct war. That was changed to read "power to declare war" on ground that circumstances might arise requiring President to repel attack with intervention of Congress. That was very thoroughly considered. At time of debate on North Atlantic Treaty, I took position that when the treaty declares that certain area is vital to U.S., then President has Constitutional authority in case of emergency to act without Congress. I said, "I think that is the power of the President. Whether or not he uses it or does not wait for Congressional authority would depend upon facts of the case and degree of the emergency."

DDE: My second subject: Have we still got an Ambassadorial vacancy in New Zealand?

JFD: That was offered to Driscoll - who turned it down. But Alec Smith called me yesterday & asked us to hold it for Driscoll.

DDE: Any others open? Very fine fellow coming in this afternoon -- wants position I don't particularly want to put him in. His name is Carbaugh, has fine reputation, & I'd like something in hand to talk to him about. I see no reason for holding New Zealand for Driscoll if he once turned it down. How about Israel?

JFD: In process of being filled. Only thing is Paraguay, but not awfully attractive. I agree with you about New Zealand -- we have no obligation to Driscoll.

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For further information,
see entry 28 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Monday, March 15, 1954

10:17 Col. Randall called (spoke to Tom Stephens)
Secy. Wilson on Hill, but asked Randall to call to say Gov. Broker of Mich. wants to send statement (working draft) of message to be delivered to Senate Armed Services Committee on Thursday, with hopes President can look it over. TES said please send to him, & he will get to President.

12:53 Secy. Humphrey returned call.
DDE said he thinks it would be good public relations thing if Senate raised hell about double taxation item. Could say, "We are just as interested in $100 thing as we are in 5%. Take either $100 exemption or 5%, whichever is larger." Get people thinking in these terms, & might have good effect.
Humphrey: We can study it over and see just what effect it would have. Trouble is, it does not accomplish what you are after.
Yes, it does. For example, suppose you take off 5%, what does the first hundred mean to you? Zero.
Humphrey: Yes, I do see now: could take either one or the other. Indeed it might have good effect. I will think it over.

4:12 Called Secy. Humphrey--
asking his opinion about one change in Tax speech. Okayed.
(Page 9a, 2nd sentence.)

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Sunday, March 14, 1954 (Camp David)

10:10 Called Tom Stephens

12:50 Secy. Dulles called

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Saturday, March 13, 1954 (from Camp David)

11:06 Called V. Pres. Nixon.

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Friday, March 12, 1954

10:10 Sen. Knowland called--

According to the papers this morning this report from the Defense Dept. was circulated to some 18 Senators over here. I did not see the report or have any information on it until I read it in the Post this morning. I would appreciate it if you could find out from the Defense Dept. as to whom it was circulated. As Majority Leader, I did not get a copy; the Chmn. of the Policy Comm. did not get a copy; the Pres. Pro Tem of the Senate did not have a copy. I don't know who the 18 Senators could have been unless they were on the Dem. side of the aisle.

DDE: I thought it was called up by the McCarthy Comm. Someone just said there is a report about a man named Cohn. I don't know a damned thing about it. I will ask Kyes; Wilson is away.

K: It does seem to me on a matter of this kind -- I think if Cohn has done the thing -- that the leadership on the Hill which is subject to attack anyhow -- should not be put in the position where they are reading about it in the morning papers. I don't think you can operate a team this way.

DDE: I know nothing about that. Errors do occur & somebody has made a blunder. But we can't charge anyone with being a traitor.

K: I feel if this is correct I would ask Sen. Millikin to call a meeting of Rep. Senators & submit my resignation as Majority Leader.

DDE: I can't talk about your operations down here. I can only say I will check up & find out what happened & get somebody in touch with you. I think we have got to realize that blunders do occur & not all on the Exec. side. This is the first intimation I have had that you have not been cut in. You are attaching importance to it that has never got to me. I know nothing about it. I never heard about the 18 Senators before. There has been a blunder & I am sorry.

Eisenhower Library

Kyes to Knowland:

Kyes: I am very disturbed to know that someone in our outfit did a flap on you. I am going to find out, & have Fred Seaton come right over to see you.

Knowland: I have talked to all responsible leaders of the Senate. Asked Sen. Millikin to call conference so I could submit my resignation as Majority Leader. It is a terrible thing to read in the morning newspaper such thing was circulated. Not a single leader on the Republican side had copy of report -- & we may be faced with major debate in Senate today. Only way I know to get Administration program through the Senate is to hold Republican membership reasonably intact & to pick up few others on the other side of the aisle. Lost it slightly yesterday on Hawaii-Alaska bill. Makes impossible task when you have responsibility here.

Kyes: Secy. Wilson & I try very hard to work with you. Wilson is out of town. I personally don't know about this Schine document. I have not read its contents. I don't know who specifically handled it, but I will find out right now. As always, we are anxious to cooperate with you.

Knowland: Completely undercuts us when we are faced with a situation of this kind.

Kyes: You understand, don't you, on the basis of the record we have had with you, that we have never knowingly done anything but cooperate with you. I am just as shocked as you. I don't know what happened here, but will get right into it. Someone will be in trouble. We would be the first ones to discipline. I will come over with Fred Seaton is you wish.

Knowland: No, not necessary. I just met Ferguson, Bridges, Millikin -- none had report -- we are all of the moderate wing of the Party. I have tried to work with the Administration. We are faced with almost impossible situation.

Kyes: I'm sorry that you feel so perturbed, & talk about resignation. I am just as shocked as you, & will work on it immediately. I will call you & let you know when report was sent. I will get the facts.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

TELEPHONE CALLS MARCH 11, 1954.

9:29 1. To Sec. of Defense. President said that in thinking over proposed changes in personnel in Department, he wanted to make a suggestion. There are so many former Navy people in key spots -- he mentioned McNeil, Anderson, Radford and others -- that he thought (for unmentioned job) that he might get someone who has connection with Air Force. Suggested Jock Whitney (bit on the rich side) and Ted Curtis of Eastman Kodak (recommended him very highly, chief of staff to Tooey Spatz during the war, very good man). President said there were others -- Jimmie Doolittle, for example.

Wilson said he accepted suggestion and understood it. Said he understood Talbott would have been delighted to have been chosen for Deputy Secretary of Defense. President said he thought Harold had been doing some fine work, especially in connection with matter of waste.

Wilson said that he thought he was going to get a former Governor of Michigan - Governor Brecker (?) for legal counsel of Department. Has cleared it with Ferguson, Potter, and is seeing him this afternoon.

Wilson promised to work on matter in paragraph one.

1:02 2. Called Sen. John M. Butler, Annapolis, Md. -- saying he learned from Bill Knowland, Butler's convictions re Hawaii-Alaska. Wishes he would go along with Administration & keep the thing separated. Butler said he certainly would never have given them his word if he'd known it would be political issue, & is trying to be released from present commitments. Assured Pres. in all sincerity he does not want to do anything to bring discredit to him or the Admin.

Eisenhower Library

3:58 3. Called Cong. Dan Reed-- to thank him for way he cooperated with group on limiting excise taxes. Reed commented, "We had great victory" and "press is treating us all right."

4. 11:00 p.m. -- called Usher, Claunch.

MARCH 10, 1954

9:50 Senator Knowland called the President to tell him that the Policy Committee of the Senate met yesterday and made suggestions of revisions of rules to be followed by the several Committees of the Senate. Senator Ferguson is to have a press conference at 11:00 today to release the suggestion and the letter to go to the Chairman of each committee. Senator Knowland read the suggestions and the draft to the President.

Knowland said these suggestions would not solve the whole problem but he thought they would at least point up the more obvious defects in the system as it presently operates and urge the members to accept the responsibilities that are theirs.

President said he was being bombarded with questions such as if a man on the witness stand is subject to humiliation and gets up and walks out, then what happens if he is cited for contempt? These rules are designed to prevent such a thing from arising, and putting the responsibility, in the case in point, on Dirksen, Potter and Mundt.

Knowland pointed out that no Executive had the power to purge a member of Congress and cited Roosevelt's attitude toward Byrd and Truman's toward George. E. said he was not going to be trapped into that, but that he was going to say if we pursue the course we have so far taken, the Republican Party will be wrecked. He said that McCarthy had been able to gain credence because he had not been effectively answered.

Knowland approved move on National Committee (action in requesting network time for their designee (Nixon) to answer McCarthy).

President asked about one specific rule suppose McCarthy went off and held hearing in New York -- this set of rules is designed to prevent such a thing.

Knowland said "We are following orderly procedure; going to assume that these Committees are going to exercise proper procedures."

Said -- and this privately, if they do not exercise proper procedures, he will call conference of all Republican Senators in the Senate.

President said that at press conference he would say that Knowland had called him and that this was what they were doing.

Eisenhower said that the next step would be see whether Committeees adopt these recommendations.

The President went on to a new subject. Said that from here on out we have got to go to great lengths to avoid the appearance of bad breaks in our ranks in front of the people. "I am quite ready to do my part -- ready to discuss what we are trying to do with Republicans or in bi-partisanship groups." "I think we have got to restrain ourselves in exercising our individual rights. We are presenting a picture that can be exploited until we can be made to look ridiculous. We have got to present picture of responsibility. We have got finally to accept the truism that only in unity can there be strength.. We must present respectability, determination and enlightened leadership."

Knowland: I fully agree - two way street (he then went on to talk about the State Department and the Bricker Amendment, which was not at all what the President was trying to get across, what he had in the back of his mind, I think, was Knowland's criticism and treatment of John Foster Dulles -- acw).

Eisenhower: We have got nominations coming up soon and elections in the fall. "I still am certain that if we make a progressive program our first consideration, and avoid public crimination and recrimination, we will win." He further stressed that unity was essential.

Eisenhower -- we had a saying in the Army, "There is nothing wrong with the Army that a good victory won't cure." He adopts it now to "There is nothing wrong with us (the Republican Party) that a hell of a good enactment of legislation won't cure."

Tuesday, March 9, 1954

12:08 Called Secy. Humphrey --
reporting on conversation with group of young Congressmen this morning. Discussed $100 general exemption. They told DDE "you are really making it awfully tough for us." DDE remarked he thought (a) we were helping the little fellow, & (b) we were establishing principle. Much impressed by their objectivity -- they think we are making public relations mistake.
Bolton showed DDE CIO pamphlet -- which, of course, is all demagoguery. Thinks Humphrey should take serious look at it, see if timing is bad. Told Congressmen he would tell their views to Humphrey.
Humphrey says he thinks "boys are coming out with Bill in about half hour, but will get in touch with them right away. Dan(Reed) scheduled to bring it out -- might even have it out right now." Said that Charlie & Joe & others thought they really were being scared to death by non-existent ghosts. They cut off third year, from 15 to 10.
DDE: They say maybe we can get elected, but we cannot defeat $100 thing.
Humphrey said -- new subject -- they're not going to attack amendment on excise bill.

12:05 Placed call to Mrs. Hobby --
She was out, so wrote memo instead. Wanted to have memory jogged on 3rd point of this morning's discussion on "Commission."

12:20 Secy. Humphrey called Ann Whitman, to say Reed Bill passed.

10:01 Bedell Smith called, spoke to Tom Stephens.

MARCH 8, 1954.

9:56 Bidell Dunn - (no record) he spoke to Tom Stephens.

1. Call to Len Hall. President told Mr. Hall that he should get in touch with the networks. If time for any sort of an answer to Stevenson is
10:35 to be allowed by the networks, Len, as organizational head of the Republican Party, must designate who makes the reply.

If networks make any difficulty, President is to be notified and he will get in touch with Paley and Sarnoff.

If time is to be provided, Len should get in touch with Governor Adams about who is to make reply. President said "get busy right away, this is a good job for you."

10:35 Mrs. S. not recorded

2. Called V. Pres. Nixon.
Heard he is reluctant to undertake radio talk Sat. night, but tried to persuade him to do. Feels there's no other Republican, except himself, who could do it.
3:20 Doesn't think he should be billed as going in & answering anybody -- our own publicity shouldn't mention Stevenson & McCarthy. Suggests he talk on positive, forward, marching side, & it would be knock-out! Will send Len Hall & Jim Bassett to see Nixon -- they can help in getting something together. Urges it be kept as informally as possible. Invites him to come here for help if necessary.

3. Called Charlie Halleck (on Floor)
Halleck said he wanted to talk a little more about Tennessee situation. Told Sherman Adams he would come down, but they are in amendment stage on highway bill just now. DDE invited him to come anytime, so appointment being set up for 8:45 tomorrow
3:57 morning -- Secy. Weeks to be called in at same time.
DDE mentioned also that Len Hall has got the radio time, & Nixon will make statement, but not to be billed. To be on "Republican Leadership," including Senate, House, Administration, etc.

TELEPHONE CALLS
March 5, 1954.

Call to Senator Dirksen. President inquired how suggestion of Subcommittee should be made to Senator Bridges. It was agreed best way of handling would be for one of the President's men (later he delegated Gerry Morgan) should speak to Senator Bridges about as soon as possible after his return tomorrow morning from Europe.

President then referred to TVA. He wants to get to head TVA a nationally known engineer of good repute, perhaps a former army engineer corps man, to head it. Dirksen said confidentially he thought there was a lot of merit in what he said; said such an appointment might be unpopular but it could be put on him. President promised to keep him informed.

Call to Congressman Ed Reese to thank him for getting two resolutions tabled so skillfully.

Thursday, March 4, 1954

Called Secy. Kyes-- (9:32)
re complaint received from Delaware. Appears that Armed Services bought most of its poultry from that State, & now shifted to Carolina. Claim it was cheaper in Delaware. Kyes will contact Williams about it.

6:00 called Mrs. Whitman.

9:20 called Secy. Humphrey -- spoke at 10:45.

Wednesday, March 3, 1954

9:30 Called Sen. Knowland--
about the effect of last evening's meeting on 3rd point of statement for this morning's Press. Ferguson states (in newspaper)all efforts had been deflated.
Knowland interprets article to mean that he is waiting to discuss Rep. leadership. Fact is we've had staff of Policy Comm. prepare material on what various rules are; that material was submitted to Comm. yesterday.
Points out that Policy Comm.. itself cannot enforce its will -- all they can do is to give leadership in pointing out importance of having some rules that meet these several problems that have arisen.
DDE: "You could have caucus of Republican people & ask them to agree to this kind of thing."
Knowland: "Yes, but even that, Senate as a whole cannot enforce on each Committee -- all have different rules. It's a matter of bringing these people around ; whereas, if you tried to jam it down their throat, you would get general revolt. You can properly point out that, after all, with the division of powers between Legislative, Executive, & Judicial, this is a legislative process."

Tuesday, March 2, 1954

Called Brownell. In his absence (Ann Arbor, Mich.), spoke to Rogers.
"One thing people keep talking about is authority of the Pres. to protect people against McCarthy. No one has ever even suggested what kind of authority this is. I hear about power of a committee of Congress to subpoena. I suppose Pres. can do this. But when it comes down to people down the line appointed to office, I don't know what the answer is. I would like to have a brief memo on precedent, etc. -- just what I can do in this regard. For example: Suppose I made up my mind that McCarthy is abusing someone in a Dept. What is constitutional for me to do in this regard?"
(Rogers will have memo to Pres. by 9:30 tomorrow morning.)

TELEPHONE CALLS 3/1/54.

The President called the Speaker of the House at 3:15. "I called to express my very deep sense of shock that such an incident happened in the House. (The shooting of five House members by Puerto Ricans.) I have asked that someone call each of their homes and offer that we would do everything we could. I just wanted to inquire from you if any are critically ill."

The Speaker explained that one man had been shot through the lungs, was very seribusly ill, another shot in the back. Speaker advanced theory that they might have been Mexicans. (Newspapers said they spoke Puerto Rican and carried Puerto Rican flags.)

One or two escaped. They used lugers. One girl in mob.

President said "Those people just shoot wildly, just shoot into a crowd. Probably blindly insane."

As to the suspicion they were Mexicans, the President said that he could not see that the Mexicans (the Mexican ;worker) could be upset at the passage of the wetback bill this morning).

The President said he had seen miraculous recoveries from shootings since the advent of the new drugs.

The President asked the Speaker to express to John McCormick his sympathy toward the Democrats who were shot.

Sunday, February 28, 1954

9:10 Called Mrs. Whitman's office.

10:31 Called Dr. Milton Eisenhower, State College.

10:41 Called Cliff Roberts, N.Y.

1:20 Tom Stephens called.

1:23 Called Usher.

Saturday, February 27, 1954

9:14 Called Roger Kyes--
re cablegram from Pres. of Panama. Apparently more urgent than realized. They feel they are very badly treated.
Kyes had his men working on it last night. They brought up some complications. Working on it again this morning, & Kyes willing to bring paper to Pres. soon as finished .
DDE said not necesaary, but to work it out with State. If they run into jam, then bring here.

9:15 Called Secy. Dulles--
re above cablegram, copy of which was sent last evening to Rod O'Connor. Says it's personal message, & appears Panamanian Pres. quite upset. (Read portions of it.) Told Dulles he called Kyes to ask him to rush it. DDE can't see why our people are being so sticky about it -- all seems very sensible. Aren't giving up anything as matter of principle; just indulging in practical things: dual pay rate for identical work, their being unable to tax salaries of employees, etc. Dulles said big thing is cutting down commissary supplies to essentials, & not having fancy stuff -- Army people very sticky about holding onto all those things. They say their reason is that Panama won't have them stocked regularly, but only when they (typically lazy & inefficient people) want them. DDE wants to send personal answer as quickly as we can, either giving them something definite or saying there will be something done. Dulles coming over 11:15 & will have something then -- suggests DDE ask Kyes to come, too. Dulles said he thinks we can go ahead on Mexican & Caracas matters.

Thursday, February 25, 1954

2:57 - called Gen. Lucius Clay, N.Y. --
about the matter (McCarthy-Stevens) he called Tom Stephens about. Heard about this fracas just this morning. Feels Army must go down & admit administrative error of handling bad case. Then stand on ground -- loyalty, honesty, integrity -- & don't give an inch. None of us knew about this meeting yesterday. You can imagine my astonishment in reading of it this morning. Got my men in -- we checked up -- know that this man got agreement and assurance to say, "Under those conditions, my boys will come down & testify like anybody else." He is now in state of shock & near hysteria. He made error in agreeing too quickly.

Clay: They were just too smart for him.

DE He is too honorable. I personally have done this time & again -- I have stood for straightforward Americanism. I have never mentioned a name. I don't intend to advertise this guy. I will do everything in talk, principle, & idea. They usually put it in headlines as "Pres. spanks so-&-so." I myself am not going to advertise it.

Clay: Personally, this thing gained initial impression that you instructed Stevens to settle this thing.

DE Nothing could be further from the truth!

Clay: Damage has been done with initial press. I've been in 2 meetings today, & this was only object of conversation. This fellow got too powerful -- people scared to do anything about him. I'm willing to bet he has information on honorable discharges while you were Chief of Staff.

DE Never in my life has any Communist been brought to my attention in any organization, except at Columbia where there was doubt & man was fired. He never could be able to prove there was anything where I authorized man's single discharge.

Clay: He hasn't come out & said that -- builds up by inuendo.

DE Understand he was given something like $250,000. Made speeches, calling all Democrats traitors, knowing that that will defeat us in the long run because we must have Democrats to win. Consequently he will go around & pick up the pieces. He's crazy if he believes that.

Clay: You believe your people must be summoned before Exec. Session, & certainly must have decent & courteous hearing. Don't think you can lock horns on this one -- he has made fight impossible.

I think he himself must be shocked. He did get agreements along the line like you are now reciting. I made suggestions to 4 Rep. Senators.

Clay: Say this is what Congress wants -- that this is kind of agreement you expect from decent people of Congress -- that sort of thing would pave the way.

One of the worst things: happened on day I came back from Cal. We didn't know about the meeting, but they say I came back to tell Stevens to go. Until yesterday, not a single soul queried me about this thing.

Clay: He just got double-crossed. Dirksen playing lead role, & proved too strong.

His influence not so bad -- people just frightened. At lunch today, Chris Herter said to me: 95% of the action is through fear; only 5% through actual confusion, faith, & love.

Friday, February 26, 1954

4:48 Gov. Adams called.

7:10 V. Pres. Nixon called.

7:13 Gen. Persons called.

7:15 Pres. called Sen. Ferguson (spoke at 7:37)

Wednesday, February 24, 1954

11:11 Called Mrs. Eisenhower.

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Tuesday, February 16, 1954

4:20 Returned Dr. Milton's call.

Dr. Milton asked if his staying with Robt. Young caused any embarrassment. DDE said no, but that Young's opponents in the N.Y.Central fight have lots of friends around here, some of whom began saying "Dr. Milton is visiting our opponent." DDE was peeved that they would draw such conclusion. But now everything's all right -- Vanderbilt has been invited to earlier stag dinner.

Dr. Milton asked DDE if he would please make some friendly remark to man named Edgar Kaufmann, should they happen to see each other in Palm Springs. He's leading businessman in Pa., very generous supporter of the Party, good friend of Dr. Milton's trustees. DDE will write note to Paul Hoffman & ask him to try to arrange golf game with Kaufmann.

Just for info, not to cause alarm, Dr. Milton said Helen went for check-up today, & has to go back tomorrow for some exploratory work.

5:20 Gen. Bedell Smith called, but cancelled when told DDE no longer in office.

Phone Calls - Jan.-May 1954 (3).

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
10.	Telephone call, DDE to Sec. Talbott (1 pg)	2/11/54	C
11.	Telephone call, DDE to Brownell (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-24; 10/11/78-DJH)	1/13/54	C
12.	Telephone call, DDE to Dulles (1 pg)	1/11/54	C

FILE LOCATION

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DDE DIARIES

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Folder: Phone Calls - Jan.-May 1954 (3)

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MONDAY, February 15, 1954.

President called George Humphrey at home. (3:14)

1. Said that in talking with Bedell Smith, General Smith had reported some difficulty in South America, somethings to be done before Sec. of State goes down there. General Smith believes that while statement that Sec. Humphrey made about Export-Import Bank the other day is a very good one, certain of his lower echelon are adamant and making it impossible for State to get going. Secretary promised to look into matter and report to General Smith.

2. Secretary and President believe that on long run basis FOA should have a revolving fund for handling this sort of thing, to be used at President's discretion, perhaps 250 million. Secretary suggests going to Taber about it.

(2:46)

President called Henry Alexander, who was here in Washington. He asked him to take chairmanship of American-Korean Fund, sayin g that it would be very helpful in connection with difficulties with President Rhee, and that Korean people had endured a great deal very cheerfully. He added that we in America hoped to make of Korea a showcase for democracy -- that we wanted to show to the world how we could constructively help a country.

Mr. Alexander accepted.

5:16, Henry Alexander returned President's call of 4:15 -- spoke to Ann.

5:40, Cong. Thos. Dodd called from Waterbury, Conn.

Monday, February 15, 1954

1. called Gen. Bedell Smith (9:36)
re msg from Dulles 2/12, asking if he's recommending we do something, or will he? Smith said Dulles will do. DDE suggests Smith wire him to say, "I am completely sure he should use his own judgment, & to do as soon as he can."
Smith asked if Bricker conference being held today -- DDE thinks Jerry Persons is holding one.
Also talked about the quail-shooting week end.

Telephone Calls, Friday, February 12, 1954

1. Returned Secy. Wilson's call of yesterday-- (9:17)
re man for top legal assignment in Defense Dept. Pres. of Bar Assn. turned down job, because his present one is full-time job & he has no V.Pres. to help out. Asked if DDE knows Sturdy of Los Angeles -- answer, "No." Suggested Wilson call Dick Nixon & ask his opinion. Meantime, call Len Hall to ask if he can suggest someone, explaining caliber & type wanted, & the opportunity to consider him. One of finest is Dillon Anderson, but of course couldn't get him. Should make choice by March 1st.

2. 12:25 -- Jas. Bassett called from LosAngeles -- spoke to Gov. Adams

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TELEPHONE CALLS
2/8/54

I telephoned to the Secretary of Defense to tell him of Chairman Saltonstall's anxiety about the plan for sending 200 technicians into Indo China. Chairman Saltonstall says that the opposition in the Senate Committee is so great that it may effect appropriations for the area. He believes this opposition would diminish if there were an unequivocal statement on the part of the Administration that the technicians will be removed from Indo China by June 15th, regardless of French capacity to meet the requirement.

I instructed Mr. Wilson to devise the necessary plan, even if it meant the hiring of technicians under the Aid Program to replace the Air Force technicians in Indo China.

Mr. Wilson said that he had one or two other ideas to explore, but that he would communicate with Senator Saltonstall as soon as practicable to give him the assurances he seeks. dde/acw

- - - -

called Gen. Persons--
to inform him of above conversation, & to follow up on it.

- - - -

called Atty. Gen. Brownell--
to ask his advice on permitting 20th Century Fox to install Cinemascope in White House theatre. Brownell sees some danger in allowing private company to improve Govt. property, but would like to talk to Mr. Crim & get details from him DDE will ask Crim, first, to call Eric Johnston to see if others in movie industry would object; then to report to Brownell.

- - -

3;45, from House, talked to Gen. Bedell Smith.

TELEPHONE CALLS February 10, 1954.

12:17
1:55 With Mrs. Eisenhower about stay of Queen Mother; about not having chairs in circle for stag dinner tonight; about inviting Deweys to stay at White House some time soon, and have small dinner, say 15, for them.

Gen. Bedell Smith called DDE at House -- 5:20

Sunday, February 7, 1954

8:54 -- called Major John E., Ft. Benning.

Saturday, February 6, 1954

1. Called Gen. Bedell Smith -- (8:55)
inviting him to Mon. (8th) stag dinner, at which he would place him next to John McCone. Smith regrets -- has dinner with Anna Rosenberg. But wants to see McCone. DDE will send him over soon as he arrives.

Wednesday, February 10, 1954

9:28 - called Gen. Bedell Smith--
to tell him about draft cable just prepared to Dulles. Will have Gen. Cutler look it over & bring to Smith for approval. Smith also prepared message which he will hold until after he's seen DDE's draft.

about Queen Mother's visit. Question is if Queen Mother stays until would President and Mrs. Eisenhower expect to go to Church of England or would she go to their church; or would she leave before church. Also General Smith is to find out from State Department just what entertainment is expected -- President believes a state dinner Friday night, perhaps some friends in for Saturday night (providing she arrives late enough on Thursday).

11:35. Call from General Smith. Message prepared by President is fine; they are also sending from State Department an additional message as background and frame of reference material. Smith read message to President; he approved.

Yesterday suggestion made by Smith to Dulles that in view of cool reception accorded O'Daniel announcement, Pleven and Ely (?) be invited to return from Indo China by way of Washington -- suggestion might be that additional aid might be forthcoming if President had first hand information, etc. Sec. Wilson to issue invitation. Dulles has talked to Bidault, who approves (as does Dulles). President approved idea.

11:55. Bedell Smith called again. Has had an hysterical and insulting and vituperative letter delivered to Walter Robertson for the President from Syngman Rhee. Blames US for everything they have done and have not done. General Smith is refusing to accept the letter (a practice that has been followed from time to time when the head of one state writes such a thing to the President). However, General Smith will have letter photostated and show to the President.

The President asked why letter had been written; General Smith could only surmise that sleepless nights and overwork and his age had finally produced a boiling point and he sat down and wrote this letter.

Tuesday, February 9, 1954

8:50 - Atty. Gen. called, spoke 9:40

Atty. Gen. Brownell called-- 11:44
passing on suggestion that DDE swear in Judge Sobiloff, especially since this is first high office of Jewish faith. DDE said it will take place in his office, but that Chief Justice would probably do actual swearing-in.

Sen. Knowland called-- 11:47
re Bricker Amendment. Read to DDE provisions of new Section. DDE thinks it okay, but will give it some thought. Would be advisable to get this behind us. Section 6 has brought about lot of protest. There's the question, "What do we mean?" ... & say "If we have Section 1, Section 6 becomes unnecessary." DDE told Knowland that, if 1 & 6 would be just a result of his leadership that got this kind of compromise, could meet the issue; & he would say we should go out in support of it.

called Atty. Gen. Brownell-- 11:52
re conversation with Knowland. Said it looks to him like it protects everything we are talking about. Wants to develop unified bipartisan support on Hill. Suggests Brownell think up some nice little persuasive thing, call Knowland, & let it go through in a hurry.

called Gen. Bedell Smith- 11:59
re draft letter just written to Sir Winston, which he wants Smith to see. Reason for his writing it is cable from Foster Dulles that told about Eden's worry that Winston is going to be difficult. DDE thought of one gimmick of possible appeal to him, & concluded with, "Of course, there is no real reason for writing you such a letter. Not only do you understand these things better than I, but I absorb ideas from you....." Smith approved heartily all portions DDE read to him & said, straggely enough, he was thinking of calling & asking DDE to start writing to Sir Winston. When DDE gets reply, Smith may ask to refer to some specific things. Smith concerned about Sir William Frazer, who "certainly asserts himself!" Smith said, "For this once in my life, I want to see another exchange of letters. I think you will have to make couple of points -- both on Iran & Egypt."
New subj: Smith mentioned discussion with Kyes, Radford, Robertson on Indo-China. Mentioned Mike O'Daniel's relative rank with Navarre, O'Daniel now having only 2-star rank, but is assured he will carry 3-star rank when he returns. Meantime, hope to promote Navarre "one of these days." O'Daniel willing & anxious to go back. Pleven & Ely now in Indo-China, & may push thing a little toward negotiation. Don't know whether we can appropriately get Pleven & Ely to stop through here on way back -- but would it be politically feasible? (DDE doesn't know.) Asked him to talk to Bidault. Opposition will say that Pleven, having been there, rushed back here for orders. (DDE suggests can say, "to expedite equipment.") Smith says DDE could stiffen them up a little bit.

Friday, February 5, 1954 -

Gen. Bedell Smith called-- (2:50) by pouch
to report that Charlie Ritz sent him a good spinning rod, which he'll send over to Tom Stephens.
also, to read telegram from Foster Dulles, saying, "Bidault has just shown me a telegram indicating that military situation in Indo-China is not good. ...(went into detail)... It is unfortunate that the situation comes at this time."
DDE asked if Smith had seen American Attache report this morning
Smith: Has been briefed, but hasn't had time to read full report.
DDE: Troubles in areas, vastly outnumbered people. People are operating from Paris with ropes around their necks -- were told to do nothing.
Smith: A general with a program of training to produce 60 good battalions would be reluctant to undertake any very serious operation until he had some strength in hand.
The thing I hate is fact it's one of those situations where we can't do anything
DDE: Wost of this one is, I believe 5 bns. can cut through anything! Can't understand this "almost desertion" by these little Vietnamese posts.
Smith: They talk about Nationalism. I well remember incident of HoChoMin's coming through N. Africa. His answer to reporters' questions: "No, I don't have to be a Communist; I'm a Nationalist."
(New subject: Daniel should be back day after tomorrow.)

2:35
From Virgil Pinkley. He has talked to Jim Bassett, and Mr. Bassett is prepared to fly to Washington to consult with the President and others. Mr. Pinkley told the President that he didn't think frankly that Mr. Bassett was too enthusiastic about taking on the job, but he knows the need, and feels that since the President made the call, he should at least come East to talk about the thing. The President suggested that if possible Mr. Bassett fly here tonight, and he would arrange appointment for tomorrow. Mr. Bassett is to telegram the President as soon as plans are made.

4:15 Atty. Gen. Brownell called.

6:46 DDE called Secy. Humphrey, but failed to reach him.

TELEPHONE CALLS
2/4/54.

(1:47) The President called Al Coles, head of Housing and Home Finance Administration, to ask him if he could go to a lecture by Mr. Dowling at the Statler today at 2:30. Mr. Dowling has some unusual ideas about slum clearance and rebuilding going on at same time.

Mr. Coles promised to go.

Wednesday, February 3, 1954

1. called Bedell Smith (then in Gov. Stassen's office) -- (1:00)

DDE: I wonder whether, in view of this thing that we talked about the other night, (don't mind B-36's, but concerned about the 200 technicians in Indo-China), you shouldn't get in each House (could arrange through Gen. Persons if you wish) & take leadership in your confidence.

WBS Probably have to. Question was asked before Saltonstall's Committee. Air Force itself against it. They didn't want to do it. That Committee usually extremely friendly.

DDE: Question of foreign relations -- the 2 seniors, one of each Party, Bill Knowland & maybe Ferguson; other side, same thing -- get both defense & relations.

WBS: I'm having lunch with V.P. Nixon & Secy. Kyes -- will take it up with them. Kyes much more articulate on all this.

DDE: Before issuing orders, we want to take them into our confidence. Charlie Wilson is with me now -- just showed me draft order. By doing this 200 thing, we run into opposition. (..then some mention of 3 million dollars in our appropriation..). We had better make sure they know what we are doing.

2. called Atty. Gen. Brownell-- (3:58)

DDE: Asking for report.

HB: They are going to try & bring some of the Knowland amendments to vote this afternoon.

DDE: Did you see telegram that came from Clay?

HB: Yes, have it in front of me. Doesn't even call for an answer.

DDE: Sorry Corwin's name attached to it. Boys brought up something rather shocking. I don't intend to release it, as suggested -- will keep it in reserve.

HB: I thought you handled it beautifully at the Press Conference. Next crisis will come when they vote on George amendment. I imagine there will be lot of pressure on you then.

DDE: Will there be someone on our side who shows dangers back of George amendment?

HB: That was only complaint I had from Hill. We didn't give them enough guidance on this specific George amendment. They were making claims both ways -- couldn't see why you were for, or against. Some complaint that Bill Knowland was not keeping in touch with Wiley group.

DDE; They were talking about law or legislation -- but they shied off from the word "legislation."

HB: What shall I do tomorrow morning? My regular Press Conf. comes up & I suppose they will ask me about it.

DDE: Tell them something like this: "I can't say what the position of the Pres. is. If you want to know kind of legal advice I give him, this would be it: I of course have to advise the Pres. from the legal point of view there is no way of limiting or defining what this means & if it is not defined, it will very easily interfere with his responsibilities in carrying out the

Wed., Feb. 3 (Cont'd)

conversation with Atty. Gen. Brownell:

duties laid upon him by the Constitution...Unless there is language specifically to state this is not intended to shift the balance of power between the 3 depts. or as specified in Section 2 of the Constitution." Tell Bill Knowland: "I think you owe it to Wiley to let him know what the position is. We couldn't possibly accept the George amendment without some qualifying language to protect power of the Pres. to carry out his duties as prescribed in the Constitution."

called Virgil Pinkley — re Ray Hassett

Tuesday, February 2, 1954

1. called Sen. Knowland-- (9:40)

DDE: While Herb & I are here now working on this letter, question arises, "What is the use to which you intend to put this letter? Is it for talking purposes with people with whom you are trying to get compromise?" We are worried that, even if it gets to House, we might be confusing supporters.

Knowland: I think I'd better come down & talk to you on it.

2. Knowland called-- (12:05)

said: Gene Millikin, Homer, & I looked at latest -- decided we would give it to Herb Brownell. This is on the theory that we would have 5 sections of our resolution we put in. It reads: "No international agreement other than a treaty shall have the force or effect of internal law in the U.S. unless and until such agreement shall have been transmitted to the Congress by the President while Congress is in session and a period of 90 days has expired, unless prior thereto the Congress has approved such agreement, provided however this shall not affect the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief pursuant to the Constitution." Herb will look it over. In emergency, Congress could react in 2 or 3 days; if not of sufficient importance, could take longer to act.

DDE: What I am concerned about -- recognizing new government (Guatemala, for example).

K. You are not affected on that. You have specific power in the Constitution -- even states that the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction on that case; local courts could not interfere.

DDE: I'll wait until I hear from Herb.

3. To Attorney General. (3:30)

DDE: I assume you got the same telephone call I did from Senator Knowland. I finally finished up a letter in what I think is pretty good form - though rather lenthier than I would have liked. (DDE then explained examples he had used in Draft #5 of letter). I will have letter retyped and sent over to you.

B. New draft would require that all international agreements be made public. Senator George violently against that.

DDE. Had not realized that. Cited when Senate had not wanted Spanish bases to be handled in public manner.

Brought up matter of authorizing 200 technicians to go to Indo China.

Tuesday, February 2, 1954.

3. continued.

Brownell said they were trying to draft something President could use at Press Conference tomorrow. President said fine but he was so up to neck in this business he was not too worried.

It was decided it was fine thing to have letter available, and currently up to date. If it is to be released to Knowland, consideration is to be given if Jim Hagerty should not release from the White House.

Monday, February 1, 1954

1. Atty. Gen. Brownell called -- (8:20)
"Bill Knowland called me last night, asked if you would write a letter saying that you would go for Sections 1, 2, 4, 5; on Section 3, we didn't want it at all, or wanted modified language.
"After thinking about it through the night, seems to me they ought to come to proposal that they had agreed upon. If they get your approval, then they will change a few words, & argument would develop as to what it would look like."

2. Sen. Knowland called (4:40)--
Said they had just finished another meeting on the "Bricker Amendment" & that he had just talked to Herb Brownell. Senators Ferguson, Millikin, & Knowland are in complete agreement with Bricker & the Democrats on sections 1, 2, 4, 5. With regard to 3, George says quite frankly "there is nothing here" -- would be willing to make a statement on the Floor that affects your power as Commander-in-Chief or to recognize ambassadors, & so on, but that he does not like the word "legislation." But while some of these things may have an internal effect, they may not be making internal law.
DDE: Matter of fact, of course, I have always agreed that they should make internal law, but I must say that some of these things make internal effect. That differentiation... Than you are spelling out in the Constitution ...
Knowland: We have either got now the Republican leadership alone, which will take in 1, 2, 4, 5 & leave out 3. George & Bricker will, I feel quite certain (either one or both of them), put in 3 so that we will at least get a vote in the Senate. If that is the total vote in the Senate, it will get at least a majority (a substantial majority) of the Senate. At any rate, the only way is to let the Senate start voting on these sections. But to prevent any "witch" clause to get in -- but that is precisely what I want to talk to you about.
DDE: I'll wait right here.
Knowland: Attorney General also going to get in touch with you.

3. Atty. Gen. Brownell called-- (4:45)
Said he got call from Bill Knowland, & wanted to know if he could come over to see DDE. DDE said yes, & advised Knowland is on way now.

4. Gen. Bedell Smith called-- (4:55)
Said: I just got a telegram from Foster, apparently as a result of his talk with Molotov. Atomic energy thing going to move a little more rapidly & will be something more important than he anticipated at first. Very anxious to know what McCloy's status was. He went to his Board after talking to you, Lewis Strauss, & me. Was told he didn't need to worry, he wouldn't have to do it. On the other hand, if you called & said he just must do it, he could go back, but would be awkward. If we could get someone else -- if you think all right, I'll ask for Eberstadt.

Gen. Smith's call (Cont'd):

DDE: Or Walter Gifford. Took him for another job, though. A ked him to head a committee (something to do in State Dept. field).

~~Smith:~~ Could give him a ring & ask him to do this, too.

Smith: No, full-time & important job. Foster mentioned Eberstadt, but I don't know him.

DDE: He is very smart -- has good background.

Smith: I think he said to Foster he didn't want to do it, but would if he had to. He was with Baruch on that original committee. If he won't take it, I'll go back on McCloy -- or go to Gifford. (Could even take Gifford off the other.

Sunday, January 31, 1954

5:00 pm -- Atty. Gen. Brownell called -- talked at 5:25.

7:06 pm -- Sen. Knowland called -- talked at 7:45.

Saturday, January 30, 1954

No telephone calls.

JANUARY 29, 1954

Telephone calls.

1. To Sec. Humphrey. 9:20. About bridge over weekend, possibility Sunday. President also said he thought he might be able to get away weekend of Feb. 12th for shooting. Mr. Humphrey will find out whether Jock Whitney and Pete Jones will be available.

2. To Cliff Roberts. 9:30. Mr. Roberts not available for bridge this weekend. Some discussion of tentative plans to go to California Washington's birthday weekend. If not Mr. Roberts assures the President that it would be all right for Mrs. Eisenhower to be at Augusta stag week.

11:52

3. To Senator Knowland. Knowland informed President that Senator Ferguson had been in touch with Senator Bricker, and Bricker has agreed to join in sponsorship of the amendment as discussed yesterday.

President agrees that we will go along with Section VI and Section I, but there must be a little bit of modification in one clause. That is being worked on at moment and is expected to be ready by afternoon, at which time Amendment will be introduced. Knowland prepared to hold Senate in Session.

As to Bricker's joining in sponsorship, President agreed that it would be all right, probably good for long run, but said that after hearing some of the things Bricker had called him yesterday, he was "beginning to like him for an enemy."

1:25

4. from House, spoke to Bill Robinson, presumably about week end.

3:25

5. Bill Robinson called from N.Y.. He tried calling Pete Jones, who was then on way to Albany, Ga., airport, but will call back before boarding plane. His office doesn't know that he has another date but, if it turns out he can't come, would Slats be all right? DDE said "Surely!" DDE wants Robinson to stay at White House, & will expect him right after lunch tomorrow.

3:28

6. called Geo. Humphrey -- to relay gist of Robinson call..

7. 4:20 Called Atty. Gen. Brownell--

DDE: What have you heard from the Hill?

HB: They had meeting at 4 o'clock. They put proviso language there that we think improved section 3. They thought it was too broad & asked us to take 2nd try at it -- which we are now engaged in doing. We want it to "try & protect the internal effect of your international law." They understand

DDE: Do they understand what you are trying to do?

HB: Yes. There is difference of opinion on it. Foster's interpretation is just fine. When Bricker joins in, means the opposite. We are worried about it & would like to get some language in.....

DDE: They think you have gone too far?

HB: Yes. We put in just that....."provided, however, that this shall not limit the international effect of the Pres. of the U.S. in matters that are properly the subject of foreign affairs." They didn't go for that.

DDE: I come closer & closer to believing in giving up it's futile trying to beat Bricker Amendment. I think it is very, very bad.
Brad Mintener visited me today. He says it is losing ground everywhere. Of course, he was affected by your meeting in N.Y. yesterday.

HB: I don't think we should be in any great rush. Not necessary to go through week end with it.

DDE: McCarran has found new language in Section 6 & has thrown in that one. Pretty soon, Republicans will have nothing of their own to put in. Soon we can take Section 1 & just stick. Of course, McCarran is very much of a Bricker man. I am sure that these people who have been trying to protect their positions on the Hill will be getting worse & worse. They go along with him because Bricker didn't like it. ...(I have to go to Turkey dinner tonight).....
I would say that your language must protect 2 things:
That this has no reference to any agreement necessarily made in time of war or threatened war;
Nothing to do with the capacity of the C-in-C of the Armed Services to execute agreements that are in furtherance of the general clear policies of the U.S. in promoting security, & that they have nothing to do with the normal privileges granted under international usage & custom that apply to foreigners in recognition of foreign states.
I don't know if that kind of language has any place in the Constitution, but you can look at it.

HB: That is very helpful.

DDE: I doubt that I can be helpful -- but I think you can just tell them that you called me & of course I agree with all the rest of them that an agreement is necessary on certain things that are sort of recognized as important as any of my functions. There are traditional things connected with the diplomatic privileges given foreigners in the practice of recognition. If they don't go along, you say there is no agreement, look sullen, & so on.

Call to Atty. Gen. Brownell (Cont'd.)
HB: Perhaps they will accept: "Shall not limit power expressly given Pres. under Art. II."
DDE: "..& therefore does not interfere with traditional immunities of foreign people of recognized countries."

4:54
8. Called Bill Robinson, N.Y.--
learned that Pete Jones can come this week end, & that Robinson will not invite Slats Slater, also. DDE would like to make it five-some.

4:56
9. Called Mrs. Eisenhower--
& got her approval to have this number of guests.

10. from House, called Atty. Gen. Brownell (about 5:20 pm)

11. ~~---~~ = Gen. Smith called House (about 5:25 pm)

12. " " " Tom Stephens (5:45 pm)

January 28, 1954.

4:57. Call from Bedell Smith. Was sending off long cable to Mr. Dulles. Situation as of moment re Bricker Amendment is about this. Republicans now feel they cannot accept the George amendment and have it said that Democrats had to save the GOP from fight on Bricker amendment. He implied that Knowland and Ferguson are going ahead much too fast on their amendment, wording of which was discussed with President this morning, and that Wiley is furious. The Attorney General is in New York, consulting with John W. Davis. Smith's information is that Attorney General will come back from New York, recommending against terms of amendment, but saying that the Secretary of State is the man who is responsible in the field of foreign negotiations and that if the Secretary of State does not see anything wrong in the proposed amendment, he, the Attorney General, will defer to his judgment.

Smith believes that Knowland and Ferguson are going ahead without "direct acquiescence of the Chief Executive." Wiley up in air not knowing what Sec. of State or President wants.

President said in talking with Knowland this morning, he reserved the right, if things were in amendment of which he disapproved, to go to the House and try to get the Amendment he needed. He said to General Smith that we have got to reserve our position; we cannot say what the Senate should say or not say; the Executive is without role in this case but he can make his opinions known. President came back to Section 6, which Mr. Dulles had said was "all right." State Department lawyers are now full of suspicions, mainly that it would weaken the power of the Chief Executive. Chief Executive could not, in time of war, allow Canadian troops to cross on its soil, and sort of thing.

Smith urged the President to call Knowland and ask him to reserve his position, and also urged him to call Wiley. Smith is sending long telegram to Dulles asking for opinion.

5:14 President called Senator Knowland. "I have been talking busily on the telephone. There seems to be some confusion of opinion -- some of my friends are telling me there are some gimmicks in the amendment (the one worked out in his office this morning). These people believe we are going too fast on the thing. I told them that I made clear to you this morning and again this afternoon that so far as I was able to see, it was along the lines that I believe, but that I could not be quoted as favorable for the simple reason that I am not a lawyer. Two things have come up since the last legal study. Ferguson and Millikin said one thing; and I have had a

to Senator Knowland.

long list of things from the State Department.. State has been quoting examples that would have a terrific effect in war time. You could not allow a Canadian squadron to pass across our country -- for example.

Knowland. I would not want frankly to go ahead with this if the Administration or the State Department was going over there (to House or State ?) on a general de-gutting of the thing. Two methods could be taken: (1) Originate up here (Senate) and go out to States; or (2) the reverse; originate in states and come back here.

Eisenhower: As I said this morning, I realize you people have to act on the affirmative side if you are going to keep this thing from complete disaster. I would have to have the privilege of telling the House exactly where I stand.

What is your timetable that you have to have to get your things in order?

Knowland said he would not put it in tonight. Is planning to call a recess soon. So far has merely said "we have discussed it and have made some progress." Discussion will go on tonight. If anything is to be announced, he will have a press conference tomorrow.

DDE. "I think you and I had better have a talk as late as you can before putting the thing in. Terrific doubts are being thrown at me. As you know, I am anxious to do the thing that makes your political job easier, but I simply cannot sacrifice what seems to the mass of people around me to go against the best interests of the people of the United States. I know you feel the same way."

Knowland: "I won't be up for reelection, but I'll be here for four years. I want to do things in your best interests. That's the way I work."

DDE: "I feel that we could emphasize your position there and stop such things as I hinted at this morning. I am anxious for you to find a good satisfactory answer, but it must be satisfactory. Please don't do anything irrevocable until we have a chance to talk again.

DDE said some of the people who had been talking to him had suggested he call Wiley. Knowland said in answer to question, he would say that the President definitely not call him, would not be wise to "rock the boat" at this time.

DDE: "Well, I will confer with no one else until I talk to you again. In the meantime, as a non-lawyer these things don't look to me too dangerous, but people are trying to open my eyes to them."

5:22. President called Bedell Smith. "Well, I called Knowland and I explained my position and I had my secretary take down my part of the conversation. The things that we talked about this morning about Article VI did not impress me, as a non-lawyer, as being particularly dangerous. Since that time there have been a number of doubts case and it made it necessary that we stop and look at the whole thing again. I therefore asked him please not to commit himself irrevocably in any direction until he and I had had another talk. He brought up a threat from another direction; he said movement was being started in the states to get state legislatures to recommend it; if the majority of the states do approve it the two houses will quickly do so. Therefore it becomes more than ever necessary that we get a positive solution and not a mere tactical repulse. It is all right for John W. Davis to say "do nothing." The point is that now what is going to happen in the political atmosphere that has been stirred up.

Smith said that Phleger and he are afraid that: 1. It will go back to committee and come out worse or just as bad, or 2. it may start in the States. Smith feels that pressures being overestimated.

DDE: "I would certainly rather sell out for something that might someday cause some trouble, rather than to have to take something that I know would cause trouble."

DDE brought out that he had had a letter from Chancellor Murphy pointing out that a stream of propaganda passed across his desk -- it is violent, unceasing.

Smith said he wonders who's paying, & DDE replied, "probably those 2 millionaires in Texas."

DDE suggested that Smith remind Foster in his cable of that one thing (re state legislatures). He said Foster was the type that wants so much to seek out what is right that he might forget that the temper of the United States is that it (the people) might do something to themselves that would be awful.

DDE said he had asked Knowland whether he should call Wiley. Knowland advised against it. "He is very apt to rush out and crush every possible opportunity for us to do anything constructive. To him (Wiley) I have been saying I would accept something but not a crippling amendment if I could recognize it. "

DDE: "I think that the first thing in the morning we had better try to see if there is any news either from the Attorney General and from Dulles." Knowland has to put this thing in. Brownell is coming to see Smith this evening. Smith will have something for DDE in morning.

DDE." I don't think that Herb has any right to run clear out on us and say no amendment at all, for the ~~simple~~ simple reason that he has all along been working for an amendment that would settle this thing positively.

DDE: "All of us have agreed that Section I was acceptable. That to my mind is still the real basis of any solution. ... I still think that is all we need."

Note: This was patched together from what Helen took over phone, not verbatim, and what I tried to take of the President's conversation, in his office, and as much verbatim as I could.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 28, 1954.

1. 9:15. From General Smith, Acting Secretary of State. He has had a message from Foster Dulles, saying that he (Dulles) liked the George substitute amendment for the Bricker amendment. On balance, General Smith agrees, though says he does not know any law at all. Does not think instant reaction is necessary - have a day or two to go into matter. Flegler (State Department legal adviser) has been in touch with Dulles on phone to give him more of ramifications, but Dulles' view stands.

Some discussion of relationship between Executive Agreement and Treaty. Smith said he thought that such an amendment as the George proposed amendment, would limit the power of the President in some cases (cited Roosevelt-Litvinoff Agreement).

2. Sen. Knowland called--
to read short form on Art. VI, which he & George & Lyndon Johnson think would have largest bipartisan vote on Senate floor. Only thing disturbing DDE is lawyers' reluctance. Asked Knowland to call Herb Brownell to tell him same story -- then to call Flegler in State.

January 27, 1954.

7. President called Hugh Butler to congratulate him on getting Hawaiian bill on the tracks. He had written a letter to Senator Butler which was then destroyed. Senator Butler told the President he wanted to see him sometime, to see about the heads of all Republican Committees being on the Policy Committee. President said he never interfered in internal matters of the Senate, but that he would be glad to see him sometime for breakfast. President asked for list of all Congressional Committee Chairmen.

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8. President returned call of George Humphrey about refinancing in the amount of 20 billion dollars. Part of the issue to be for one year at 1-1/2% and remainder for 2% for something on the order of 8 years. No new money. President said: "I am delighted that they are putting out this alternative so we can determine whether people want long or short term money."

9. Gen. Bedell Smith called DDE at House. (4:20 pm)

10. called Tom Stephens (7:36 pm).

Wednesday, January 27, 1954

1. called Gen. Smith--
re Toast to Turks today. Despite protocol rules, feels he should make short greeting, especially since written translations must be exchanged. Smith says okay, adding DDE certainly doesn't have to follow prepared Toast to the letter.

2. Adm. Radford called--
simply to pass on this info before Pres. sees Turks this afternoon: Just yesterday, VanFleet told him combat efficiency of Turkish Army today is practically non-existent (surprise report to everyone). When their brigades arrived Korea, VanFleet had to train them. VanFleet further aware of this when making his round-world tour several months ago. Gen. Wyman knows it, too Radford's idea is that our Mission to Turkey has failed, & will make thorough check

3. Senator Knowland. Hawaiin Bill is out of Committee.
Senator George is offering a substitute amendment for the Bricker Amendment. Section 1, change is approved by President.

Section II. "An international agreement, other than a treaty, shall become effective as internal law in the United States only by an Act of the Congress."

balance of conversation lost. Except that something about Section V - President "could not agree more."

4. called Gen. Bedell Smith-
read to him Sen. George's substitute amendment put before Senate. His Section II -- "An international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the U.S. only by an act of Congress." DDE not only has no objection, but actually believes it could work out to our advantage. Gen. Smith read to Bob Murphy & others visiting his office. DDE believes this will get what we want on bipartisan basis.

5. from Bedell Smith to beg President to not commit himself on above matter until studied by lawyers of both State and Justice. Say above wording is worse than the other; cites example if President recognized a country, Ambassador arrived, he could not have diplomatic immunity unless by act of Congress. Upshot of it was that President promised to "play it close to belt" but asked General Smith to produce for him one international agreement that has been ruled by court as being part of internal law of US.

6. called Atty. Gen. Brownell in N.Y.:--
re Sen. George proposed amendment. Brownell said the "internal law" phrase is new one, & may not be readily accepted by lawyers. DDE said many are saying this could defeat best interests of U.S., but he wants that proven! Brownell's men already studying, & will get report in tomorrow morning.

(Also called Secy. McKay, 8:55 am)

Tuesday, January 26, 1954

(Tried also to get Chmn. Hall, 11:43, who was out of town.)

1. called Secy. Wilson--
to tell him about breakfast discussion with Dworshak. Warned Wilson he must not repeat this, but Sen. Dworshak thinks there will be quite an investigation in matter of handling America's governmental contracts/--(Alaska) contractors getting awfully rich. DDE proposes to call Secy. McKay, ask him to study matter, then call Wilson & get together on their own investigation.

Wilson brought up Dickinson matter. He's thinking of asking Army to drop formal charges and institute a court of inquiry (following Navy procedure). Disturbing feature is that Dickinson's enlistment time was running out; & if he ware discharged, Army couldn't put finger on him as civilian.
Pointed out that now Jerry Persons' son was appointed Defense Counsel for boy.
DDE thinks Army perfectly innocent on this. He agrees Wilson should call Secy. Bob Stevens.

2. Sen. Knowland called--
re this morning's Alaska contracts matter, Knowland says Dworshak "wants something to hang his hat on" so proposes this: "The President said that Sen. Dworshak could state with assurance that the Administration would make a complete survey (which Pres. changed to initiate a survey) of conditions in Alaska, both administrative and economic, looking toward eventual statehood as proposed in the Republican Party platform."

3. To Mrs. Eisenhower. About how many people dining room would hold. Mr. Crim says they have had 95, but it is uncomfortable. President will tell people (about some new dinner) that 90-92 is limit. "Our own people will come in later)

4. To Brownell--
1st, to mention his surprise that Knowland intended to release letter of yesterday to press. Brownell admitted surprise, too. "Warning for future."
2nd, re survey of economics, Alaska. Asked him to assign special prosecutor outside Alaska. Also, to get in touch with Doug McKay to get matter worked out.
3rd, asking opinion of Fred Crawford (Thompson Products, Cleveland). Brownell says he's very fine, conservative. Summerfield also enthusiastic. DDE will call Crawford.

5. Placed call for Fred Crawford, Cleveland --
but he's in Cat Cay, Bahamas, till Feb. 15th.

6. Called Gen. Milton Baker, Wayne, Pa.--
asking opinion about Jim Duff. Baker considers him good, solid, substantial, sincere citizen, well endorsed. Upon mention of Wood's name, DDE said would be funny to have Owlett & Duff speaking for him.

Monday, January 25, 1954

1. from Edgar Eisenhower--
re Bricker Amendment. Mentioned Orrie Phillips in town, at Mayflower; DDE might get in touch with him.
DDE said he might go to S. Cal. for 4 days over Washington's birthday period, & asked if Edgar would come down for golf -- to which he said "Yes."

2. called Herb Brownell--
who wasn't feeling well, & was lying down -- DDE did not disturb him.

3. The Attorney General called back. President reported conversation with brother Edgar, which he said illustrated fact that people were completely unaware that Bricker Amendment had changed from one they originally agreed to something else entirely. President repeated that he had said time and time again he was ready to support any reaffirmation of Constitution.

Brownell told President he had heard (strictly between them) that the Supreme Court might decide constitutionality point of segregation this spring, put off remedies for fall. President said,"I don't know where I stand, but I think I stand that the best interests of the U.S. demand an answer in keep with past decisions." Supreme Court apparently wants to defer matter long as possible -- President laughingly said perhaps they would defer it until problem no longer Administration's.

4. ~~Gen. Bedell Smith~~ Sen. Knowland called --
suggesting DDE call in Sen. Walter George, to talk over Bricker amendment. From this morning's talk, George was inclined to lean somewhat towards language suggested yesterday (no amendment), but which SecState might find difficult to go along with because of prior testimony. Although George isn't opposed to it, would be good to get his affirmative word. He is key man, particularly with southerners.

5. called Sen. George--
inviting him to come over this afternoon, soon as convenient to him. Said Sen. Knowland & some other friends wanted him to make sure of no misunderstanding between them on Bricker amendment.

6. ~~Gen. Bedell Smith~~ Sen. Knowland called again--
advising DDE to tell Sen. George the "no amendment" proposal had his full approval. If he says he prefers shorter form, DDE should be agreeable & will take whatever people can get together on.

7. called ~~Gen. Bedell Smith~~ Sen. Knowland --
to report on discussion with Sen. George. Said he tried to persuade George to substitute short amendment. Must fight the battle for simplest language. Stressed belief in true bipartisanship.

8. tried calling Herb Brownell, who had gone home --
wrote letter instead, re Knowland's release to press of this morning's letter.

Sunday, January 24, 1954

9:18 am -- called Secy. Humphrey

9:23 am -- Secy. Humphrey called DDE

9:38 am -- called Secy. Talbott, but was told he's in Cuba
(Ann Whitman informed.)

9:40 am.-- called James Lemmon

9:42 am -- called George Allen

TELEPHONE CALLS 1/23/54.

1. From General Heaton, saying that they were going to operate on General Snyder this morning -- that his condition had improved so that they could. 9:00

2. From General Heaton, saying that the operation was completely successful, General Snyder had stood it very well.

3. To George Allen re bridge;

4. To George Humphrey re bridge.

(party to be George Allen, George Humphrey, Jim Lemon and the President - 2 to 6 this afternoon).

called DDE.
5. from House -- ~~called~~ Secy. Benson / (1:45)

6. DDE called Ann Whitman. (1:50 pm)

TELEPHONE CALLS
1/22/54.

1. To Walter Gifford, in Florida. To ask Mr. Gifford to head up group to try to form effective organization (to be financed by Ford Foundation) to gain better public understanding of NATO.

Mr. Gifford said "if you want me to do it, I will."

2. To George Perkins to advise him of above call. Mr. Perkins will take the matter from there.

3. To Attorney General to ask if in wording of television talk, it should not be "treaty-enforcing" power rather than "treaty-making" power.

President told of reactions to Bricker amendment among his dinner guests last night. Concensus was that President should not appear to have been beaten by Bricker, some fear that substitute amendment so might be interpreted. Brownell did not think so.

President will send Brownell copies of correspondence with Davis, Griswold, McCloy, and as soon as ready, copy of proposed speech.

Brownell thinks President will have Bricker's final answer by noon tomorrow.

4. To George Allen, to ask him to come to White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Said he would put Bern Shanley on the list, too.

TELEPHONE CALLS
1/21/54

1. To General Heaton. (I was in President's office so could not monitor). General impression is that General Snyder's condition is not any more serious than we have been given to understand.

2. To Asssistant Secretary of State Cabot. See memorandum to Acting Secretary of State this date. He is to get off immediately to heads of all Embassies in Central and South America where Gordon and Mrs. Moore might be travelling a cablegram that they have not official connection with the government; they are to be given no information, no courtesies such as cars, or anything other than ordinarily accorded citizens travelling in those country. If they approach other governments they do so without any official connection with our government

3. The President talked to Secretary of Treasury from the White House. Details of conversation not known.

acw

Wednesday, January 20, 1954

called Secy. Dulles--
to suggest that, after he reads "Draft Talk on the Bricker Amendment," call in Sen. George to discuss this (among other matters, to keep it less conspicuous) & attempt to have it worked out on bipartisan basis.
DDE points out that Dulles is in better position, politically, to do this; also feels Dulles' close relationship with George may help.

Monday, January 18, 1954

called Secy. Humphrey, who will be out of town until this evening, back in office tomorrow morning.

called Chmn. Len Hall--
to report that Dr. Mayo "won't do it."

called Mr. Summerfield--
to relay suggestion in Maud Hurd's letter about Rayln Hill, Abilene postman.

called Secy. Dulles, who was on Hill -- talked instead to Gen. Smith -- re Indo-China, advising no move be made in Paris area.

called Dr. Milton at State College--
re week end. Weather permitting, would go to Camp David. Otherwise, could simply lounge around in White House.

called Charlie Halleck, to suggest that matter of salary increases for Congressmen be taken up early in schedule; if we could get that out of way, we have something in hand.

Also some discussion of attending tea at Congressional Club. President said if helpful he would go.

Saturday, January 16, 1954

1:25 pm -- called Dr. W. Chas. Mayo, Rochester, Minn.

Friday, January 15, 1954

Called Secy. Benson--

Benson's 1st item was Philip Cordon, head of FAO. Feels he should be pushed. Apptmt. being set up next Tues.

2nd: wanted to report on great enthusiasm of livestock group he & Pexton saw -- included people from 34 States.

3. Asked if he could bring in 4-5 people on wool program (Willoughby, Pres., being one of them. DDE said always okay, provided Benson or one of his principal assts. accompanies.

4. On National Grange. Butter question came up again, but they will do nothing until they know policy.

called Secy. Wilson, from House, 7:13 pm/

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Thursday, January 14, 1954

called Secy. Humphrey--
to call off weekend hunting trip to his place in Ga. Will try to
arrange it some weekend in Feb.

Tuesday, January 12, 1954

called Herb Brownell--
asking if bill re losing citizenship should become law, wouldn't that mean there could be no later pardon by Pres? If man ceases to become citizen, it's like being electrocuted. Brownell thinks this right, will double check.
New subj: Cong. Staggers brought in proposed Bill -- wants to establish a commission -- DDE will sent to Brownell for study.
New subj: Discussed letter from brother Ed, & draft reply.

called Joe Dodge--
to ask, "Any further comment from me?" Reply was "no, thanks."
Above conversation regarding the revised Budget Message, which incorporated the President's suggestions sent to Joe Dodge on Jan. 10, 1954.

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Saturday, January 9, 1954

called Geo. Humphrey--
to invite him to play bridge this afternoon, about 4 or 4:30.

called Geo. Allen--
also for bridge. Allen will in turn contact Mr. Lemmon, to invite him.
(Reported later to Ann Whitman that Lemmon accepts.)
(Game definitely scheduled for 4:30)

Gen. Bedell Smith called--
reporting Gen. Van Fleet will call early next week (something about his son), & asking if DDE has any objection if he renews his effort to persuade him about Korea. DDE reminds that Van Fleet's reaction was far from enthusiastic, & reasons seemed to be wife, son, & fact that he thought Bedell Smith didn't like him (carried over from war days when Smith did not visit Van Fleet's hqs.) Smith will smooth it over & then try to push Korean trip.

Sec y. Dulles called--
re atomic energy negotiations, Howard Peterson not available.
Asked about considering Eberstadt, of whom Strauss highly approves.
Okay with DDE.
DDE brought up Bricker Amendment -- section 1 getting dangerous, & plans to talk to Brownell. Dulles says effect upon current conduct of foreign affairs extremely bad if we accept, & will be victory for isolationists.
DDE says 80% believe it's designed to prevent another Yalta -- everyone wants Amendment, but they don't know what's being offered them. We ought to tell Knowland he must stick to first section & go no further.

called Herb Brownell--
re correspondence coming direct to White House about Bricker Amendment.
Concerned about section 1 (and 3 ??), saying we had better find substitute, & omit this one. Afraid Knowland & Ferguson would sell out just in order to smooth matters in their own areas.
Mentioned Wiley letter just received (which Brownell supposes Wilcox wrote).
Brownell sending men to N.Y. this week end to talk to John W. Davis -- & DDE says they're to say they want Davis' counsel.
Principle is to preserve the balance -- DDE wants to assure country he won't abuse power, but won't be party to rewriting Constitution.
(People for it are our deadly enemies.)

Telephone call

January 8, 1954 To the Sec. of State, with regard to suggestion of C. D. Jackson that Clare Boothe Luce be sent back to Italy on Sunday on the Columbine. Jackson had advanced argument of her health -- and prestige resulting from such a trip.

Dulles not in favor, felt it would "blow up" too much her return. Embassy people had been against return at this time.

President agreed, particularly in view of bad precedent.

Dulles asked for Columbine to go to Berlin about January 20th.

from House, called Tom Stephens--
to ask confirmation on 5:30 appointment.

Thursday, January 7, 1954

called Secy. Dulles--
Re State of Union Message, part about "a truly constructive Soviet reaction will make possible a new start..." wouldn't it be all right to add in effect, "It is heartening to report that the Soviet Govt. has now stated its is ready to negotiate, looking forward to development of this subject?"
Dulles advised "No." Would give too great hopes; it is not at all certain they will be willing to talk about DDE's proposal.

then, re Bricker Amendment, DDE asked wouldn't it be good tactics for him to say that there has been some concern about the possibility or interpretations that treaties can override the Constitution of the U.S., & that the Administration finds an amendment that will make certain that there is no such intent within the Constitution.
Dulles will check it with Knowland.

called Secy. Benson --
to ask one substantive question. States we want flexible price supports -- want to encourage production of commodity that is scarce. Why don't we go then from bottom up to 100%?
Benson says would require amendment to 1949 Act, but will explore.

Benson mentioned also draft currently being worked on. Will follow DDE idea of getting some "sex appeal" into it.

Dulles called to say that Brownell approved paragraph on Bricker Amendment; he, Dulles, was going to work it up.

President called Knowland; Knowland's reaction was that if paragraph went into speech at this late date it would be very noticeable and would definitely any whatever chance remained of seeking a compromise. President agreed to leave paragraph out.

1/6/53.

Charlie Halleck called to say "they" had a quorum assembled of the New Congress, prepared to accept whatever message the President would give them. The President asked Mr Halleck what he was supposed to tell them. Mr. Halleck replied that he would be glad to accept invitation to present State of Union Message to Joint Session of Congress tomorrow at 12:30.

Sen. Knowland--
will report that "Pursuant to the resolution, we have notified you officially and you said you will be delighted to be present, and we will look forward to your visit."

from the House:

6:22 pm -- DDE called Jim Hagerty.

9:20 pm -- "" " " " re State of Union Message change, last para.

5:05 1/4/54. President talked to Senator Knowland from house.

DDE Diary - January 1954 (1)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter 76-62, #35	DDE to Lewis Strauss 11/19/76-ARK	1/27/54	A
2. Letter	DDE to Edgar Eisenhower opened-DJH 12/28/76	1/27/54	C
3. Letter	DDE to Edward Bermingham RR 78-24 - 10/11/78-DJH	1/26/54	C
4. Memorandum	DDE to Acting Secy. of State (1pg) opened in Dulles-Herter Series so opened here 12/6/83	1/21/54	C

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 5
Folder: DDE Diary - January 1954 (1)

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January 30, 1954

Dear Bernie:

I am told that some of your fine South Carolina quail arrived at the White House last evening. I hope to begin working on them no later than this noon. It was typically kind of you to think of me and I am truly grateful.

Recently I have had a few reports from Britain which make it look like Winston is getting a new lease on life. He is apparently much improved in health and as active as ever.

If ever the Soviets begin to talk seriously at all about any proposals in the atomic field, I shall want to talk to you. Admiral Strauss and I try to stay very close together in such matters but, so far as the international aspect of the subject is concerned, we have to wait with such patience as we can muster.

With every good wish,

As ever,

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Mr. Bernard M. Baruch
Kingstree
South Carolina

cc: Adm. Strauss

January 30, 1954

Dear Lewis:

I am glad that Bernie is "back" with us. Enclosed is a copy of a note I just sent to him.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Lewis Strauss
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

January 30, 1954

Dear Ambassador and Madame Erkin:

The dinner last evening at the Embassy was superb. Mrs. Eisenhower and I truly enjoyed President and Madame Bayar's hospitality, extended to us in your home.

I am writing this morning to the President to thank him once more for his courtesy and for the wonderful mementos of Turkey that he brought to Mrs. Eisenhower and to me. Incidentally, I trust that my memory as to the name of the rug is serving me well. I believe you told me it is called "heraka."

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With our best wishes to you,

Sincerely,

Ambassador and Madame Feridun C. Erkin
Embassy of the Turkish Republic
Washington, D. C.

cc: John Simmons, State

January 30, 1954

Dear President and Madame Bayar:

Mrs. Eisenhower and I were deeply complimented by your dinner last evening at the Turkish Embassy. I am personally and officially grateful for the kind sentiments you expressed.

Moreover, the writing of this note gives me the opportunity once again to thank you and Madame Bayar for the lovely mementos you brought to us from your great country, Mrs. Eisenhower's cloak, the beautiful examples of Turkish metal work, the rug, and the photographic story of our visit to Turkey two years ago will all be carefully preserved among our most cherished possessions.

This morning I have been informed that the film of which I spoke to you last evening will be available for your viewing when you return to New York later in February. I am sure that the arrangements for your seeing it can be made to suit your complete convenience.

Again I assure you of my gratification that you found it possible to visit our country and to spend a couple of days in this city. I am sure that the entire venture will do much to make still stronger the ties of friendship that bind our two peoples together.

Very sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

His Excellency The President
and Madame Celal Bayar,
The Republic of Turkey

cc: John Simmons, State
Mrs. McCaffree

January 29, 1954.

Dear Dan:

I understand that tentative plans are being made for another Governors' Conference in Washington. I am delighted at the prospect of meeting the group again, particularly while you are Chairman of the Conference.

By the time of the Conference, the legislative pattern here in Washington should be evolving to the point that we can determine with some accuracy where our real difficulties will be. Of course, there are bound to be some.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Right now, the so-called "Bricker Amendment" debate is occupying a lot of attention, primarily because there is so much misunderstanding both in the country and in the Senate as to the real issues involved. As I have so often stated, I will support any amendment that is designed to make sure that no treaty or Executive agreement can have any force or effect if it violates the Constitution. But I will not weaken the Federal Government in its task of providing for the nation's security and of carrying on the difficult job of strengthening our position abroad.

While you are here I hope that you and I (and of course Allan Shivers) can get a chance to talk things over in a rather private and confidential fashion. It will be fun to get your reactions to the events and happenings of the past month.

As you know, I have been having a series of stag dinners, all of them for non-governmental personnel (that is, elected personnel). They help a lot to keep me in touch with the thinking in the various sections of the country, but after all business and professional men do not normally represent the viewpoint of those who are deeply engaged in governmental responsibility. Incidentally, I hope that starting next January I can have a

whole series of stag dinners to which I shall invite the Governors, the Republican National Committeemen, and a few others. It takes quite a time to get all the way around since I normally limit my guest list to fourteen. This winter I have asked a number of our Denver friends -- mainly Cherry Hills members. There are one or two exceptions like Carl Norgren and Aksel Nielsen.

Give my love to Jessie, and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,



The Honorable Dan Thornton,
Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

January 28, 1954

Dear Governor Langlie:

For some time I have noted with considerable interest your progress in building a Civil Defense organization in the State of Washington. Now it has been brought to my attention that you have proclaimed the week beginning Sunday, January 31st, as Civil Defense Week in Washington and have called upon all your citizens to participate in the Civil Defense effort. The activities of the week should impress upon the people of your State -- and, indeed, upon all of us -- the importance of preparing to meet our responsibilities as citizens both in natural disasters and in the eventuality of an enemy attack.

I am gratified by your keen awareness of these responsibilities and for your continued support of Civil Defense at all levels.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Arthur B. Langlie
Governor of Washington
Olympia, Washington

cc: Gov. Val Peterson

Adm. Barbey, Dir. Civil Defense, Olympia, Wash.

(followed by telegram, 1/29/54, to Adm. Barbey, at his request + with approval Gov Peterson + Jim Hagerty)

January 28, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

COLONEL DRAPER

I am tentatively counting on a quick trip to Thomasville, Georgia (Tallahassee airport), leaving here Friday afternoon, February 12th and returning Sunday afternoon, the 14th. This one is still very much in the "doubtful" class.

The trip to California, if it developes at all, would begin not earlier than the afternoon of February 17th, and I would have to come back here the night of the 22nd, so as to be here for work on the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd. It does not appear that that trip would give you opportunity to get modifications made.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

January 28, 1954

Dear Dean Griswold:

I am highly gratified to learn that the Harvard Law School Year Book for 1954 is to be dedicated to the memory of the late Senator Taft. His death last July was a shock to the country; he was of the type for which this nation always has need.

To know him was to be impressed by his character, his courage, and his knowledge of government. He established a bright record as a diligent, fearless public servant, particularly during his long service as a member of the United States Senate.

On the more personal side, his death created among my circle of friends and official counsellors a feeling of heavy loss that still persists. When Bob Taft left us, a distinguished lawyer, citizen and statesman passed from our midst. I cannot help but believe that the story of his public service will be an inspiration to future classes at the Harvard Law School, as it is to us who knew him.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dean Erwin Griswold
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38
Massachusetts

January 27, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

Cabot Lodge has told me how cooperative and helpful you were when he called on you recently.

This is a fussy and bothersome business, but there is a correct solution to it, and it has real importance.

I appreciate your having been so helpful.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Charles E. Wilson,
The Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

Drafted by Amb. Lodge

January 27, 1954.

Dear Lewis:

Thanks for your note of yesterday.

I don't believe I can do what you suggest. However, I'd like to talk to you about the tests sometime.

As ever,



The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss,
The Chairman of the
Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-82, #35
By J.W. Date 11-17-76

January 27, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ed:

Thank you very much for sending me the Bromfield clipping. You saved me from making an unnecessary error. A friend of mine (one of the despised Easterners) had suggested very earnestly that I invite Mr. Bromfield to one of my stag dinners, at which affairs we usually discuss questions of current interest to the public. Occasionally I ask someone with whom I am not too well acquainted, and I have met Mr. Bromfield only once or twice in my life. But I was looking for a spot into which I could fit him when the article arrived. Quite naturally I am not going to waste my time on anyone who could write so authoritatively and at such wordy length about something of which he knows absolutely nothing.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

You say that many of your friends agree with Mr. Bromfield. On what basis of fact do they conclude that my "political advisers" are a clique of so-called "Dewey men"? In fact, I am astonished at you. I assume that, as a successful lawyer, your clients have thought you to be objective and a man who seeks and depends upon fact, evidence, and logical conclusion -- and that you are not influenced by silly rumors spread by irresponsible people.

It is true that Herb Brownell is one of my trusted political advisers. The others are: Dick Nixon, Senator Knowland, Senator Dirksen, Roy Roberts, Charlie Halleck, Arthur Summerfield, George Humphrey, and Sherman Adams. If you don't know the states from which these men come, you might look up the record.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edgar Eisenhower - 2.

What you don't seem to be able to get into your head is that the political game -- as played by some writers and too great a proportion of the participants -- is a combination of gossip, innuendo, sly character assassination, and outright lies. Along with this, the demagogue tries to develop a saleable list of items to hold before the public. It seems to me that America should take some interest in and give some support to an Administration in which the effort is made to assemble facts, statistics and good brains -- and to use all these in the service of the country.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In the Cabinet, Herb Brownell is the only one that I know that could possibly be identified with the "Dewey clique." Foster Dulles, the best informed man on international affairs that I believe lives in the world today, also comes from New York, but his reputation and his record were established completely independently of any Dewey group.

The Secretary of the Treasury is from Ohio; the Secretary of Defense from Michigan; the Postmaster General from Michigan; the Secretary of the Interior from Oregon; the Secretary of Agriculture from Utah; the Secretary of Commerce from Massachusetts (incidentally, normally classified as "Old Guard"); the Secretary of Labor from New Jersey; and the Secretary of Health, Welfare and Education is from Texas. In addition to this, the head of the important Foreign Operations Administration is from Minnesota, and the Director of the Budget from Michigan.

I think if you would consider such facts as these, you would be less disturbed by the kind of thing that appears in the kind of newspapers you read.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Edgar Eisenhower - 3.

To this I might add that normally I would make no reply to a communication which contains all the hackneyed criticisms and accusations palpably based on misinformation and deliberate distortion. But it is rather disturbing to find one brother that seems always ready to believe that I am a poor, helpless, ignorant, uninformed individual, thrust to dizzy heights of governmental responsibility and authority, who has been captured by a band of conniving "internationalists." Why you should believe some irresponsible columnist like Bromfield and go into a paroxysm of fear that I am either senile or treacherous is just a little bit beyond me.

What I am trying to get at is that the criticism does not disturb me in the slightest; what does disturb me is the implication that you are one of those who seems to believe it implicitly.

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

P.S. The other side of the picture from the heart of the Mississippi Valley, enclosed. (Roy Roberts editorial, Kansas City Star, Sun., 1/24/54)

cc: Dr. Milton Eisenhower

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

1/27/54.

Senator James H. Duff
Senator Edward Martin
Congressman McConnell
Mr. Fred Peters
Mr. Lloyd Wood
Mr. Mason Owlett
Mr. Robert Duffey

Note by President:

This group came in to assure me that Republicans in Pennsylvania are absolutely consolidated, solidified, and are going to support Mr. Wood for Governor without alibi or excuse.

DDE/acw



January 27, 1954.

PERSONAL - EYES ONLY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I have had a chance to study briefly the proposed plan for Army reorganization. Much of it is, of course, good. But I am struck by the apparent conviction of the Committee that "overhead" should be so markedly increased. For example, it is now recommended that we have two Vice Chiefs of Staff, in addition to the presently authorized two Deputy Chiefs of Staff -- and on top of this that we organize a Supply Command.

Another point that strikes me is the term "General Manager" as applied to the Chief of Staff. I assume that the purpose in applying this civilian title to the military function is to give "command" functions to the Chief of Staff. Look out for that one!

I suggest that this report should have a very thorough and serious examination before steps are taken to implement it -- especially those steps that require any authority higher than the Secretary of the Army.

Incidentally, I note one recommendation in the report to the effect that steps should be taken to give the new Vice Chiefs of Staff and other individuals in the supply and technical services comparable rank to line officers. I suppose here the reference is made to additional four and three-star grades in the services. To this my present reaction is one of complete opposition. However, if the recommendation means merely redistribution of four and three-star grades already in the Army (and which I consider plentiful to the point of generosity) that is another matter.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Personal

January 26, 1954.

Dear Milton:

Item I. Herewith the calorie-less salad-dressings that I promised you.

Item II. I want to plant some quail on my farm beginning this spring. They will be trapped in Georgia and shipped up to me -- about 6 cocks and 9 or 10 hens.

My southern friends will, of course, tell me what they do for the propagation, feeding and preservation of quail in the southern area, but these methods could be very different from those best adapted to Pennsylvania. Could you get from the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Department the best methods for feeding and protecting quail once they are planted? If you could do this, I would be terribly obliged.

Love to the family, and all the best to yourself.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

Personal and
Confidential

January 26, 1954.

Dear Doug:

When your letter came I immediately interested myself in this business of selecting an appointee to the position of Librarian of Congress. I find that the selective process has been going on for a long time. Specifically, Sherman Adams collected together a bunch of professionals in the field and asked them for recommendations. This obviously is not quite the approach that you would have used, and it is possible that we have made a mistake.

However, the man whose name they have given us is one who seems to be highly respected in his community, has had great experience in the field. He is now undergoing final investigation before any appointment can be made. Should there be any hitch whatsoever in these proceedings, I will immediately go back to your recommendation and make sure that it is earnestly and sympathetically studied by everybody concerned.

I must say that I emphatically agree with your belief and conviction that the Librarian of Congress should a man who is something more than a professional; he should be a man of such character and standing that his fitness cannot be questioned.

I hope you recognize how grateful I am for the trouble you took to give me your thoughts on this matter.

Cordially,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Douglas M. Black,
Doubleday and Company,
575 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

January 26, 1954.

Dear Bud:

I quote below an excerpt from a letter I just received from Ed Bermingham:

> "Graham Hixon, Fish and Game Director of Alabama, is here today. The Department is experimenting with feeder boxes for quail and they are proving to be unsatisfactory. Vermin, snakes and fox find them a real attraction, hover around the boxes and kill innumerable quail. He suggests that the Pennsylvania Fish and Game Department can best devise a way of feeding the birds when they are planted."

While I shall probably not abandon completely the "feeder box" scheme, I should still like to have the name of the grass or feed you told me to plant. I want to put out a number of small patches. Of course on my little farm I cannot have more than three or four coveys at the most, but I at least can see that they have the opportunity for feeding well.

With my warm greetings to Mrs. Bud, and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Library

Mr. Lewis B. Maytag, Jr.,
Sedgefields,
Union Springs,
Alabama.

January 26, 1954.

Dear Nelson:

Ever since Christmas I have been meaning to drop you a note to say that I believe I have located my farm on the panoramic sketch of the Gettysburg battlefield. The farm designated as that of "Philip Redding" on the sketch is certainly in the approximate location of mine, and I bought the place from a man named Redding. This is the extent of the evidence I can give at the moment, but when the time comes that I can go back to the battlefield and stand on the spot that the artist did when he drew the picture, I will be able to determine this point with accuracy.

Again my thanks for such an interesting type of souvenir and record of the battle fought there in '63.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Nelson Rockefeller,
The Under Secretary of
Health, Welfare and Education,
Washington, D.C.

January 26, 1954.

Dear Swede:

The days go by at their accustomed pace, leaving little time for the more pleasurable pursuits of life such as indulging in correspondence with good friends. Even now I can do little more than to tell you again how much I enjoy your letters, and to urge you to write whenever you feel the impulse to do so.

Occasionally I run into old friends of yours who tell me they have been to Chapel Hill for a visit. Each time this occurs I make up my mind to send you a letter telling of the circumstances under which I encountered your friends.

As you now know from the total failure of such reports to reach you, my memory plays me tricks -- and by the time I get to the office I am in the midst of politics, economics, education, foreign trade, and cotton and tobacco surpluses.

All of which is merely preliminary to asking that you give my love to Ibby, and of course, my warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

The University of North Carolina Library

Captain E.E. Hazlett, Jr., (U.S.N., Ret'd.),
Forest Hills,
Chapel Hill,
North Carolina.

January 25, 1954.

Dear Winston

Your American publishers have just sent me a copy of "Triumph and Tragedy" with your inscription and good wishes.

I am more than delighted to have this final volume of your masterful history of World War II. On the personal side, of course, there is much of intense interest to me. Thank you for your thoughtfulness in seeing that a copy reached me.

With warm personal regard,

As ever

Ike E

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Right Honorable
Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.,
The Prime Minister,
London.

Letter from Lew Douglas about Taft Hartley calls amendments to bill "so cunningly drawn that they do much to restore the situation as it was before Taft Hartley was enacted."

Sent to Mr. Shanley and Mr. Martin with question "What do you think?" acw 1/25/54.



Monday, January 25, 1954.

Letter from Douglas M. Black, dated January 21, 1954, recommending for Librarian of Congress Mr. Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., of Corning, New York. (Mr. Houghton is President of Steuben Glass).

Letter sent to Governor Adams, with following long hand note:

"Douglas Black is a sound man -- his advice is worth weighing carefully."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 25, 1954

Dear Senator Knowland:

In response to your inquiry, I give the following as my attitude toward the proposal for amending the treaty-making functions of the Federal Government.

I am unalterably opposed to the Bricker Amendment as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It would so restrict the conduct of foreign affairs that our country could not negotiate the agreements necessary for the handling of our business with the rest of the world. Such an amendment would make it impossible for us to deal effectively with friendly nationsfor our mutual defense and common interests.

These matters are fundamental. We cannot hope to achieve and maintain peace if we shackle the Federal Government so that it is no longer sovereign in foreign affairs. The President must not be deprived of his historic position as the spokesman for the Nation in its relations with other countries.

Adoption of the Bricker Amendment in its present form by the Senate would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. The inevitable reaction would be of major proportion. It would impair our hopes and plans for peace and for the successful achievement of the important international matters now under discussion. This would include the diversion of atomic energy from warlike to peaceful purposes.

I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I am aware of the feeling of many of our citizens that a treaty may override the Constitution. So that there can be no question on this point, I will gladly support an appropriate amendment that will make this clear for all time.

Sincerely,



The Honorable William F. Knowland
The United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Delivered by hand, DDE to Sen. Knowland.
Copy to: Atty. Gen. Brownell.
Jim Hagerty

January 25, 1954

Dear Herb:

When you asked me to sign the letter to Senator Knowland this morning, did you know that he intended to publish it this evening?

Just a few minutes ago, he called up Jim Hagerty to say that he was releasing it to the public at a press conference and, by the time I got the news, the press conference was actually in session. While I have no particular objection to his action, I do think that I should have been carefully informed as to the ultimate purpose of the letter when I signed it. I would have gone to some pains, in this instance, to edit the letter and make more emphatic two or three points that I consider important.

Please do not do anything about the matter -- I was just wondering whether I stupidly missed something this morning that I should have picked up from the conversation.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

January 25, 1954.

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Ed:

As I promised you, I will call you up and give you details as quickly as I know what our Washington Birthday plans (if any) will be.

Just another thought or two on this Bricker Amendment thing.

The Republican Platform merely states that we pledge ourselves to see that no treaty or Executive agreement can have any force or effect if in violation of the Constitution. That was written into the Platform at the suggestion of Senator Bricker. Moreover, the original Bricker Amendment, I understand, was confined to this simple wording and intent.

The "which" clause came into the thing insidiously and without awakening the fears of many -- including capable, even brilliant -- lawyers. It was not until people began to explore into the actual ultimate workings of that particular part of the amendment that lawyers, including some of those who had originally endorsed the Bricker Amendment, became alerted to the danger.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

Personal and Confidential

P.S.: You will be interested in the attached editorials from the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

January 25, 1954.

Dear Jimmy:

The other evening at the Alfalfa Dinner I hoped to have a moment, after the termination of the proceedings, to seek you out for a chat. Instead I found that I was taken in charge by someone who wanted me to speak to the professional entertainers. By the time I escaped from that, I dashed for home.

The whole purpose of this note is to bring you a word of greeting, which I wanted to do the other evening.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable James F. Byrnes,
The Governor of South Carolina,
Columbia,
South Carolina.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Through the

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I noted in my morning papers a nomination to promote a couple of naval officers on the retired list. The two that I signed this morning were to the grades of four-star and three-star admiral respectively.

This reminds me that there are two or three officers who commanded armies in World War II who were never given the four-star rank that normally goes with the position of that responsibility. They are Generals William Simpson, Robert Eichelberger, and Leonard T. Gerow.

Please have these cases looked up and compared with what has been done in other services. I just want to make sure that we are being fair all around.

For your information I should like to say that I had every intention, when I was Chief of Staff, of nominating General Simpson for promotion. He commanded the 9th Army during very hard fighting and with great success. However, he became ill and retired before I could bring about this promotion, and it is entirely possible that I may have been guilty of neglect in the matter. The same applies to Eichelberger, and to some lesser extent to General Gerow, whose army never got into really hard fighting.

Two other men who were killed in action were Lesley J. McNair and Bolivar Buckner. I believe it has been our practice not

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

The Secretary of the Army -2 .

to make posthumous promotions, but again I should like to have the matter looked up.



D.D.E.



January 22, 1954.

Dear Senator Butler:

I am delighted that you accompanied Judge Sobeloff when he came to my office yesterday. I am sure that it meant much to him to have this evidence of your sponsorship and approval as he undertakes his important and difficult task as Solicitor General of the United States. I know that it meant much to me to have the unity of Maryland's Republican Party thus symbolized.

With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER



The Honorable John M. Butler,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

January 22, 1954.

Dear Bill:

Your letter was chock full of interest for me. Certainly I would have loved to have been with you on that second nine when Ed started firing eagles and birdies.

The other part of your letter was no less intriguing. Strangely enough, I probably found it less difficult to believe than would a lot of people. This is for the reason that my own doctor has long held that many of the ills of middle age and beyond -- rheumatism, aches and pains and so on -- come from bad dietary habits.

I shall look forward to a real talk with you on the subject, and if my own doctor is then out of the hospital (where he had to go for an operation), we will have him in the meeting. I assure you that you will find him completely sympathetic to your theories.

While I have some faint hopes of getting out of this city for a weekend on Lincoln's birthday and possibly also Washington's, my schedule calls for no other absence from here up to the middle of April. I would suggest, therefore, that the very first time you are contemplating a trip to Washington, that you give as much advance notice as possible to my appointment secretary, Mr. Stephens, and he will arrange an hour that we can be together. I should think a luncheon would be a nice time to talk over such things, and I would hope that we could get together for that kind of a visit.

In the meantime I assure you that I am most appreciative of your kindly thoughtfulness.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William D. Kerr,
135 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

January 22, 1954.



GERALD D. MORGAN

Dear Senator Beall:

I am delighted that you accompanied Judge Sobeloff when he came to my office yesterday. I am sure that it meant much to him to have this evidence of your sponsorship and approval as he undertakes his important and difficult task as Solicitor General of the United States. I know that it meant much to me to have the unity of Maryland's Republican Party thus symbolized.

With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Honorable James Glenn Beall,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

January 22, 1954.

Dear Bill:

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In the meantime I assure you that I am most appreciative of your kindly thoughtfulness.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William D. Kerr,
135 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

January 22, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Earl:

It seems to me that there has been no question before the public in recent years concerning which the critical point has been so successfully concealed or confused as it has been in the Bricker Amendment.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

In this case the point really at issue is the power of the Federal government to fulfill its treaty obligations. So far as I know, there is no individual who contends that a treaty should be superior to our Constitution. The most that has been said is that certain decisions of the Supreme Court seemed to imply that this could be the case. Moreover, no one wants to maintain that either a treaty or an Executive agreement can have any force if it violates our Constitution. Such a violation automatically makes the treaty or the agreement null and void -- although admittedly court action would be necessary in order to decide upon the violation.

Actually the statement I made about the Congress is an unnecessary one for the simple reason that Congress can always, at any time after the inclusion of a treaty, enact a law that annuls any provision of that treaty or make it ineffective. Consequently, the power of Congress in this matter has not been questioned by anyone.

So we come back to the sole point of issue, which is this. The framers of our Constitution, after passing through agonizing experiences in the days of the Confederation, decided to make the attempt to establish the Constitution. One of the primary reasons was because they had to secure unity in making and

enforcing treaties. The history of the Confederation shows exactly what happened to America then and what could happen to America today if the enforcement of treaties and the carrying out of international obligations in our country is left to the laws and whims of the states. So our Constitution provides that any treaty made under the proper authority of the United States (which means the Constitution) shall be the supreme law of the land. This gives the treaty the same status as a law passed by Congress, except that the treaty becomes law "the laws of any state notwithstanding."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

This is the real crux of the matter.

Take, for example, the simple matter of insisting, in the Baruch Plan, that we should be able to inspect Russian atomic facilities if we were going to agree to any control of atomic energy. That meant, of course, like inspection of our facilities, public and private, no matter where situated in our country. But here we touch upon a matter that is normally left to the jurisdiction of the several states. So with an amendment which would take away from the Federal government the power to carry out its international obligations under treaties made in strict accordance with the Constitutional prescription, we could not possibly make and enforce any treaty of the kind that would be needed under the Baruch Plan.

There are plenty of other instances of similar import. You see, the Articles of Confederation had attempted to give the treaty-making power to the Federal government, but there was no agreement in those Articles that the treaty should be enforceable regardless of state laws. Each of the states simply passed their own laws and ignored treaties. Our nation became a laughing stock in the world and a highly dangerous situation developed. In one of the Federalist papers the writer bitterly complains, "Our ambassadors abroad are mere pageants of mimic sovereignty."

Personal and Confidential

Mr. Schaefer - 3.

This is the nub of the whole business. Millions and millions of words have been written and spoken on the subject; more will be. Some people are using this as a vehicle to "get us out of the United Nations." This particular group tries to insist that America was making treaties to violate the basic rights of our citizens. Those basic rights are spelled out in the first ten amendments and since they are in the Constitution, no future amendment can touch them.

Others just want us to "stop the business of making treaties." These are simply stupid -- our nation's security was never more involved in the making and enforcing of wise international treaties than it is today.

I have tried to be reasonable about this whole matter. I think I have been. But I will not under any circumstances be a party to the disruption of the basic pattern of our system of government or the abandonment of one of the primary purposes for the writing and adoption of our Constitution.

I repeat that this is the core or nub of the problem that is rarely put in the papers. But this is the really serious part of the matter.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. J. Earl Schaefer,
Boeing Airplane Company,
Wichita 1, Kansas.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and
Confidential

January 22, 1954.

Dear Herb:

Here is the draft of which I spoke to you. Of course I want any comments as to substance you want to make. Moreover, a special reason for sending it to you is to get somebody to give it a careful scrutiny to make sure I have not made any fool mistakes in law or history.

I do feel sure that we must distinguish between the "treaty-making power of the Federal government" and the "treaty-enforcing power." Possibly it might be better to refer to this later function as "fulfillment of treaty obligations" or some other term of like nature.

If you have any great doubts about the draft in either legal or common sense terms, won't you please come over with it and we will have a chat? As you know, my basic purpose is to get this thing down to simple understandable terms and get the real issue out in front.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Thursday, January 21, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Dillon Anderson	Lawyer - Houston
3.	Mr. Sullivan Barnes	Chmn., Young Republican Nat'l. Federation
4.	Mr. Robert L. Biggers	Pres., Fargo Div., Chrysler Corp.
5.	Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower	Pres., Pennsylvania State University
6.	Hon. Marion B. Folsom	Under Secretary of the Treasury
7.	Mr. Richard J. Gray	Pres., Bldg. & Construction Trades Dept., AFL
8.	Mr. Paul H. Helms	Pres., Helms Bakeries
9.	Mr. John G. Jackson, Jr.	Lawyer - N.Y.
10.	V.Adm. C. Turner Joy	Supt., U.S. Naval Academy
11.	Mr. Roy E. Larsen	Pres., Time, Inc.
12.	Mr. Robert McLean	Pub., Philadelphia Bulletin
13.	Mr. Gerald Morgan	Admin. Asst. to the President
14.	Mr. Robert Montgomery	
15.	Mr. William W. Prince	Pres., Union Stockyard & Transit Co. of Chicago
16.	Mr. Merriman Smith	Correspondent, United Press
17.	Hon. Clarence Randall	Chmn., Commission on Foreign Economic Policy
18.	Mr. Roger W. Straus	Chmn. Bd., American Smelting & Refining Co.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim

Note for files.

A group of women from the Vigilant Women for the Bricker Amendment came in to see the President today, January 21, 1954.

They brought with them a pamphlet. One of the arguments in the pamphlet was the following quotation:

"In April 1952, John Foster Dulles warned

> ' Under our Constitution, treaties become the Supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for Congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas Treaty Law can over-ride the Constitution -- and cut across the rights given the people by the Constitutional Bill of Rights .'"

The President sent this page of the pamphlet to the Acting Secretary of State, with longhand note to General Smith, as follows:

> To General Smith -
>
> Please have Foster's speech looked up to see whether this is an exact quotation. DE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 21, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Information has just been brought to me, by a letter addressed to Assistant Secretary Cabot from one of our Embassies in South America, that Mr. Gordon Moore, now travelling with Mrs. Moore on a tour through several Central and South American countries, is apparently seeking business contracts with different public officials in at least one of these countries.

Because Mrs. Moore is a sister of Mrs. Eisenhower, I want you to know that Mr. Moore is travelling strictly in his capacity as a private citizen.

Mr. Moore has not the slightest connection with the American government. He has never discussed with me, nor as far as I know, with any member of my family, the purpose of his South American trip. While I doubt that he has ever implied, to anyone in that region, that he has any connection with our government or any prior rights due to the relationship between our respective wives, yet it is important that certain others are aware of these facts.

I am anxious that no misinterpretation here, or in South America, can be made of this particular family connection, and therefore I desire that you at once confidentially inform each of our Embassies in that region that no individual, now or in the future, who may be related to me, is to receive any special privilege or attention. It should be made clear that Mr. and Mrs. Moore should be given no more information of our government's intentions and activities and no greater courtesies, than would be extended to any other citizens on such a tour.

I have already spoken to Mr. Cabot about this matter, and I hope it has been promptly handled.

D.D.E.

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Personal and Confidential

January 20, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Henry:

A message from you is always interesting; any counsel you give is always valuable. So I thoroughly enjoyed your note of the fifteenth.

I am particularly enthusiastic about your final paragraph, where you point out that a mere tactical repulse of the Bricker cohorts will not suffice. We must arrange that the defeat is conclusive and that the battle will not again be opened, at least in our time. This is the reason I swing more and more to the theory that an amendment which is truly interpretive of the Constitution, in that it would justify beyond peradventure of doubt the practices now prevailing, would be the best plan. Many people are honestly worried by the constantly repeated charge that the "Constitution can and probably will be changed by the treaty-making power." To settle this issue once and for all and by explicit language would, I think, constitute the kind of victory we ought to have.

My thanks for your letter, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



Dr. Henry M. Wriston,
Brown University,
Providence 12, Rhode Island.

Personal and Confidential

January 20, 1954.

Dear Dick:

The ceremony in the Cabinet Room this morning surprised and delighted me. Mamie and I will cherish the truly lovely "Eisenhower Cup" during our lives. Its value for us derives not only from the personal symbolism that has been carefully worked into its design, but primarily because it comes from our good friends who have been so largely responsible for the government's achievements in this first year of post-war Republican responsibility.

To tell you of my appreciation for your thought on this, the first anniversary of the Inauguration, gives me one more opportunity to thank you for the splendid contributions you have made toward helping solve the challenging and difficult problems of our times. I know that, together, our progress will be steady and sure.

With warm personal regard, and my deep thanks,

As ever,



The Honorable Richard Nixon,
The Vice President,
Washington, D.C.

January 20, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is the President's draft talk on the Bricker Amendment, which he mentioned to you this morning.



Ann C. Whitman

January 19, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Jack:

Since I wrote to you on the thirteenth, my legal and other experienced advisers have pointed out certain dangers in any amendment that would make internal enforcement of treaty commitments dependent upon a subsequent act of Congress. That specific proposal has been dropped.

The situation of today is not merely the simple one of proving in a Congressional debate or argument among lawyers that our Constitutional process for the making of treaties does not endanger our country, does not need amendment, and that any attempt at amendment could not fail to damage us.

There has been going on for a long time in our country an insidious and well-financed campaign to sell to our people one special fear with respect to our present situation. This fear is that through the treaty-making power of the Federal Government our Constitution can be changed and individuals in our country can lose the Constitutional rights guaranteed to them by the first ten amendments.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I suspect that you may not be aware of the numbers of people that now believe this and are consequently honestly disturbed by it.

I shall not go into the long arguments that are presented by the proponents of the Bricker Amendment in trying to prove the correctness of this assertion. If you are not familiar with those arguments, you need but little imagination to grasp their substance.

The plausibility of the argument is substantiated by, first, the character and standing of some of the people who advocate it. For example, Frank Holman, who at one time was President of the American Bar Association, is really the prime mover in this whole business. He is a fanatic on the subject.

Another substantiating influence is the fact that sixty-three Senators signed the Bricker Amendment as sponsors. (Merely another example of how easy it is to get people to sign something that they think may have a popular appeal.)

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY ABILENE, KANSAS

A third persuasive factor is the constant reiteration that "we are proposing no material change in the Constitution; we shall never weaken the power of the President to carry on the international work of our government. We are merely making sure that the Constitution will never be changed by a treaty."

Now, I have to be genuinely concerned as to what the American people, in the mass, believe. And that there is a lot of misunderstanding is proved by the fact that many of the messages coming directly or indirectly to me contain the hint that I must be very arrogant and arbitrary, if I want to use my treaty-making power to destroy our Constitution. So -- we have a serious question posed by the man who is not highly and accurately informed, but who is an honest, hard-working American, devoted to his country, possibly a veteran, and who is apt to believe almost anything that he sees published often enough in the press or repeated often enough by men whose names are of some headline value.

Now, I agree with you that it would be very bad to allow anyone to believe that the Administration had weakly surrendered responsibility and leadership in the business of defending the Constitution.

But this good American we're talking about does know this one thing -- that lawyers have disagreed on the interpretation of the Constitution and some of these differences are undoubtedly the result of honest, even if mistaken, conviction. So, he thinks, to settle this thing, why not an amendment that would obviously and clearly have solely the purpose of interpreting the language of the Constitution, to make certain that no future President, Congress and Court could do the thing that these people keep repeating -- "destroy our Constitution."

If you will look at the editorial in the New York Daily News of yesterday, January eighteenth (which I am enclosing), you will find the kind of presentation that is believed by so many people. In effect, it says,

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

"Of course Ike wouldn't let us down, but Ike won't be there long." It completely fails to say anything about the attempt to go back to the days of the Confederation and weaken the power of the Federal Government in making treaties. It merely repeats the plausible sides of the argument that the average citizen constantly reads. It is, of course, distorted in that it is incomplete and shallow -- but there it is.

I have heard argued in front of me a very interesting point concerning the language in the Constitution about the authority for making treaties. The Constitution states (roughly) that a treaty is "made under the authority of the United States." Much argument centers around the fact that it did not say "under the authority of this Constitution." Of course the people on our side of the fence say that this was merely because there was already a treaty existing (1783) that the Constitution framers had to continue. But others say, "No, this is the clause that makes the treaty superior to the Constitution."

Finally there remains the danger that if we merely defeat this proposal for the moment -- that is, give it a tactical repulse -- it may eventually snowball and gain sufficient force to accomplish a really damaging change in our Constitution.

The John J. McCloy Papers

This I will go to any length to prevent.

Aside from these aspects of the case, I would think that almost all of my associates of the legal fraternity would agree with every word of your letter of January eighteenth. I thank you for it and for the trouble you took to write it. I do hope that before long you will be down this way and we can have a real chat.

Incidentally, I have been working hard on a short television talk to explain to the people at large that I shall never agree to a weakening of the United States in the international world of today or of the right of the Federal Government to make treaties under the Constitutional process.

As ever,

Mr. John J. McCloy
18 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

cc: Atty. Gen. Brownell

January 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS

Attached is a memorandum to me from the Secretary of Commerce.

I understood that Secretary Mitchell had accepted the responsibility for monitoring the study of which he speaks.

Will you please check up to see that all concerned understand that we expect this study to be completed when possible.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE Diary - January 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
5. Letter	DDE to Albert C. Jacobs	1/15/54	A
6. Letter	DDE to Edgar Eisenhower	1/12/54	A
7. Letter	Thomas E. Stephens to J. R. Colville DJH 6/21/02	1/8/54	A
8. Letter 76-62, #36	DDE to Lewis Strauss 11/19/76-ARK	1/4/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 5
Folder: DDE Diary - January 1954 (2)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(3) Pennies
left over from
dinner 1/21/54

Orig'l 2/3/54

January 18, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Governor Adams:

It is my intention to resign soon after the 1955 Budget has been presented to the Congress, preferably by the last of February.

Undoubtedly it would be unwise and lead to unnecessary comment and speculation if this became known before it was determined just how the matter should be handled.

Originally I accepted this assignment on a short term basis and principally to help meet the emergency connected with the new Administration's intended prompt revision of the 1954 Truman Budget. At that time I agreed to not less than six months and my leave from the Bank was for a period of not more than one year.

It is now fourteen months since I first arrived in Washington and a full year as Director of the Bureau of the Budget will end on January 22nd.

Also, this completes more than eleven years, in ten of which I have devoted all or a substantial part of my time to Government service.

Beginning in 1942, I repeatedly have been drafted to meet various Government emergencies, at home and abroad. Each project was difficult (as most are) and required more than a usual amount of application, effort, and the assumption of responsibility.

I have some claim to having done a fair share of Government duty and I certainly never would have considered undertaking what I am doing now for anyone but President Eisenhower.

While I am not at all satisfied with what I have been able to do for the President, I hope it can be fairly said that I helped accomplish some of the things he wanted done. I have been included in more responsibilities and have been engaged in more diversified activities than former Directors. Two budgets in one year have some aspects of two years work. The trend of the Budget and of mounting deficits have been reversed and a new pattern of action and direction established. In the process there has been a minimum of demand on the President. I hope also there has been a minimum of mistakes.

COPY

With the revision of the 1954 Budget and the completion of the 1955 Budget it would appear to be a reasonable conclusion that the worst complications of the major turn around of the budgetary problem have been met. Future action should be somewhat easier and someone else should be able to continue the work to the President's complete satisfaction.

The prestige the President so generously accorded me in the position should assist him in obtaining a suitable person of his own choice. Whoever is chosen should be expected to serve a longer term. This, I am convinced, is essential to the President's best interests. There should be no parade of relatively short term Budget Directors. The work requires more knowledge of government than anyone without prior experience can acquire in a short time.

Also I believe the nature of the actions that I have had to take in connection with the Budget over the past year probably suggests there would be advantages for the President in having a change in this post.

The Directors of my Bank have been extremely generous in lending my time to the Government. I owe them and my associates a great deal while I have any years left in which to give them a return.

Over these eleven years the requirements of meeting my responsibilities to the Bank, other business relationships, the presidencies of the two most important national Bankers' Associations, and my various government assignments have been a heavy burden. There has been practically no time for pleasure, friends, family, or anything else. Thus, my personal problems lie in the areas of age, a reasonable opportunity to preserve my health, and other commitments.

The worthwhile things that have been accomplished certainly are attributable to the unfailing cooperation and support of the President. No one could hope for a more generous and helpful attitude and relationship.

Your own thoughtfulness and cooperation have made easier every step of the way.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Jos. M. Dodge
Director

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Honorable Sherman Adams
The Assistant to the President
The White House

COPY

January 18, 1954.

Dear George:

At the Legislative Leaders' meeting this morning, the question came up about expense allowances for Congressmen. Quite naturally a Congressman would like to avoid including in any law a "tax exempt" provision for himself, even where only modest living costs would be involved. As explained to me, they believe certain interpretations of the law made by the Collector of Internal Revenue have operated against common sense and their own best interests. They say that the Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that they "live" in Washington. This they say is not only far from the fact, but if any of them would allow the impression to go on in their own districts that they lived in Washington, they would soon be automatically retired from government service. Apparently, therefore, if a ruling were made that they live in their districts, then some reasonable amount of their extra Washington living expenses would be allowed as "business expense."

Would you tell me about this sometime? I promised the Legislators that I would speak to you about it.

As ever,



The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

January 18, 1954

Dear Lew:

Of course, when I see you, I shall want to talk to you at length about Taft-Hartley. From your letter you seem to think that we have made enormous changes in it. Actually they seem to us to be very mild.

With respect to two of the amendments recommended, I would be disappointed if they were not enacted because I promised during the political campaign to work for them. They relate to the Communist oath and to the period after they have gone on strike during which the members of a union can still vote on the question of representation.

All the others were brought up by people who have lived with this matter far more intimately than I have.

As I read your original letter, I thought your basic contention was that some new definition of "interstate commerce" should be sought legislatively. I have had this subject under study ever since you wrote the letter. While I doubt that I shall have an opportunity to bring it up during this session of Congress, I am by no means forgetting the matter.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Building
Tucson, Arizona

January 18, 1954

Personal and Confidential

Dear Dean Griswold:

Thank you for your letter of January ninth. I understand, of course, why you could not meet with Mr. Davis and Professor Corwin in connection with the Bricker Amendment.

I agree wholeheartedly with the position in both your letters. While I, too, do not like the idea of a compromise on this matter, there still remains a question of how to deal in an effective way with the widespread belief that a treaty can override the Constitution.

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment.

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

If you believe the procedure I have outlined to be defective, I should be delighted to hear further from you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dean Erwin N. Griswold
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

cc: Atty. Gen, Brownell

January 18, 1954

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Davis:

My grateful thanks for your letter of the twelfth, expressing your convictions as to the pending Bricker Amendment. I am appreciative not only of your thoughtful courtesy in responding so promptly to my request, but I cannot help from expressing my admiration because of the forthrightness, brevity and clarity of the language you have used.

Regarding only one phrase of your conclusions do I have the slightest element of doubt. You feel it would be "sheer futility to use the cumbersome process of amendment for so unnecessary a purpose" as writing into the Constitution the substance of Section I of the Bricker Amendment.

From a number of individuals, I have received urgent requests to support the Bricker Amendment so as "to protect our Constitution from being destroyed by treaties." In order to convince these people that the Administration is sincere in its purpose of preserving the Constitution against any possibility of damage through the treaty-making power, I have, up to now, believed it would be best to offer, with Administration blessing, a substitute which would be scarcely more than Section I of the proposed amendment.

I agree that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment will in no wise be satisfied by this kind of substitute; but I can think of no more positive and direct way of stilling the fears of any person in the United States who has been led to believe that the treaty-making process can destroy our Constitution.

In any event, I am prepared to throw every available resource into the struggle to make certain that this crippling amendment does not become part of our basic law.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm personal regard, and again my thanks,

Sincerely,

cc: Atty. Gen. Brownell

Mr. John W. Davis
Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl
15 Broad Street
New York, New York

~~Per~~sonal and Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Herewith another letter from Mr. Harry Guggenheim on the matter of the proper organization through which to handle our South American affairs. I think the big difficulty with his scheme is to find a man for this job of the stature that he describes.

In any event, when you and I talked about this briefly, I believe that we agreed we should try to implement some of his recommendations. I note that now he makes them specific as:

(a). A Special Ambassador for Latin America.

(b). A Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Treaties.

(c). An Advisory Committee for Latin America.

(d). The retention of a career technician in the post of Assistant Secretary of State for South American Affairs.

Let's have a talk about this at your convenience. In the meantime I will acknowledge Mr. Guggenheim's letter.

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Letter from Mr. Harry Guggenheim dated January 6, 1954, sent to Sec. State.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1954.

Dear Foster:

A member of the Columbia Board of Trustees has written me a letter about Jack McCloy. The writer understands that Jack has been asked to head up an important study and negotiation group.

The purpose of the letter was to describe to me the very serious effect on his own personal family and fortunes and on a very large number of important individuals and interests, that would come about if Jack were to be very long absent from his present duties. The writer feels that Jack McCloy has made more than his full share of sacrifice through his long period of government service and that we should not "pressure" him if anyone else can possibly do the job.

I suppose all these things are known to you. I merely pass them on. No answer is necessary.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal

January 16, 1954.

Dear Mr. Guggenheim:

Thank you for taking the time, once again, to provide the Administration with your views on our government's relationships with Latin America. I personally could add some evidence out of my own recent experiences to help substantiate certain of your contentions; by no means are our relationships with the countries to the south all that they should be.

Your comment on the preoccupations of all Washington officials is, of course, quite accurate. And these preoccupations are such that we not only do not have the time to do all the things that we believe to be necessary in the conduct of business with our Latin American friends -- it seems difficult even to get the time to plan major revisions in the organization responsible for this work. Another difficulty is getting the specially qualified individuals that we need.

Nevertheless, I am taking the whole thing up personally with the Secretary of State to study it once more.

Thank you again,

Sincerely,

THE WHITE HOUSE LIBRARY

Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 16, 1954.

Dear Van:

Thank you very much for your courtesy in sending me the article you have written for Readers Digest. I have read it with great interest, and I am asking a couple of the people around here also to take a look at it.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,



General James Van Fleet,
Auburndale,
Florida.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal and
Confidential

January 16, 1954.

Dear Bedell:

Herewith a copy of an article prepared by Van Fleet for the Readers Digest. You will note that his letter says he is giving a copy to the Secretary of the Army, so I suppose that if any "security" is involved, he will get appropriate advice from the Army.

I send this to you merely because I believe you will be intensely interested. While I suspect that in certain instances, Van Fleet has been guilty of some exaggeration, I must say that I agree with his main argument completely.

Will you please return the article to me when you have finished with it?

As ever,



General Walter Bedell Smith,
The Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential

January 15, 1954.

Dear Barbie:

I meant to send along a note with the two funny-looking watches to tell you about the manner of using the little golf watch.

David should have a narrow leather belt, and you thread the belt through the two guides on the watch. The watch is placed on the belt with the button up -- so that the watch can be opened by pressing down on the button with the finger. You will then notice that the face of the watch falls into horizontal position so that the user can look directly down on it without any difficulty. That is all there is to it.

I hope David soon learns to tell time accurately!

Give my love to all the family.

Affectionately,

Dad

Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower,
302 Austin Loop,
Fort Benning,
Georgia.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Personal and Confidential

January 15, 1954.

Dear Sig:

When C. D. Jackson joined my staff last year, it was with the understanding that he would stay only for about a year. He now feels that he must soon go back to his job. By "soon" he means sometime between now and April fifteenth.

To replace him will be a very difficult task. I realize that you once before told me that you did not consider it possible for you to undertake any public service even on a fairly short time basis, but in trying to fill the hole that C. D. 's departure will create, my mind constantly goes back to you. So I ask you once again whether there would be any possibility of your considering a tour of duty with us of at least a year.

I shall not take time here to describe C. D. 's responsibilities. I think you know in general what they are -- in any event, if you could consider the matter at all I know that you would want to come down first and talk to him at length.

I know you realize that I am not trying to put any "pressure" on you, but nevertheless I express the earnest hope that you can at least give the matter some consideration.

With warm personal regard,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,

Mr. Sigurd Larmon,
Young and Rubicam,
285 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

January 15, 1954.

Dear Al:

I don't know whether it is my efforts at painting that is doing it, but I can assure you that something is sadly interfering with my bridge. I did play about ten days ago and lost to George. When I was in Augusta for the Christmas holidays, I was on the plus side.

That covers my experiences over the past couple of months.

If you get here in early March, Mamie and I will expect you to stay with us.

Give my love to Grace.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
Supreme Commander,
SHAPE,
APO #55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 15, 1954.

Dear Al:

Quite naturally, I am highly complimented by the suggestion that I come to Trinity next June and there receive an honorary doctorate of the college. I very much hope that you will convey to the Trustees an expression of my deep appreciation and sense of distinction.

While still at Columbia, I made it a personal policy to limit my appearances at ceremonial affairs in other educational institutions to two per year. I have earnestly tried to apply that policy ever since. However, I occasionally make an exception -- especially when there is no speech involved and I can be present merely as a guest.

This year I have a formal engagement, of some years' standing, at Columbia's commencement. I have also agreed to go to a little school in Maryland, Washington College. On top of this, the June period promises, as a whole, to be a very busy one.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The total of all this means that even if I could find it possible to come to Trinity, I could not participate in the ceremonies as a speaker (of course I would have no objection, if there, to standing up long enough to thank the President, Trustees, Faculty and so on, and express appreciation of the honor done me).

Other considerations apply to the problem. For such trips I normally use an airplane. This, with the burdensome character of motorcades, raises the following questions:

Personal

(a). Is there a suitable air field with normal landing and other aids?

(b). What is the distance from the air field to the college? Does the route necessarily lead through a populated center?

(c). Can the activities of the day be limited strictly to the one ceremony -- namely, the graduation exercises? (Your ceremony being on Sunday, this should be relatively easy.)

(d). Is it necessary to have any large reception? Can any such ceremony be kept within reasonable limits and without hurting any feelings. (While prospective hosts are normally ready to promise that any such ceremony involves only a very small number, the fact is that this is sometimes done at the cost of making the honor guest appear rude and unappreciative of the courtesy that people intend to pay him. This is a very touchy point. I like people and like to meet them, but the burden of numbers sometimes becomes almost overpowering.)

I do not mean to be stuffy or difficult. The chores of this office become wearing at times -- energy must be conserved where possible. So -- if you could write to me soon about the points I raise, I think we, here, could come closer to a definite decision.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DDE

And again thanks

D

President Albert C. Jacobs,
Trinity College,
Hartford 6,
Connecticut.

Personal

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

dictated by the ·esident
for Lincoln Day speech, 1/16/54.

Thus he showed that despite his preoccupations in the requirements of a long and tragic war, he clearly realized that other responsibilities of government had to be met if this nation was to remain whole, intact, strong, united and still the land of the free. This same simple but basic philosophy of government is the guide for the men and women whose official responsibility it is today to direct the legislative and executive affairs of our nation. Their measure of success will be determined in the degree that they are able in absorbing and applying the teachings of that great leader.



Personal

January 13, 1954.

Dear Jack:

Thank you very much for your telegram regarding the so-called Bricker Amendment. I hasten to assure you that I largely -- possibly completely -- share your views.

The long study that my associates and I have given to this subject leads to the general conclusion that it is possibly wise to agree to -- even propose -- an amendment which would state:

(a). That any provisions of a treaty or international agreement adjudged by the courts to be in conflict with our nation's Constitution would be invalid. (This of course is, in fact, already the case. This part of the amendment would be nothing but a reassurance to those people who fear that our nation's Constitution could now be wrecked and destroyed by the treaty-making power.)

(b). That provisions of a treaty would not have internal effect except by act of Congress. (In the practical sense this is now the case, because there are few treaties that carry with them self-enforcing provisions within any country. I am informed also that in all other countries an act of Parliament or Congress is necessary to put into effect those provisions of a treaty that affect the internal affairs of a country. Again, then, we would be agreeing to an amendment which is a reaffirmation of a practical fact.)

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(c). That the votes in the Senate on any subject should be recorded "yeas" and "nays." (What would be the practical effect of this I do not know, but it has been urged by others and I see no objection to it.)

Personal

Personal

I hope you will be among those who will raise their voices publicly to support the position you state so succinctly.

Throughout the country those people who have heard of this matter (a minority) have absorbed the idea that Mr. Roosevelt exceeded his powers during World War II and in so doing, put this country's Constitution in jeopardy. They have the conviction, also that the Charter of the United Nations gives to international bodies rights to intervene in the internal affairs of the United States. Consequently the words "Bricker Amendment" appeal to many of them as a sheer necessity, in order to protect their constitutional rights and freedoms.

So while I fully share your belief that no amendment is truly necessary, I do believe that there have grown up certain fears which might be best eliminated by an amendment which would be nothing more than a reaffirmation of the supremacy of our Constitution and the right of the Congress, under the Constitution, to annul by subsequent act of its own any provision of any treaty.

Do you see anything wrong with the position I have stated?

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John J. McCloy,
The Chase National Bank,
18 Pine Street,
New York, New York.

Personal

January 13, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Subject: Congressman Harley O. Staggers appointment with the President, January 12.

Staggers urged upon the President his Bill, H. R. 6943, to create a commission to study the question of outlawing the Communist Party. Staggers said that such a commission should consist of outstanding men whose conclusions would meet with widespread public acceptance. The President stated that he had not considered the matter of creating such a commission but that he would send Staggers' bill over to Herb Brownell. This has been done by memorandum today.

Staggers also left with the President another bill that he had introduced to create a Department of Peace. Staggers said that all other countries had Departments of War and that he thought the propaganda value in having this country with a Department of Peace would be tremendous. The President stated that he thought it would be difficult to have such a Department with any operating functions -- that it could not take over any of the functions of the State Department or the Defense Department. Staggers said that he was not asking the President to do anything about the Bill but he just wanted the President to know that it had been introduced and that hearings were going to be held on it.

Before he left Staggers asked for an autographed picture. The picture has been sent to him.

Gerald D. Morgan

The White House Washington

COPY FOR MRS. WHITMAN

January 12, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Steve:

Henry Cabot Lodge's statement before the United Nations (in which statement he was authorized to quote me) was simply to make clear that the United States did not, by force or compulsion, hold any possessive or other relationship with any other area or country in the world. I have made no proposals for United States initiative in changing the relationship existing between our two countries.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

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Major General Luis Raul Esteves,
Adjutant General,
Puerto Rico National Guard,
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Personal and Confidential

January 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I have just received a copy of the supplemental Confidential report submitted by my brother Milton on his trip to South America. (He says he sent you a similar copy.)

In reading over the specific problems pertaining respectively to the several countries, I am struck by the fact that, in a number of cases, a very small loan investment or grant on our part might reap very definite and extensive advantages for us.

Won't you please take the lead in having these various suggestions studied thoroughly by the Treasury Department, Dr. Flemming, lending agencies, and the Department of Defense? When all necessary studies have been completed on these suggestions, I should like to see your conclusions.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 12, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Here is a Bill that is self-explanatory. Mr. Staggers, its sponsor, considers that it would have a tremendous propaganda effect.

In the past years I have often heard of this suggestion, but I did not know it was so seriously proposed as to take the form of a Bill submitted to the Congress.

Do you have any comments?



As ever,

The Honorable
John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

January 12, 1954.

Dear Grayson:

Thank you for your note of the fifth. I have written Mr. Knopf to explain as best I can the position of the Administration on the Echo Park Dam project.

George Cooper gave me the album of Bicentennial stamps this evening. Quite naturally I am delighted to have this additional memento of my Columbia association.

I cannot yet say that we can spend the night of May 31st in New York and so be present at the exercises on June 1st. But if we do, it will be almost mandatory to remain at the hotel because of staff accomodations and security arrangements. Nevertheless we are grateful for your thoughtful invitation to come to your home; we would very much like to be able to accept your hospitality.

With warm regard,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sincerely,

Dr. Grayson Kirk,
President,
Columbia University,
New York, New York.

P.S.: My secretary is of the impression that in case I cannot stay overnight, you prefer me to be in New York on the first. Is that correct?

January 12, 1954

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~ DTH 6/12/75

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Ed:

Any student of foreign affairs knows that one of the most desperate needs of the free world today is more international trade.

Due to the under-development of many countries and their great need for capital goods before trade can have any real increase, private financing from the United States (the only real source of private capital left in the world) must enter these backward countries. Only in this way can they absorb our industrial and agricultural surpluses; only in this way can we get the vital raw materials we must have.

Numerous American business firms are ready and anxious to invest abroad. We want them to do so, but they demand, as a condition, that this government make treaties guaranteeing them (the companies) against the dangers of expropriation and confiscation.

All treaties of this type are traditionally made on a reciprocal basis -- that is, any guarantee asked of a foreign nation is conceded by our own.

Suppose any such treaty undertakes to provide guarantees, under proper safeguards, that no American investment will be taken over by the government of another nation, except with just compensation, and that, if there is registered a complaint by our investor, the amount of such compensation shall be determined by mutual agreement between the two countries. In the event that such agreement could not be reached, the treaty might provide that the matter would be referred to a mutually agreed upon Arbitrator.

Under the second article of your proposed Amendment, this kind of treaty could not have any force within the United States and, therefore, we would have to sacrifice the nation's best interests in the matter. As I understand it, the method of determining the value of property, when expropriated by government, is prescribed in various state laws.

PERSONAL AND SECRET

Different echelons of government, below the Federal, not only have the authority to commandeer property when they so desire, but the courts can fix the price for it. This price must be accepted. So -- we cannot make, under your suggestion, a treaty we badly need.

* * * * * * *

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A basic principle of treaty-making is that each of the representatives engaged in drawing up the agreement represents one nation. If either of these representatives attempts to represent forty-eight included states or governments, his efforts to produce agreements that will advance the interests of his own side, will be hopelessly handicapped -- to the point, in some cases, of futility.

The argument presented by the supporters and opponents of the so-called Bricker Amendment do not affect me personally. Before such an Amendment could become law, the responsibilities I carry will be on someone else's shoulders. But I will never, under any circumstances, agree to the enactment of an Amendment which, for the first time in the life of our Constitution, attempts to attack the very basis of our governmental system -- the proper division of governmental functions among the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Branches. I am not going to be known in history as the Chief Executive who agreed to the emasculation of the Constitutional method for discharging one of the most serious responsibilities (treaty making) devolving upon the President, the Congress, and indeed the Courts.

I realize that the President has no official role in amending our Constitution. But he can fight them -- to the bitter end. That, in the case of certain aspects of what is now proposed, I will do.

A lot of people apparently think that the suggested changes in our Constitution would have prevented some of the things that they believe happened at Yalta and Teheran. No amendment can have any effect on such things because those were wartime conferences, with our representative acting in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed

PERSONAL AND ~~SECRET~~

Forces. No matter how mistaken he may have been, no matter what errors of judgment or intent he may have made, this amendment (if then effective) could have had no effect on him as long as he was acting in his capacity of defending the country in time of war,

As for the peacetime need for such an amendment, it is idle to talk about the great danger of 160 million people losing their freedoms and rights through the provisions of a treaty. In the first place, such a fear presupposes an entirely venal President and a wicked two-thirds majority of the Senate. In the second place, it completely ignores the power of the Congress by a subsequent act of its own to nullify the provisions of a treaty. In the third place, it ignores the basic truth on which this country was founded, and which will be true as long as it exists. This truth is that all governmental power comes from the people. If the people as a whole should lose any guaranteed Constitutional right, I would hate to be the individual that would have to meet their wrath!

Finally, such a fear ignores the fact that the present Administration has, time and again, accepted unequivocably the first article you propose and has, in addition, agreed to accept the second, subject to the simple change of the words "act of Congress" for your final clause. In treaty making, I repeat, we can have one country only.

There is one fact that is rarely mentioned. This country began functioning under the Constitution in 1789, and we have done pretty well. That successful record does not argue for serioud tampering with the system that produces such results. People who hysterically fear that some such organization as the United Nations is going to take over the United States and control its internal affairs are some of the best creators of bogey men that I have yet encountered.

As ever,

/s/ Ike

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

P.S. Whether or not my legal argument is exactly correct, the principle on which I stand will, I hope, be apparent to you.

D.

(Original in pencil
placed in President's
personal diary)

DUTIES OF A PRESIDENT ! !

Public Affairs today

A.M. 10:00 Great Advertising Council

P.M. 12:30 Present 3 Medals of Honor -- (with 50 guests present)

2:30 Present award to Captain Rickenbacker (20 guests)

9:00 Reception (1,500)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 12, 1954

January 11, 1954

Dear Milton:

Herewith are some notes on a telephone conversation this morning between Ann Whitman and Aksel Nielsen.

As ever,



Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

Enclosure

Jan. 11, 1954

Mr. Nielsen has been expecting some kind of a blow like the letter from Dr. Milton -- from two directions.

The Savings and Loan people (of whom Ralph Cake is one) think the Home Loan Bank should not come under Mr. Cole's jurisdiction; that it should be completely independent. Savings and Loan group going to put up fight on this.

The Life Insurance people also go along with the Savings and Loan people on above, and in addition, are concerned about the "secondary market deal."

Mr. Nielsen wanted me to point out to you that the report says that "public housing should be continued with some amendments"-- but does not specifically state that no housing can take place without approval of Congress.

However, despite that, he does not think there is anything in the housing report in the nature of a subterfuge.

# # # #



Ralph Cake has had another heart attack.recently.
However, he will be in town this afternoon, & will be in to see you.

January 11, 1954.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

Please accept an expression of my personal appreciation of the high honor done me by you and the Municipal Council of Frenouville. France, and especially the region in which your village is situated, will always occupy a large place in my finest memories. I most sincerely trust that the people of your town will never again have to be freed from the rule of despots.

I hope, Mr. Mayor, that you will accept also my deep regard.

Sincerely,



The Honorable
Desire Duclos,
Mayor of Frenouville,
Frenouville, France.

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, January 11, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Mr. Wright Bryan	Editor, Cleveland Plain Dealer
3.	Mr. George V. Cooper	Clothing Manufacturer, N.Y.
4.	Mr. Robert V. Fleming	Pres. & Chmn. Bd., Riggs National Bank
5.	Brig. Gen. Harris Jones	Dean of Academic Bd., USMA, West Point
6.	Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, Jr.	Pres., King Ranch, Texas
7.	Mr. John S. Knight	Editor, The Knight Newspapers
8.	Dr. Charles W. Mayo	Mayo Clinic, Rochester
9.	Mr. Bradshaw Mintener	V.P. & Gen. Counsel, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.
10.	Mr. Maurice T. Moore	Lawyer - Cravath, Swaine, & Moore
11.	Mr. Thomas F. O'Neil	Pres., Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc.
12.	Mr. Edward V. Rickenbacker	Chmn. Bd., Eastern Air Lines, Inc.
13.	Mr. Charles H. Tompkins	Pres., Chas. H. Tompkins Co.
14.	Gen. Charles E. Saltzman	Henry Sears & Co.
15.	Mr. Ernest T. Weir	Chmn. Bd., National Steel Corp.
16.	Mr. Charles M. White	Pres., Republic Steel Corp.



cc: Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Tolley
Mr. Crim

January 10, 1954.

Handwritten note to Mr. Dodge,
written on first page of galley proof lMT Mono. Section, dated 1/9/54.
of Budget Message of the President.

Dear Joe:

I've read the lst 18 pages. It seems repetitious to me in some places. I've suggested certain points where cuts might be made. In general it should be edited to cut down.

DE

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1954.

Dear Dillon:

I am informed by all my most competent associates in the foreign affairs business that the one man, qualified above all others for the post of Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs, is a law partner of yours, Henry Holland. Foster Dulles, Bedell Smith and Bobby Cutler have all given me estimates of Mr. Holland that can be classed as nothing less than glowing.

If I had the privilege of calling him my friend, I would personally contact him to urge his acceptance of this post. The matter of our Latin American relationships and the need for a sure and experienced hand in directing and coordinating them cause me the greatest concern.

Because of these facts and understandings, I am writing to you as my closest connection with Mr Holland and requesting that you make sure that he is clearly aware of the importance to our country of this post and its duties, and that the filling of the post with a properly qualified man is something that is of the greatest importance to me personally.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

P.S.: Not only does this note bring to you my best wishes for a fine 1954, but I mean to include also any of my young Houston friends that you may encounter in your daily contacts.

Mr. Dillon Anderson,
Esperson Building,
Houston, Texas.

2 copies (original and one) to Mr. Anderson
2 copies to General Smith
1 copy to Bobby Cutler

January 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Re: Your note to me of January 8th about price supports.

My suggestion came from the fact that our plan, as I understand it, contemplates the highest price supports only when we are attempting to encourage production. If that is the case, I still fail to see any reason why -- provided it is possible to describe and limit the conditions under which this would be done -- we should not support at 100%.

It would seem to me that if an article was so short in this country that we were trying to encourage its production, the price, due to scarcity, would be above parity -- possibly on the order of 115% or 120% of parity. Consequently, my suggestion came from a thought that we could try to get a little sales appeal in our program.

However, if all of the "experts" are frightened to death of such a suggestion, I guess it must not be as good as I thought it might be.

D. D. E.

January 9, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

I am returning to you the copy of a letter from Mr. Denham of Dodge City, Kansas.

If you have people that you are trying to get rid of and cannot convince the Civil Service Commission, drop in and tell me about it one of these days.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

January 9, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Recently I have been getting communications from people who seem to be genuinely concerned with what they believe to be the deterioration in our national parks. I must admit to a very considerable ignorance in this field -- but I am of the opinion that if we are actually neglecting them merely to save a relatively inconsequential amount of money, then we should take a second look.

Sometime when you are over this way, won't you drop in and inform me about the matter?



D. D. E.

January 8, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Mr. Colville:

Thank you very much for your letter of December twenty-first, enclosing the note made by Sir Norman Brook on the restricted discussions in Bermuda relating to the Far East. The President appreciates the Prime Minister's thoughtfulness in having a copy forwarded to us.

For your own records, the President and Secretary Dulles were accompanied at that meeting by Mr. Walter Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, who also wrote up a very complete account of the meeting. We have compared the two accounts which are in general very similar, although they do differ in some respects. However, given the informal nature of the talks and the fact that no effort was being made in Bermuda to reach formal agreements, it does not seem necessary to attempt to reconcile the differences which occur.

With all good wishes, and again many thanks for your letter.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Stephens
Secretary to the President

Mr. J. R. Colville
10 Downing Street
Whitehall
London, England

Declassified/Released on 5/20/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by

cc: Doug MacArthur - State Dept.

January 6, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Milton:

Thanks very much for your note of the fourth on the matter of revising labor laws. Our attitude is that we should appeal to that "mass of American citizens who with their heads and hands produce much of the wealth of America." Most certainly we are not consciously seeking the favor of the so-called labor leader -- we want to be fair to the worker. In line with this, we are giving far more effort to developing proper housing, health, old age, and unemployment insurance, and other programs of this kind, than we are to specific amendments to labor laws.

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Maintenance of prosperity is one field of governmental concern that interests me mightily and one on which I have talked incessantly to associates, advisers, and assistants ever since last January. The first task, of course, is the determination of the scope of Federal responsibility and authority. This varies with the times. In these days I am sure that government has to be the principal coordinator and, in many cases, the actual operator for the many things that the approach of depression would demand.

In its over-all aspects, the matter falls within the advisory responsibility of the Chairman of the Council on Economic Affairs. He does not have the responsibility of developing all of the government's subsidiary and operational plans. But he does have the responsibility of watching and studying economic portents, and of assuring the President that each of the measures taken by the government is fitted to the problem and is instituted at the proper time.

In one way or another, practically every Department and Agency of government is involved. Means available to the government include revision of tax laws to promote consumption; extension of credit and assuring of low interest rates; vigorous liberalization of all social security measures; extension of all kinds of reinsurance plans, as well

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

as direct loans and grants; acceleration in construction programs involving everything from multiple purpose dams, irrigation projects, military equipment and public buildings on the one hand, to increased expenditures for soil conservation, upstream water storage and public housing on the other. There are, of course, other things the government can and would do.

Certain of the things above mentioned could be done promptly in any emergency. The Federal Reserve Board could promptly lower reserve requirements in member banks to ease credit and make money available for industrial and consumer purposes. On the other hand, everything that touches public works, if they are to be undertaken intelligently and without unnecessary waste, requires a vast degree of advance planning. The larger the project (and presumably, therefore, the more effective in relation to unemployment), the more extensive must be this planning and normally the longer the time required for its completion.

Suppose a multiple purpose dam is to be part of such a program. Even after legal authorization, there are many, many months of design and field exploration that must precede initiation of actual construction work. Moreover, behind all this planning, there should have been completed, in advance, the great surveys that treat each of our main water systems as a unit. I think that a vast amount of this has been done -- at least I am so assured. And I know that, without it, we will not work intelligently.

So -- I would like to know the amount of coordination that has taken place between the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Reclamation in determining the relationship of upstream work on the whole Kaw River system and the need for great dams along the axis and on the main branches of that river system.

This one example illustrates, I think, how needful it is that planning in this one field of conservation and utilization of water resources be carried on constantly and exhaustively. The over-all program, covering all fields, would be vast. Yet it should be so carefully drawn up that

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

we would know the exact priority in which we should attempt to take the various steps; exactly how many people would be put to work; and all of the other things that would be necessary if we would hope -- in a recession -- to substitute effectiveness for the fumbling and bumbling of 1933.

In view of the complexity and continuing nature of this problem, I sometimes wonder whether we should not have an office in government that in the economic field would parallel the Office of Defense Mobilization in the military field.

Sometime let's talk about it.

As ever,



Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
The Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

January 5, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

All right, we'll do it your way.

As a result of this decision, I have given to Sherman Adams the draft of the letter that I previously showed to you, and asked him to incorporate some of its thoughts in the early part of the entire "Plan." I will then sign at the bottom of the whole thing.

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

January 5, 1954

Dear Lew:

Thank you very much for your explanatory letter of the twenty-ninth. You have cleared up a point that has puzzled me a great deal.

From my advisers, I have had one quite lengthy comment on your original letter. That particular one agreed in small part -- disagreed in the political part of your discourse. This particular man held that regardless of what a strict interpretation of interstate commerce now would be (pronounced either by the Congress or by the Supreme Court), the habit already fastened on the American people looking to the federal government in this regard could not possibly be broken.

One of these days we will have a long talk on the subject.

Happy New Year!

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis W. Douglas
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Building
Tucson, Arizona

January 4, 1954.

~~Confidential~~

Dear Lewis:

I am attaching a copy of a letter from Thomas E. Murray. I believe you know about it.

I have not been informed as to the character and nature of the forthcoming tests. Consequently I am not in a position to decide whether an uncleared observer could gain and pass on secret information to some other power.

Will you please consider this matter and talk to me about it when you can? Possibly I might impose upon you to prepare a draft of a suitable reply.

As ever,



~~Confidential~~

The Honorable Lewis Strauss,
The Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #36
By JW. Date 1-17-76

January 4, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

Herewith a very rough draft of the kind of letter that I think I should sign. Please make such comments and revisions as you feel necessary and come to see me with it at your convenience.

As ever,



The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

Draft of letter to Speaker of Senate
to accompany Agiruulture Message.

January 4, 1954.

Dear Charlie:

As you know, you really own the original from which this reproduction was made. However, this version is far the better because in this case we got some real lithographic artists to work on the job.

Cordially,



The Honorable Charles Halleck,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

January 4, 1954.

Dear George:

Though I still feel frustrated that we were not able to get together in Georgia, I know I shall enjoy the quail-I-didn't-shoot. Thank you for bringing them in.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Art Minnich's report his history project.

For your information, I have copies of his items 1, 2, 3, and most of 4. I have also the personal and the secret stuff, and no card index!

2/2/54

NOTES ON HISTORY 'PROJECT'

First priority is being given to collecting and putting down on paper historical material which would not otherwise be preserved in the records. The most important of these materials are:

(1) Extensive minutes of Cabinet meetings.

(2) Summaries of Legislative Leadership Conferences.

(3) Reports and comments made at daily staff meetings which bear on the President's problems and activities.

(4) Background memoranda based on verbal accounts secured from staff members, relating to significant developments which affect the President.

(5) "Human Interest" items indicative of the President's approach to his job.



A card index, with extensive cross-referencing, is kept up to date for all these items.

NSC records are kept by Bobby Cutler

* * * *

A rough framework for a historical narrative is maintained by compilation of a daily chronology which lists the most significant items on the President's calendar, gives brief indication of content of the President's public statements or messages, and notes the most important developments in the daily news.

Wherever possible, a background memorandum is put in the historical file giving the nature of and decisions reached at meetings in the President's office. Appropriate indication is made in the log and in the card index that such background material is at hand.

* * * *

A first draft of a historical narrative, based on the materials noted above, is underway but not very current at this moment. It might be the basis of a comprehensive and authoritative account of the President's term of office at such time as it can be filled in with security material now highly classified and with such private correspondence of the President as might be appropriate.

To prevent unnecessary duplication, very little of the material which is in the White House Central Files has as yet been incorporated in this historical file. That should be done at such time as a clear picture can be had of any intended publication. An effort is being made, however, to earmark exceptional material in Central Files for ready incorporation in a narrative history.

The historical file is maintained in utmost privacy in my office. Unless the President authorizes or directs otherwise, it will be added to the collection of private papers held by Mrs. Whitman at such time as any disposition or transfer of the President's papers is effected.

Sam
Minnich

The Dwight D. E... Library

January 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a copy of Bernard Baruch's United Europe Movement address of July 1951. The President requested this copy be sent to you.



Helen Weaver

January 2, 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

The President requested that the attached memorandum be sent to you.

Helen Weaver

Encl:
Extract from B. M. Baruch ltr to Pres., 12/24/53.

DDE Diary February 1954 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. Milton Eisenhower (2 pgs)~~ Open on Re-Rev, RS, 4/18/84	~~2/25/54~~	C
2. Excerpt	from ltr, Gen. Gruenther to DDE, for W. B. Smith (ltr. dated 2/14/54) (1 pg)	2/16/54	C
~~3. Memorandum~~	~~Henry C. Lodge, Jr. to DDE~~ 3/24/76 - RWM for GNC	~~1/26/54~~	~~C*~~
~~4. Memorandum,~~ 76-41	~~DDE to S. Adams, G. Hauge~~ JWL-2/9/77	~~2/15/54~~	~~A~~
5. Letter	DDE to Aksel Nielsen (2 pgs)	2/15/54	C
~~6. Memorandum~~	~~Whitman to Acting Secy. of State~~ 9/15/76 - JWL	~~2/12/54~~	~~A~~
~~7. Letter~~ 76-62, #37	~~DDE to Thomas Murray~~ ARK-11/19/76	~~2/11/54~~	~~A~~
~~8. Draft Cable~~ 76-42	~~DDE to Secretary of State~~ 9/15/76-JWL	~~2/10/54~~	~~A~~
9. Excerpt	from ltr, Gen. Gruenther to DDE, 2/7/54 (4 pgs)	2/9/54	A&C
10. Letter 78-62, #1	DDE to Winston Churchill (3 pgs)	2/9/54	~~A~~ 9/4/80, AC

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 5
Folder: DDE Diary February 1954 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Feb 27. 1954

1	Washington	-	Great Seal
2	Jefferson		Monticello
5	Lincoln		- Lincoln Memorial
10	Hamilton	-	U.S. Treasury
20	Jackson	-	White House
50	Grant	-	Capitol
100	Franklin	-	Independence Hall
500	McKinley	-	FIVE HUNDRED
1,000	Cleveland	-	ONE THOUSAND
5,000	Madison	-	FIVE THOUSAND
10,000	Chase	-	TEN THOUSAND
100,000	Wilson	-	100,000 superimposed over "$" sign

DE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Note: $100,000 not in circulation -
used only between Fed. Res. System banks
+ Treasury Dept.

February 27, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear George:

In view of what you tell me about your weight on February first, I am discouraged in my efforts to get you down to reasonable size. I think we had better call off our arrangement for the time being. If you want to start it again, all you have to do is to prove that by April first you have lost ten pounds of your present weight. There is no sense at all in keeping a record of your March first because you haven't been trying. However, I will be glad to renew the arrangement at any time you are really going to put your heart into it.

The papers have made quite a story out of Sid buying a lot of New York Central stock. Yesterday he was quoted as saying, "It is getting to be terrible when a man can't invest ten million dollars without causing a lot of fuss and talk." I thought Sid was smarter than that. Ten million dollars will make a fuss no matter what you do with it.

As you can well imagine, the fight over control of the New York Central has gotten stiff enough that the well-meaning, voluntary, advisers -- to say nothing of the plain gossips-- have been bringing me many stories about it. When I see you, I'll tell you about them.

Give my love to Mary, and remember that I will be expecting you by noon of the sixth.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. George E. Allen
General Delivery
La Quinta, California

February 27, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Milton: (Reference the man I mentioned to you on the phone the other day.)

Since you are coming down here next Friday, I will have a chance to chat with you then. But so many reports of a disturbing nature have been coming to me recently that I am writing this note to urge you to be extremely careful. By no means am I hinting at anything criminal -- but I can relate to you a number of allegations from people of very fine reputation.

My only interest in the matter is to make certain that you personally could not be hurt.

Not for a moment do I think it necessary for you to "cut" the man off your list; I merely mean that you should take care that no act or word of yours could ever be misinterpreted.

I wrote a note to Helen the other day in the hope that my own experiences with X-ray would give her a little boost. It wasn't much of a message, but I had to steer my course between the extremes of appearing to consider her case too serious on the one hand, or take it too lightly on the other. Mamie and I are terribly distressed about the matter, and I do hope that you will keep us informed.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower
Pennsylvania State University
State College, Pennsylvania

February 26, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL CUTLER

A few weeks ago Congressman Kersten discussed with me his plan for National Military Units composed of escapees from Iron Curtain countries.

Attached is a memorandum and accompany papers which he now sends me on the subject. Would you secure the opinions of the interested Departments and Agencies? I have told Kersten that the Defense Department, in particular, would study it carefully.



D.D.E.

January 26, 1954.

Dear Mr. Crawford:

I hope that your memory will recall to you the two or three times that we have met; I would not want to send you this note as a complete stranger.

A number of my good friends in Ohio -- Charlie Hook and Red Deupree and others -- feel that if you would take over the position of Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee in Ohio, you would have a splendid position in which to use your great qualities for the benefit of our country. I am so interested in getting successful, up and coming men in the critical posts of our party that I venture to add my views to theirs and urge you to consider the matter as favorably as you possibly can. It would certainly give me a great deal of satisfaction to know that you are occupying that influential position.

With best wishes and personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Frederick C. Crawford,
Cat Cay,
Bahama Islands.

Longhand letter written to Mrs. Milton Eisenhower (2/25/54) but not dated.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Helen -

Milton tells me that you are again in the doctors' clutches, undergoing x-ray treatments. You must be weary of it -- and long for the time when they will admit that you are completely well.

It is astonishing what x-ray can do. I had a bursitis 4 or 5 years ago that was on the way to immobilizing my shoulder completely. The doctors shook their heads about an operation -- and thought that so much additional bone had formed in my shoulder that x-ray treatment would be useless. But they finally decided to give it a try on a very powerful machine (one million volts, I believe).

They completely destroyed the new bones (which they said were heavier and denser than the surrounding natural ones) and did not injure the rest of the joint. They didn't believe their own pictures for about 3 months!

So please do what the medicos tell you -- even if it does become a great bore.

We enjoyed the Southern California Desert. Temperature about 80° -- always bright sun -- and two nice golf courses. The people were both hospitable and considerate! I wish you could have been with us!

Now we're back in the maelstrom of national politics. The longer I'm here the more I think of the rest of America.

Loads of love from us both -- and do be faithful in following orders.

Best to all the family.

Devotedly,

Ike



February 25, 1954.

Dear Foster:

Happy Birthday! I am glad that you efficiently arranged matters between Berlin and Caracas so that you could celebrate the occasion here in Washington.

I have tried several times in the past few months to tell you how invaluable you are to the Administration; this note gives me one more opportunity to reiterate my thanks for your devoted and dedicated services.

With warm personal regard, and best wishes for the happiest of birthdays and a good year to come,

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

February 25, 1954.

Dear Howard:

I was distressed to find when I returned yesterday that you were having a little added difficulty, but General Heaton assures me that from now on everything will be all right.

Since you were cheated out of a trip to Palm Springs, I thought you might like this little souvenir of the trip that I brought home for you. Be sure to write your name on it in accordance with the instructions.

My warm regard,

As ever,



General Howard McC. Snyder,
Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: Ann tells me she just talked to you and you sound fine. She has also confessed that she stole the carnations from my office and sent them out to you yesterday.

February 24, 1954

Dear Dean Manion:

I have your letter, dated February seventeenth, resigning your post as Chairman and Member of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. I accept your resignation, with assurances of my deep appreciation of the work you have done during these past months to advance the purposes of that Commission.

Of course, I fully respect the sincerity of your opinion that the Constitution should be amended, and can understand your desire to devote your talents and time in support of this opinion.

With best wishes and warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dean Clarence Manion
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
Washington, D. C.

cc: Jim Hagerty

to J. Earl Schaefer

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2/16/54

February 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Thank you very much for your memorandum giving me the reasons for the selection of Bryan at West Point. Of course I agree -- so long as you have carefully considered the possible effect of detailing a three-star general to that post.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Incidentally, the next time that you are in my office please remember to outline for me the considerations that govern the assignment of three and four-star generals. The reason for asking is that it is my understanding that these particular grades were automatically given to people occupying <u>specific</u> positions. All of them, I believe, are temporary and I know that when first authorized the theory was grade for position. This must not be completely true because you have not requested me, as President, to designate the West Point, permanently, as one of these posts.

D.D.E.

Ann Whitman Files

GH:rc

February 16, 1954

Dear Mr. Leffingwell:

I am very glad to have your thoughts on the business situation and I appreciate your concern that we follow a wise course of action during this transitional period.



Like yourself, I believe another depression would be a national tragedy. To keep this country on an upward course, I am prepared to use every resource at the disposal of the Federal Government. There will always be differences of view as to the timing of certain governmental actions, but there can now be no disagreement among responsible citizens about the proper role of the Federal Government as a preventive agent in times of economic stress. This has not always been the case, and this fact seems to me to provide grounds for genuine confidence in our ability to pass successfully through periods of readjustment like the present one.

I am fully persuaded that the economic program we have determined upon as appropriate to this period is the best one under the circumstances. I do want to emphasize to you, however, that we are retaining the highest degree of flexibility in our plans in order to act promptly and incisively should the future situation so require.

With respect to your comments on budget balancing, let me say that it has been no easy thing to get control of government expenditures again after all these loose years. We are proud of the progress we have made toward fiscal integrity in Washington. I want to say, however, that budget balancing is not in my mind the single or governing criterion of our economic and financial policy. Economic stability and growth is another and one of compelling importance at certain times. If conditions require, we shall not hesitate to subordinate the first of these criteria to the second.

As regards taxation, the budget as submitted a month ago was based on our best estimate of the situation as we saw it. If that estimate undergoes changes, we shall be prepared to use tax reduction to promote a resumption of economic growth.

I am glad to learn from Dr. Hauge, of my personal staff, that he and Henry Alexander had a profitable exchange of views Monday afternoon on this range of subjects.

I am very grateful to you for your kind words of encouragement and support. With warm personal regard

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

P.S.: I'm sending your letter to George Humphrey to study.
D.

Mr. R. C. Leffingwell
Vice-Chairman of the Board
J. P. Morgan & Company, Inc.
23 Wall Street
New York 8, N. Y.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

February 16, 1954

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you very much for sending me the volumes of your Memoirs, and for your generous inscription. I am delighted to have your important and valuable work in my personal library.

We in this country owe much to you for your unceasing efforts to bring about better understanding and friendly relationships between the countries of the Americas. It is my fervent hope that this Administration can make progress in this direction.

I saw a picture of you in the paper the other day. You are certainly looking extremely well, much to the satisfaction of your friends.

Please express to Mrs. Hull my thanks for her nice letter, and to you my gratitude and high esteem.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Cordell Hull
Sheraton Park
Washington, D. C.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 16, 1954.

Dear Paul:

Through Milton I have heard a great deal about a man named Edgar Kaufmann, of Pittsburgh. I believe he is staying in the Palm Springs area.

The purpose of this note is to suggest that providing you know him and like him and it could be conveniently arranged, I would like to meet him briefly. By no means do I propose that you should arrange a party. My thought would merely be that if he happens to belong to the same golf club you do, we might ask him to have lunch with us one day between nines, or perhaps for a chat before or after golf -- anything of that sort.

If you do not know him, please do nothing.

We are leaving here tomorrow afternoon, and it is possible I may see you before you see this note. I don't suppose that will do much damage.

Round here those of us who are coming to California tomorrow afternoon are about as excited as a bunch of school children going on their first picnic. I suppose everybody will forget to bring their sandwiches.

Give my love to Dorothy and your nice family.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S.: The only bad part about this trip is the sense of embarrassment I have in driving Paul Helms out of his home. Nevertheless I am going to do my best to stay through next Monday and -- if miraculously I can -- even through Tuesday.

February 16, 1954.

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Thank you for your letter of the twelfth and for sending me the clipping from the Charlotte paper. Your support of Administration purposes and policies is encouraging to me personally, and extremely valuable, I am sure, in helping to secure a favorable reaction from the public.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. H. C. McClellan,
President,
National Association of Manufacturers,
14 West 49th Street,
New York 20, New York.

February 16, 1954.

Dear Al:

Everything seems to be shaping up nicely for the important business of the March sixth weekend. We have tentatively set up a bridge game for Saturday afternoon (with George Allen and Bill Robinson -- and, incidentally, Bill does admit to a certain cockiness that should be corrected). You and Bill and I will go to the White House Correspondents Dinner (Homer is invited, too), and we will resume the encounter on Sunday. Do these plans meet with your approval.?

I am extremely interested in your report of your meeting with some of the top French business leaders, and I am passing your comments along to Bedell on a confidential basis.

Mamie and I look forward eagerly to seeing you and Grace on Saturday morning, the sixth. Give her my love, and as always, the best to you.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
Supreme Commander
Allied Powers Europe,
APO 55,
c/o Postmaster, New York.

February 16, 1954.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I tried to get you a second time on the phone yesterday because the first time I talked to you I forgot one of the things I wanted to tell you.

On Sunday I saw in the paper a compilation of "youth" opinions, in which appeared a statement by your son. I was truly delighted to find that a young, thoughtful American had such clear comprehension of what this Administration is at least trying to do. May I ask that you tell him how very pleased I was?

Thank you again for your willingness to accept the chairmanship of the American-Korean Foundation. I am convinced that under your leadership the Foundation will do much to prove to the people of Korea and of the world that America's heart is large and her constructive potential enormous.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Henry C. Alexander,
J.P. Morgan and Company,
23 Wall Street,
New York, New York.

February 16, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

I had a long talk with the Utah Congressional delegation this afternoon. They are very anxious to get started on the Colorado River Project.

They state that the project has been in study for many years, and that all the States affected are in complete accord with the plans now current. The next step is to get Congressional authorization for taking the thing up step by step (priorities are already agreed upon, I believe).

They estimate that if they can get the authorization this Session, they would need about one million dollars to complete surveys and studies in fiscal 1955. The following years, they believe expenditures would reach about ten million.

I told them that we would develop an administrative position as rapidly as conditions permit, and would communicate with them as soon as possible.

The project of course is appealing to me because of its comprehensiveness; as you know, I am completely convinced that our river projects should treat the entire river valley as a single project and that each unit developed therein should have a proper relationship to the whole. This seems to be the case in this particular project, and mere approval of the whole thing, regardless of the speed with which we undertook its construction, would be reassuring to the West.

In addition to get a start on a project of this size would help provide us an "ace in the hole," if we wanted to accelerate public construction at any time in the future.



D.D.E.

P.S. This memorandum has been written very hastily and is sent to you uncorrected, but I believe it will give you the trend of my thoughts on this subject.

The United States Eisenhower Library

Ferne: Do you want to decide who et al should be, and have returned to me? Ann

noted by WBO 1-28-54 ltr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 28, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Governor Adams ✓

Mr. Morgan ✓

Mr. Martin ✓

Mr. Gruenther

Mr. Chesney

For your information –

Mr. Chesney -- please return to
Mrs. Whitman



Wilton B. Persons

Filed 21.5
as matter of curiosity

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

26 January 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

FROM: H. C. Lodge, Jr. H. C. Lodge, Jr.

SUBJECT: Secretary Benson's Growing Popularity

Last night, Senator Millikin told me Secretary Benson's fine character was beginning to "come through" and that at a meeting of cattlemen in Colorado last week, he received tremendous applause. Millikin said he felt Benson has the hottest seat in the Cabinet, but that he is a man of such great intellectual honesty that he is sure to be admired as soon as people find out what kind of a man he is.

He felt that public opinion in rural areas is favorably impressed with your agricultural policies. But he does not think the program stands a good chance of enactment. He believes that the usual "auction" for votes will take place, with the Democratic congressmen trying to outbid the Republicans and the Republicans then voting for the Democratic program so as not to be outdone.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Sent this to Sen. Persons, etc.

DE

February 15, 1954.
dde/acw

REMINDER FOR
NEXT CABINET MEETING

1. In dealing with the personnel problem both at home and abroad, we might make things easier for ourselves by a greater reduction in authorized strength, at least on the basis of trying it out. If at the end of the year, we were forced to build up greater strength, we could do it on the basis of our own choosing.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2. Information given to the Congress by the Executive Departments. Frequently there are incidents of some friction between Committees of Congress and one of the Executive Departments involving a refusal on the part of the latter to provide information requested by the Committee. Such refusals, of course, are always based on the security factor.

It has been suggested that much of this friction might be avoided if we could evolve a general policy and have it approved at one of our meetings with legislative leaders. The policy would be generous in terms and intent, but would provide also a set of criteria for determining whether or not security was involved.

3. In the matter of filling positions in the Executive Department, I think that we have gotten rather careful in assuring advance approval by the affected members of Congress. I believe that this is a habit that should be observed in almost every subject we study and every project we undertake.

When any idea of any kind is first advanced, someone should have the job of saying "How is Congress or any member thereof affected by this proposal?" The answer to this question should determine the amount of preliminary work that should be done with the Congress in order to eliminate misunderstandings and friction.

Note to acw: Please discuss with General Persons because he may want to do something about this at his weekly meetings with department liaisons.

February 15, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Roy:

I return herewith the originals of the letters from the editors. I have taken the privilege of making excerpts from each -- in fact, all that I have removed from the original documents are the identifying marks and signatures. In that way I can have the papers studied by a few confidential aides and without revealing the source.

Incidentally, I have read every word of the letters and find them a real mine of information. I cannot tell you how obligated I am to you for the trouble you took.

There are two questions that I failed to ask you to include in the questionnaire, but I think we can learn from other sources what we need to know. I was curious about the public reaction to the proposed increase in postal rates and to the Taft-Hartley amendments. But even without that information, your broadly based report will give my people a lot to work on.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Roy W. Howard
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

February 15, 1954.

~~Secret~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

Governor Adams
Dr. Hauge

Attached hereto are two memoranda, one from the Defense Department and one from FOA.

Today I gave verbal approval to Deputy Secretary Kyes and to Mr. Rand to implement the proposal described herein. I think you should know about this.

DDE

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356
NLE 76-41 #11
By [illegible] Date 2-4-77

British request for $210 million for 1954 and 155 for purpose of assisting them in RAFT expansion and moderization program.

Memorandum:

2/15/54 to President from Deputy Kyes in support of ~~Brit~~ British Plan K, plus letter from Kyes to Lord Alexander.

2/15/54. Memorandum to President from William M. Rand in support of British plan K.

February 15, 1954

Dear Mr. Bassett:

I cannot tell you how obligated I feel to you for your willingness to undertake the job I discussed with you. I recognise that this is a rather abrupt change for you and will undoubtedly entail many personal sacrifices. For all of this, I am deeply grateful.

I shall look forward to seeing you as soon as you are here, which I understand from Tom Stephens will be early next week.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



(Signed) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mr. James Bassett
145 South Spring Street
Los Angeles
California

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~

February 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Following is Sir Winston's cabled acknowledgment of the President's letter of the ninth:

"I will think deeply over all you say. All good wishes. Winston."



Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-42, No. 12
By ARK NLE DATE 9/14/76

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~Secret~~

February 11, 1954.

Dear Mr. Commissioner:

This will acknowledge your letter of February fifth with its proposal that the United States Government attempt to negotiate an agreement with other governments for mutual discontinuance of tests of atomic weapons.

Your idea would, of course, depend for its effectiveness upon the observance of compacts by the Soviet Government, and experience has not provided any encouragement for that degree of reliance. At an early opportunity, however, I shall discuss the subject with the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Thomas E. Murray,
United States Atomic Energy Commission,
Washington, D.C.

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-62, #37
By CW. Date 11-17-76

L.L. Strauss/acw

dde

February 12, 1954.

Dear Mr. Carr:

Your message reminded me how far those Algiers days of ours have receded into the past. It seems incredible that it has been more than ten years since you painted my portrait in North Africa.

I am grateful for your book that Dr. Hauge brought to me yesterday morning. I know I can absorb a lot from it; the big doubt will be in the application.

May I remark that rarely have I seen so much flattery compressed into so few words as appears in your inscription. To mention the word "rival" to me, even with a question mark, is a compliment that I shall long remember.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Henry Carr,
c/o Tom L. Davis,
206 Belle View Boulevard,
Alexandria, Virginia.

cc Dr. Hauge

dde/acw

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

acw
acw

February 10, 1954.

acw/acw

Dear Winthrop:

Thank you for your note of the twenty-seventh, and for forwarding the invitation from Mr. William Young to become an Honorary Life Member of the London Ayrshire Society.

As you perhaps know, I have made a general rule not to accept membership in any organization unless such membership is traditionally held by the President. There are certain exceptions to this policy, to be sure. In this particular case I should like to make such an exception, particularly in view of the happy memories I have of the times I have been in Scotland; but I am frankly afraid it would be a matter difficult to explain to other similar groups. I have therefore written the attached note to Mr. Young, which I hope you will be good enough to have dispatched.

Please also express to Sir Alexander McColl my appreciation of his part in transmitting the invitation to me, and my regret that I cannot accept.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Winthrop Aldrich,
The American Ambassador,
London.

February 11, 1954.

acw/acw

Dear Jack:

I am attaching a letter that you may consider suitable for sending to your "listening posts." If you do not think it is right, send it back to us with a suggested draft and we will do it over.

Your note about the unbelievable six pound trout has just arrived. You tempt me greatly, but I don't see how such a trip could be arranged. But I shan't forget your invitation, and should there seem to be any possibility of my joining you, I'll get in touch with you later.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. J. C. Cornelius,
1640 Northwestern Bank Building,
Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

acw/acw

February 11, 1954.

Dear Mr. Cornelius:

As you know, for a long time I have felt the need for getting from a cross-section of the country completely unbiased, frank, non-partisan information as to the reception accorded proposals made by the Administration. It is practically impossible here in Washington to keep an informed pulse on the reaction throughout the United States to the plans we have devised to meet current situations and problems.

I am extraordinarily grateful to you for offering to collect some of this data for us, and I hope you will express my deep appreciation to those individuals who have volunteered to help you. I truly feel that the reports that you will send us will be invaluable in planning future programs.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. J. C. Cornelius,
1640 Northwestern Bank Building,
Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

acw/acw

February 10, 1954.

Dear Mr. Young:

Our Ambassador in London has forwarded to me your kind letter of December fifteenth. While I am exceedingly complimented by the suggestion that I become an Honorary Life Member of the London Ayrshire Society, I cannot at the moment accept.

I hope that you will convey to Sir Alexander Fleming and to your Board of Directors my deep appreciation of the tribute implicit in your invitation.

With best wishes, and many thanks,

Sincerely,



William Young, Esquire,
30 Burwood Avenue,
Eastcote,
Middlesex,
England.

(President's handwritten note to Admiral Wright, 2/11/54)

Dear Jerry -

I do hope this assignment appeals to you!

I consider it of the utmost importance -- and therefore feel it fitting to congratulate you.

Warm regard,

D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(re his succeeding Adm McCormick as SACLANT)

COPY

2/10/54

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Letter was delivered from President Rhee this morning to the State Department, and is of such a tone that the State Department is refusing to receive it and to pass it on to me. However, they will have a photostatic copy made of it. That copy I want to see -- then it will become a part of my unofficial records.



DDE/hew

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Wednesday, February 10, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Harry Anholt	Mgr., Brown Palace Hotel, Denver
3.	Marvin L. Arrowsmith	Reporter, Associated Press
4.	Herbert C. Blunck	Mgr., Hotel Statler, Wash.
5.	Jerry D. Brandon	Retired Business Executive
6.	Wilkie Bushby	Lawyer, N.Y.
7.	Edwin N. Clark	Public Relations
8.	Bernard F. Gimbel	Chmn. Bd., Gimbel Bros., Inc.
9.	Arthur M. Hill	Greyhound Corp.
10.	K. T. Keller	Chmn. Bd., Chrysler Corp.
11.	James C. Hagerty	Press Secy. to the President
12.	Jack Martin	Admin. Asst. to the President
13.	Norman Loyall McLaren	Partner, Haskins & Sells
14.	Charles Moore	Dir. of Pub. Rel., Ford Motor Co.
15.	Thor M. Smith	Dir. of Publications Service, American Weekly
16.	Joseph P. Spang, Jr.	Pres., The Gillette Co.
17.	Merle J. Trees	Chmn. Bd. & Dir., Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
18.	James D. Zellerbach	Pres., Crown Zellerbach Corp.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

COPY FOR RECORDS

February 10, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

If the attached draft of a cable to the Secretary of State seems satisfactory to you, you may send it on without return to me; but if any major revisions are contemplated I shall want to see them.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

General Smith:

General Cutler has seen and approved.

Ann

2/10/54

~~TOP SECRET~~

(Dulles)

I refer to your Number 54 of 9 February. It is true that certain legislators have expressed uneasiness concerning any use of American maintenance personnel in Indo-China. They fear that this may be opening the door to increased and unwise introduction of American troops into the area. Administration has given assurances to guard against such developments and has promised categorically to withdraw recently shipped increment of 200 air technicians no later than June 15. This we must do even if we have to recruit civilian technicians to take their place.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

There is no ground whatsoever for assuming we intend to reverse or ignore U.S. commitments made to French. Those commitments were based upon assumptions that French would act comprehensively and vigorously in prosecuting war; and their commitment in this regard is as binding as is ours in providing additional money and equipment. The so-called Navarre plan visualized substantial victory by summer of 1955.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority AYLE 76-42, no. 13
By ARK NLE DATE 9/14/76

General O'Daniel's most recent report is more encouraging than given to you through French sources. I still believe that the two things most needed for success are French will to win and complete acceptance by Vietnamese of French promise of independence as soon as victory is achieved. To summarize Administration has no intention of evading its pledges in the area providing the French performance measures up to the promises made by them as a basis for requesting our increased help.

With warm regard,



Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1954.

Dear Governor Munoz:

This note will be brought to you by Mrs. Oswald Lord. As I am sure you know, Mrs. Lord has the rather formidable title of Representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Beyond that, she is a close friend of Mrs. Eisenhower and mine and a valued associate.

She brings to you my warm personal greetings, and once again an expression of my high regard for the people of Puerto Rico.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Luis Munoz Marin,
Governor,
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,
San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

February 9, 1954.

Dear Roy:

My gratitude for your prompt response.
I shall eagerly await the results.

As ever,



Mr. Roy W. Howard,
230 Park Avenue,
New York 17,
New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1954.

Dear Lucius:

Rarely have I benefitted more from a few minutes conversation than I did from our talk last evening, after the party broke up. I am profoundly appreciative of your renewed offer of service. It means much to me to have you as a constant reserve to throw into some crucial battle -- it means equally as much to know that you are so ready to enter upon my call.

Majorie has been much on my mind. I hope that you will ask some doctor about the possibility of this vitamin B-12. Several individuals on my staff have used it with great effect, and they have convinced me of its virtues -- to the point where I am now taking it myself. In any event you can assure her that they are about the easiest "sticks" to take that have ever been inflicted upon me, and as you know, I have been undergoing the things for forty years or more.

It was grand to see you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Lucius D. Clay,
Continental Can Company,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 9, 1954.

Dear Wilson

Recent reports that you have been on the firing range personally testing the merits of the new Belgian rifle would indicate that you are again in the very best of health. Needless to say, your friends here greet such indications with great joy.

My official reports from Berlin are not quite so discouraging as would be expected after reading some of the Molotov outbursts in the daily press. I grow weary of bad manners in international relationships. When abuse grows so flagrant as to include insult, false charges and outright vituperation, I sometimes wonder whether we help our own cause by allowing the world to believe us meekly ready to sit quietly under such attacks for no other apparent reason than a desperate hope for a crumb of concession out of the propaganda feast the enemy enjoys at our expense.

The free nations' case must be better understood by the entire world -- including ourselves. More and more I come to the conclusion that the salvation of liberty rests upon the unremitting effort of all of us to establish a solidarity among ourselves that in major objectives and purposes will remain firm against any assault. Such an association of free nations must be expanded as widely as possible, even to include very weak nations when those weak nations are exposed directly or indirectly to the threats and blandishments of the Soviets. We are deeply concerned of course with Indo-China, Iran and Egypt. But the entire Moslem World, India and Southeast Asia, as well as our European friends, are all important to us!

Such an association of nations must have clear political, economic and military objectives of its own; while avoiding all belligerence in its attitude, it must still be so firmly confident of its own security that it will have no reason to worry about the possibility that the stupid and savage individuals in the Kremlin will move against us in any vital way.

At the very best, of course, to produce such an association of nations will require the finest of leadership. To this we, the larger nations, must contribute. We must be generous, understanding, determined, and always faithful to our pledges. Tactics will vary. In some areas and on some subjects, we will have to use cajolery; in others, firmness. In some situations, some particular one of the principal countries of the coalition should take the lead in the conduct of negotiations; in others, another will have to assume the burden.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Of one thing I am certain. If we could get real unity of understanding and basic purpose among a few of the principal nations of the free world -- including, of course, West Germany -- it would not be long until the common security of all of us was vastly improved and the material fortunes of our countries would be advanced markedly and continuously.

The problem, of course, is to achieve much more than mere paper agreement. Our consortion must rest solidly upon a common understanding of the Russian menace and in the clear conviction that only through unity, stubbornly maintained in the face of every inconsequential point of argument and difference among us, can these great things be achieved.

Of course there is no real reason for writing you such a letter as this. Not only do you understand these things better than I -- in many instances I have absorbed my ideas from you. But I've been thinking a bit of the future. I am sure that when history looks back upon us of today it will not long remember any one of this era who was merely a distinguished war leader whether on the battlefield or in the council chamber. It will remember and salute those people who succeed, out of the greatness of their understanding and the skill of their leadership, in establishing ties among the independent nations of the world that will throw back the Russian threat and allow civilization, as we have known it, to continue its progress.

Indeed, unless individuals and nations of our time are successful -- soon -- in this effort, there will be no history of any kind, as we know it. There will be only a concocted story made up by the Communist conquerors of the world.

It is only when one allows his mind to contemplate momentarily such a disaster for the world and attempts to picture an atheistic materialism in complete domination of all human life, that he fully appreciates how necessary it is to seek renewed faith and strength from his God, and sharpen up his sword for the struggle that cannot possibly be escaped.

Destiny has given priceless opportunity to some of this epoch. You are one of them. Perhaps I am also one of the company on whom this great responsibility has fallen.

With warm personal regard,

As ever
Ike E

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.,
The Prime Minister,
London.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Personal and Confidential

February 9, 1954.

Dear Al:

It happens that on the night of March sixth I have a date on my calendar that can scarcely be cancelled. I have to go to the White House Correspondents Dinner.

Of course I do not know what time on the sixth you expect to reach here, but if you and Grace arrive sometime during the morning I could get up a bridge game for the afternoon -- and then I would hope that you would go with me to the dinner that evening.

I am quite certain that a mere hint from my office would bring you an enthusiastic invitation from the group. Then we could arrange for a Sunday afternoon and evening game.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I hope that you will reply promptly as to your plans and desires.

I have taken the liberty of extracting certain portions of your handwritten note to me, and I am circulating it on a highly confidential basis to three or four of our people who should understand the French situation a bit better than they do now. Personally I am not the slightest bit surprised at Juin's reactions. He has no understanding of political and international affairs. He is a military tactician and a good one. That lets him out. However, I do admit that if we could get him to support EDC with some enthusiasm, it would have a real influence in France.

With love to Grace, and warm regard to yourself,

As ever,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.S.: I have been unable to find out if Homer will be invited to the dinner on the sixth or not. If you prefer to spend the evening with him, in case he is not, that is of course okay.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

P.S.: I have been unable to find out if Homer will be invited to the dinner on the sixth or not. If you prefer to spend the evening with him, in case he is not, that is of course okay.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, February 8, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	M. M. Anderson	V.Pres., Aluminum Co. of America
3.	Ernest R. Breech	Exec.V.Pres., Ford Motor Co.
4.	Herbert Brownell, Jr.	The Attorney General
5.	Ellsworth Bunker	Pres., American Nat'l. Red Cross
6.	Lucius D. Clay	Chmn.Bd., Continental Can Co.
7.	Edward S. Corwin	Prof. of History, Princeton
8.	John W. Davis	Lawyer, N.Y.
	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	U.S. Rep. to the U.N.
~~9.~~	~~John S. Dickey~~	~~Pres., Dartmouth College~~
10.	Erwin N. Griswold	Dean, Law School of Harvard Univ.
11.	Ralph C. Hutchison	Pres., Lafayette College
12.	W. Alton Jones	Chmn.Bd., Cities Service Co.
13.	William L. Kleitz	Pres., Guaranty Trust Co. of N.Y.
14.	John A. McCone	Lawyer
15.	Franklin D. Murphy	Chancellor, Univ. of Kansas
16.	Earl Warren	Chief Justice, Supreme Court
17.	W. Bedell Smith	Under Secy. of State

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE handwritten notes, week of Feb. 7th, 1954:

"Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof."

An intriguing phrase -- it rings in the ears almost as if we could hear Patrick Henry's immortal call to liberty or death. Merely to claim this resounding slogan as our own gives us a feeling of superiority over the demagogues, the jingoes, the tyrants who thrive in the ignorance of others and employ curtains of iron or of oratory to deepen and prolong that ignorance. We thrill ourselves by our own insistence on academic freedom -- the teacher's right to knowledge and his privilege of imparting his own interpretations thereof. We point with pride to American schools from primary to graduate level and,comparing them to institutions of learnin g in Prague, Budapest, and Moscow, we emphasize the extent and scope of our freedoms and the enrichment of human life deriving therefrom.

We are proud of our guarantees of freedom in thought and speech and worship. Of such value are all these things to us that, unconsciously, we are guilty of one of the greatest errors that ignorance can make -- we assume that our standard of values is shared by all other humans in the world.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

We are not sufficiently informed.

Probably have more need for education than any other.

21 P.O.W.'s chose Communism.

Farm problems

Foreign problems.

February 5, 1954.

Dear Dr. Heltzel:

Thank you very much for sending to me by Elbert Peabody a copy of the sermon for which I had asked. I read it last evening, and I found it to be just as appealing and persuasive as it sounded when you gave it last December.

It is impossible for me to make even an approximate guess as to the time when Mrs. Eisenhower and I may be able to get back to Augusta, but at least the writing of this note gives me a chance to send greetings from both of us to you and Mrs. Heltzel.

With best personal regard,

Sincerely,



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Dr. Massey Mott Heltzel,
Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church,
Augusta, Georgia.

February 5, 1954

Dear Mr. Jameson:

I have your letter of January twenty-sixth and I thank you for giving me the conclusions of the American Bar Association as to the need for rectification in Judicial and Congressional salaries.

With your general statement, I am in complete accord; I have been conferring with my Congressional friends and associates as to the exact details of plans we should sponsor.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. William J. Jameson
President
American Bar Association
1140 North Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

February 5, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Dillon:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter. I showed it to one of my top legal advisers, who said, "Certainly it is much more reasonable than most of the incoming mail on this subject."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

We have been concerned with what you call "a serious anomaly in our Constitutional pattern." We think that this point is well taken care of by the provision in the Knowland substitute which states explicitly that no treaty or other agreement in conflict with the Constitution can have any force or effect.

Concerning this whole argument, I think there is one observation to make that has direct application. Human beings, admittedly imperfect and fallible, sometimes waste a terrific amount of time in trying to devise the perfect instrument for governing their contacts with each other and, in this case, also governing a nation's contacts with another nation.

I personally do not believe that the founding fathers were guilty of oversight in writing certain things in general rather than in completely specific terms. They well knew that their instrument could not be perfect; they had to depend upon humans to execute it and to give it life and substance.

As a matter of fact, I don't know what a human would do with a perfect thing if he had it. (We probably are considering something anomalous when we entertain the thought.)

Another observation to make is that the writers of the Constitution had just been through four long years of frustrating experiences under the Confederation. They knew that

PERSONAL

international obligations could be discharged only by the nation acting as a unit. They therefore explicitly provided that a properly drawn up treaty could not be vitiated by the laws of any one of the states. That had happened to them time and again under the Confederation and they knew it would not work.

It suddenly strikes me that I, a layman, have a very great deal of self-confidence, if not effrontery, in writing to an accomplished lawyer about such things. I think I shall stop right here.

Thanks again for your letter.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Dillon Anderson
Niels Esperson Building
804 Travis
Houston, Texas

DDE Diary February 1954 (2)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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Folder: DDE Diary February 1954 (2)

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February 4, 1954.

Dear Earl:

I have had Mr. Hagerty run over your article and he comes up with two or three points in which he believes some clarification or slight change is needed. They are as follows:

a. On page 3 -- because of the difference in ages and in order that there may be no possible misunderstanding, couldn't you say "practically adopted" instead of "making friends with."

b. On page 6 -- In your story about the time I was sick and was so long in delirium, Mr. Hagerty felt that the sentence as now written lacks clarity. I have suggested that a period be put after the word "bully" and then a new sentence be inserted to read as follows: "So delirious was Dwight to show that bully who was the better man that several times he jumped out of bed to swing punches at the clock. "

c. On page 18 -- Where I find your parenthesis around the title of the Foundation at Abilene. As you know, the name has now been changed, and I suggest that the latter part of the sentence read "...deed of that old house to the community, which formed a Foundation bearing the family name."

Mr. Hagerty thinks it is a very readable and interesting article, and I am very sorry that I have not time to read it for accuracy. However, I think your memory is just as exact as mine.

I hope our little suggestions will help you.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Earl Eisenhower,
Charleroi,
Pennsylvania.

February 4, 1954.

Dear Tom:

It comes as something of a shock to have Tom, Jr., and Dick tell me that on February seventeenth you will celebrate your eightieth birthday. While that fact I find hard to believe, I welcome the opportunity they have given me to congratulate you on the truly great contribution you have made over the years to so many facets of American life.

Your accomplishments in the business world are known to everyone, and are symbolic of the strength that is ours in America. You have worked tirelessly here at home to keep our conscience in step with our advancement, and abroad you have worked unceasingly to promote better understanding between nations. For your leadership in many fields we are fortunate; it is presumptuous of me to say we are grateful.

But personally I can at least tell you that your friendship has meant much to me for many years. Of it I am extremely proud.

My best wishes for the happiest of birthdays, and, as always, my warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Thomas J. Watson,
590 Madison Avenue,
New York 22,
New York.

February 7, 1954.

Dear Howard:

While I recognize that there is a certain amount of injustice that you -- a doctor and a Major General -- should be incarcerated in Walter Reed on your birthday, I nevertheless venture to suggest that pulling your rank will get you nowhere.

This is one birthday that your friends will celebrate even more vigorously and happily than will you -- and with a deep sense of gratitude that your recovery is progressing so steadily.

My love to Alice, and to you, my warm regard, as always.

Happy Birthday!



As ever,

Major General Howard McC. Snyder,
Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

(Copy of DDE handwritten letter, 2/5/54) .

Dear Margaret

Kenneth tells me that you are so bored with New York City you are trying the hospital for a change. He says, to justify such a step, you've actually agreed to undergo what he calls a "slight operation." Don't you think you are getting a bit radical? Next thing you know there'll be an "investigation!"

Actually I had, last evening, far too short a time to talk to Kenneth -- he had to leave me the above information in a short note -- written after he left the rest of the company. But I thought he looked well and thriving.

This note has no other purpose than to bring you best wishes for quick and complete return to health. Mamie was out last evening so she does not yet know of your present temporary address. But if she did, she would of course enthusiastically join me in sending you our love. Please -- get well soon.

As ever,

Ike

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Kenneth Royal
Roosevelt Hospital.

Airmail Special Delivery to:
9th Ave. & 59th St., NYC

C
O
P
Y

cc: Mrs. McCaffree

Dear Ike,

Margaret is going to have a slight operation tomorrow at the Roosevelt Hospital in N. Y. -- So I had to leave. Please drop her a line.

Love to Mamie.

Kenneth

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

(General Kenneth C. Royall)

cc: Mrs. McCaffree

COPY

February 4, 1954.

Dear Janis:

I am quite sure that you will thoroughly enjoy your trip through New England and Eastern Canada. It is a lovely section.



We expect to spend Easter week in Georgia, but I note that you are not planning on starting your trip until the following week. Since Easter is on the 18th, I assume from your letter that you intend to leave Tacoma on the 25th. From your description of your plans, this would put you into Washington some time, I should think, between May 5th and 8th. If you should stay in Washington for a couple of days around that period, you would still have about a week to make a fairly leisurely trip back to Tacoma in your car.

We expect to be here at that time, although, of course, neither your Aunt Mamie nor I can guarantee that we can be free of inescapable engagements such as receptions, dinners and so on. This, however, I know you would not expect. In addition to this kind of engagement, your Aunt Mamie has her own series of tasks that include teas, luncheons, afternoon receptions and so on. Likewise, I have my own operating schedule.

What I am trying to say is that delighted as we will be to have you stop and see us, the entertainment side of your visit will probably be confined largely to your visits to the scenic, architectural and political points of interest in the vicinity. I can, of course, arrange for all of the transportation and other facilities of that sort. With all of this, however, we will certainly get a chance to become better acquainted with your family and to see something of you during the time you can

stay with us. I wish that John and his family could be here at the same time, but I am afraid that is beyond the realm of possibility. It would be interesting, though, to see how the generation of "second cousins" get along together.

I think, then, that because we cannot indulge in specific plans, that the best way is to have the understanding that you would reach here for a visit sometime around the 5th or 6th of May, and stay with us for a couple of days before you start your long journey back to Tacoma. We shall certainly try to make your visit here an interesting one and will do our best to avoid complicating engagements that would tend to interfere with our seeing as much of you as possible.

With much love from us both,

Devotedly,



Uncle Dad

Mrs. William Oliver Causin,
3715 North 33rd Street,
Tacoma 7, Washington.

P.S.: When you leave Tacoma, could you send me a telegram predicting your probable arrival date in Washington?

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm., Thursday, February 4, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Walker Gentry Buckner	Investment Banker, Reynolds & Co.
3.	Earle D. Chesney	The White House
4.	Justin Dart	Pres., Rexall Drug, Inc.
5.	Robert J. Donovan	Pres., White House Correspondents Assn.
6.	Jerome A. Franklin	Retired Business Executive
7.	Walter Hoving	Department Store Executive
8.	Kevin McCann	President, The Defiance College
9.	George Murphy	Hollywood, California
10.	Elbert P. Peabody	Pres., First Nat'l. Bank & Trust Co. of Augusta
11.	Julian H. Roberts	Roberts Motor Co., Augusta
12.	William P. Rogers	Deputy Attorney General
13.	Kenneth C. Royall	Lawyer, N. Y.
14.	Murray Snyder	Asst. Press Secy. to the President
15.	Theodore C. Streibert	Dir., U.S. Information Agency
16.	Arthur K. Watson	V. Pres. & Gen. Mgr., IBM World Trade Corp.
17.	Thomas J. Watson	Chmn. Bd., IBM Corp. & IBM World Trade Corp.
18.	Thomas J. Watson, Jr.	Pres., IBM Corp.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower - Mrs. McCaffree - Mr. Stephens - Mr. Hagerty - Colonel Schulz - Mr. Tolley - Mr. Crim

February 4, 1954

Dear Mr. Harger:

Once in a while a truly heart-warming document comes across my desk. So it is today when I learn for the first time that on February tenth you will receive, at the University of Kansas, the first annual recognition by the William Allen White Foundation of a Kansas editor. To my mind, it is particularly fitting that you should receive the distinguished award given in the memory of one of the great editors of our time, William Allen White.

I am enormously pleased and proud that you should have this well-deserved and important tribute to your many services to Abilene, to Kansas, and to the entire field of journalism. I think I am even more proud that I have been privileged for so many years to call you my good and helpful friend.

Since I cannot be present at the luncheon being given in your honor, I hope this note will, in some small way, serve to express my appreciation of the great contribution you have made to the intellectual and civic development of our community and our state.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Charles M. Harger
Editor and Publisher
The Abilene Reflector-Chronicle
Abilene, Kansas

February 3, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Mrs. Foster:

I was deeply touched by your letter outlining the distressing situation in which you and your family find yourselves.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

There is no need to tell you that the kind of situation you describe does not come about through any deliberate intent of the government. When rapid -- emergency -- expansion of the armed forces is later followed by sober appraisal of needs and a studied plan of fitting units into consolidated groupments, the kind of result that you describe is bound to happen. The one thing somewhat unique about the situation of Port Townsend, as you outline it, is the extraordinary degree to which it has become dependent for its living upon the occupation of the local fort, which, as I remember, was never a large one.

Nevertheless, I agree with you that, no matter how these things came about, the kind of distress that you describe is very real and vital, and requires instant and understanding attention.

I have handed your letter to one of the best executives and greatest humanitarians that I have met. I have asked him to inquire instantly into the entire history of Fort Worden and military activities there. At the same time, he will search through the departments of government to see if there is any possible way in which the fort can be used so as to give your town some temporary relief at least. I do not want to be unjustifiably optimistic, but I want you to know that, if there develops some way in which we can be helpful, we will not hesitate to follow it.

As to what you say about the possible error in your voting, I can only observe that in such things you of course have to exercise your own judgment, just as every free American is expected to do. This Administration is not worshipping slogans, such as "Balanced Budget" -- it is trying to get our affairs in shape for the benefit of all our people; its concern is for 160,000,000 citizens. The actual fact is that the United States has long lived way beyond its means, and the effort toward achieving a "balanced budget" is merely to preserve the value of the dollar that "Mr. Average

PERSONAL

Citizen" earns and saves and invests in insurance policies and in bonds. Unless we have stability in our money values, every pension will continuously diminish in value, and Social Security measures will be a mockery.

In the process of attempting to diminish the taxes that are taken from the average citizen, governmental expenditures must first come down. It was out of this kind of thinking and not out of some academic or theoretical concept of "budget balance" that different facilities and installations have been abandoned where these were not suitably placed for the essential needs of the government. Of course, it is possible that a mistake has been made in the case of Fort Worden, and that is the reason for the thorough reexamination I have ordered. Possibly the original mistake was in the expansion of the post in 1950 because, as I read your letter, that was when your troubles really started. Your letter says little about Port Townsend's economy before 1950, when the Korean trouble started.

It goes without saying that I am deeply distressed by the situation in which you, your family, and your neighbors now find yourselves. I devoutly pray that something will turn up through which we may be helpful. Beyond this, I am proud of your insistence that you do not want charity whether it be in tax money or in some other form. Moreover, I am certain you would have added, had you thought of it, that the prosperity of the United States of America and of Port Townsend should not be dependent upon war or preparation for war. Finally, I take a personal pride in the fact that you wrote your appeal to me so frankly, so fully, and with such confidence that some effort would be made to see what could be done.

Very sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Jean Foster
928 Washington Street
Port Townsend, Washington

cc: Cong. Westland
Dr. Flemming
Gov. Adams
Mr. Hagerty

Secy. Wickes for info & return

February 3, 1954.

Dear Jack:

I don't know when I have been as touched as I was by Mrs. Foster's sincere and moving -- and apparently starkly honest -- letter. Thank you for seeing that the matter came to my personal attention.

A copy of a letter I am sending to Mrs. Foster is attached. Meantime I am having two simultaneous investigations made; one to determine the exact situation at Port Townsend; and one to try to find out what remedy, if any, there is.

I should hope that the matter might be kept confidential for the moment, at least until we find out a little more accurately what the possibilities are.

Again my thanks, and my warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Jack Westland,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Draft of letter to Janis.

Dear Janis:

I am quite sure that you will thoroughly enjoy your trip through New England and Eastern Canada. It is a lovely section.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

We expect to spend Easter week in Georgia, but I note that you are not planning on starting your trip until the following week. Since Easter is on the 18th, I assume from your letter that you you intend to leave Tacoma on the 25th. From your description of your plans, this would put you into Washington some time, I should think, between May 5th and 8th. If you should stay in Washington for a couple of days around that period, you would still have about a week to make a fairly leisurely trip back to Tacoma in your car.

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inescapable engagements such as receptions, dinners and so on. This, however, I know you would not expect. In addition to this kind of engagement, your Aunt Mamie has her own series of tasks that include teas, luncheons, afternoon receptions and so on. Likewise, I have my own operating schedule.

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I think, then, that because we cannot indulge in specific plans, that the best way is to have the understanding that you would reach here for a visit sometime around the 5th or 6th of May, and stay with us for a couple of days before you start your long journey back to Tacoma. We shall certainly try to make your visit here an interesting one and will do our best to avoid complicating engagements that would tend to interfere with our seeing as much of you as possible.

With much love from us both,

Devotedly,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

2/3/54.

Draft of letter to Dillon Anderson

Dear Dillon:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter. It showed it to one of my top legal advisers, who said "Certainly it is much more reasonable than most of the incoming mail on this subject."

We have been concerned with what you call a serious anomaly in our Constitutional pattern." We think that this point is well taken care of by the provision in the Knowland substitute which states explicitly that no treaty or other agreement in conflict with the Constitution can have any force or effect.



Concerning this whole argument, I think there is one observation to make that has direct application. Human beings, admittedly imperfect and fallible, sometimes waste a terrific amount of time in trying to devise the perfect instrument for governing their contacts with each other, and in this case, also governing a group or a nation's contacts with another nation.

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As a matter of fact, I don't know what a human would do with a perfect thing on this either (we probably are considering something anomalous when we entertain the thought).



Another observation to make is that the writers of the Constitution had just been through four long years of frustrating experiences under the Confederation. They knew that international obligations could be discharged only by the nation acting as a unit. They therefore explicitly provided that a properly drawn up treaty could not be vitiated by the laws of any one of the states. That had happened to them time and again under the Confederation and they knew it would not work.

It suddenly strikes me that I, a layman, have a very great deal of self-confidence, if not effrontery, in writing to an accomplished lawyer about such things. I think I shall stop right here.

Thanks again for your letter.



With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dictated but not read. Sent.

February 3, 1954.

Pres. sent

L. Clay

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Lucius:

Enclosed is a copy of a tentative memorandum which has not been used. I send it to you merely so that you can see how nearly my own thinking has paralleled your own in the important matter of S.J. Res. I.

You will see that while I do not make any attempt to discuss the various sections of the amendment from a legalistic point of view, I do attempt to say that my own agreement to certain sections is conditioned upon my understanding of their limited meanings. Moreover, I totally reject Section 3 in its present form because of the unlimited field that it seems to me to open up.

I say again that this has not been used -- and I request that you burn it after you have read it. But it is the easiest way in which I can show you how emphatically I agree with the gist of what you and your associates have to say.

I look forward to seeing you on Monday night.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Lucius D. Clay,
Continental Can Company,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Senator Knowland:

In my letter to you of January 25, 1954, I outlined the reasons for my opposition to the proposed Amendment to the Constitution (S.J. Res. 1 as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee). You have now asked for an expression of my views regarding a substitute for that proposed Amendment, a copy of which you handed to me on the evening of January 29th and which is attached hereto.

Many months ago, I made clear that I have no objection to a Constitutional amendment designed to make certain that a treaty or other international agreement cannot conflict with the Constitution; provided, such an amendment were couched in language that would in no way affect the Constitutional role or authority of the President in the conduct of our foreign affairs. Our citizens could thus be assured beyond doubt against future abuses of the treaty-making power. This remains my present view.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

This personal attitude springs partly from the knowledge that among those seeking to amend the Constitution are many who are sincerely fearful as to the possibility of future abuses of the treaty-making process. Some of these citizens even believe that, through some combination of Executive, Senate, and Court action, a treaty could actually transcend the provisions of our Constitution and damage or destroy the Constitutional right of American citizens.

I have been profoundly influenced, also, by the obvious fact that there is a very deep veneration among our people for their Constitution. Their very concern for its protection and supremacy would cause them to react vigorously against any attempt to change its fundamental provisions. Among these fundamentals is the delicate balance of power prescribed by the Constitution among the three branches of government. For 165 years of progress and achievement, this feature has been the real genius of the American political system.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Study of the draft of the proposed substitute amendment indicates that Sections 1 and 2 are addressed toward the clarifying process to which I have already agreed and I therefore voice no objection to their inclusion in an amendment to be submitted to the states for ratification.

Sections 4 and 5 deal with certain procedural and administrative matters to which I likewise have no objection.



When, however, I begin consideration of Section 3 of this proposed substitute, I feel that it departs materially from the position stated in my January 25th letter, and to which I still adhere, namely that there should be no alteration in the traditional Presidential role and functions under the Constitution in the conduct of foreign affairs on behalf of our country.

Section 3, on the surface, is a simple statement that no Executive agreement can become internal law except through action of

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Congress. Please let me make clear that everyone of my principal advisers emphatically agrees with me that the President cannot legislate under the guise of making international agreements. If, therefore, no implications other than this legislative function were involved in the effects of the proposed Section 3, there would be no reason for objection.

However, it is historically true that in certain instances the President, almost from the founding date of the government, and operating for the best interests of the nation under procedures prescribed by the Constitution, has made agreements which inescapably have had some internal effect. The wording of the amendment does not mention these effects, as distinguished from law, and possibly does not mean to include these incidental effects in its prohibitory intent.

If Section 3 does not mean to include these internal effects of Constitutional acts of the President in the things the amendment is expected to prevent, the language of the amendment, I believe, should

make this crystal clear. To include them in the intended prohibition would be to weaken the President's authority in certain vital, sometimes emergency, situations, and thus there would be a definite upsetting of the balance of power prescribed by the Constitution among the three branches of government. If this is the purpose then, it follows that my position is in direct opposition to it.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

A possible future necessity for the kind of international agreement that would have some internal effect, would be an arrangement with our neighbors, in the event of emergency, for the defense of our country and this continent. Troops of a friendly neighbor, aiding in the defense of our soil, would have to be immune from certain local laws and would be accorded authority to pass freely back and forth across international boundaries, without observing normal legal procedures. Decisions of this kind would have to be made quickly and in the interests of all -- even though they would obviously have the above-mentioned

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

internal effects.

Section 3 would appear to make this kind of action impossible.

In another field, this Section might interfere with the exercise by the President of his Constitutional responsibility of recognizing other countries and exchanging Ambassadors with them. Under this authority, diplomatic representatives of friendly foreign powers enjoy immunity from local prosecution in our country. Yet since this would be an internal effect of an international agreement, the President's responsibilities could not be properly discharged as now Constitutionally prescribed.

Similar effect could arise out of other international agreements, properly formulated under the Constitution and dealing with plans for controlling the use of atomic weapons and of developing programs for extending the use of atomic power for peacetime purposes.

There are, in addition, the many emergency functions that devolve upon the President as Commander-in-Chief. Numbers of these

agreements are temporary and sometimes even trivial in character, but many of them, especially in dire emergencies, would have some internal effect.

I cannot believe that I would be discharging my duty to the American people should I fail to oppose the loss by the Presidential office of these means of protecting the interests of the country.

In the light of these facts and convictions, therefore, I must reply to your inquiry by stating that, in its present form, I feel it necessary to oppose Section 3. I have no objection to Sections 1, 2, 4, and 5. In order that there may be no possible room for misunderstanding between you and me as to the meaning of these four sections, I give you herewith my interpretations thereof. May I ask you to correct me if, in what follows, I have departed from your understanding of the same sections.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Section 1 clarifies the constitutional position of treaties made since the original Constitution was adopted and requires that they, as well as all laws of the United States, be made pursuant to the Constitution. It will prevent claimed possible abuses.

Section 2 removes any doubt that a treaty or international agreement which conflicts with the Constitution will be invalid. This also makes clear the present law and would eliminate claims to the contrary.

Section 4 requires the recording of the voting of the Members of the Senate in consenting to the ratification of treaties just as the Constitution now provides for the overriding of the veto.

Section 5 is a routine provision.

I am assuming that, in the form just described, the substitute amendment, after excluding Section 3, would not change the traditional distribution of powers between the coordinate branches of our Government

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

or affect the authorities of the President in his conduct of the foreign relations of our country.

As I view my obligations to our people and the requirements of my oath of office, the principle of preserving the Constitutional balance of power among the three coordinate branches of government is not subject to compromise.

Sincerely,

February 3, 1954.

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your most recent letter on S.J.Res.1. It made so much sense to me that I had some of my legal advisers go over it. One of the finest made the remark, "Certainly it is much more reasonable than most of the incoming mail on this subject." By this he meant that most of our mail is either of the kind that says, "The safety and security of our nation demand that you support without reservation this amendment to our Constitution," or "If you are so cowardly and weak-kneed as to agree for political reasons to this atrocious amendment, I shall regard you as practically a traitor."

We believe that the kind of things to which we have agreed largely meet the points for which you argue in your letter.

I must say that the thing that I agree with most in your letter is your statement at the very beginning, namely, that "the whole affair has generated a lot more heat than light." Never have I in my life been so weary of any one subject or proposition.

I have just written a letter to Janis who, during the course of a trip she is planning with her family, will come to Washington for a brief stay. So far as I can dope out from the schedule she gave, they will probably be here a few days somewhere around the seventh or eighth of May. It will be fun to see them and get better acquainted with them, although, as I tried to explain to her, our opportunities to actually visit with them during their stay will probably be far more curtailed than we could wish. This is a slave's life.

Give my love to Lucy, and, as always, the best to yourself,

As ever,

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower.

Personal and Confidential

Preserved for posterity. The President dictated this to a man who wrote a wonderfully nic :olumn about him in the Memp' Press-Scimitar then decided that he could not send it, it was "too ...."

February 2, 1954.

Draft

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Meeman:

A friend just brought to my desk a copy of the Press-Scimitar containing your heartwarming, even though over-generous, appraisal of my efforts in this position and task. I just wanted you to know that in the preoccupations and buffetings of my daily routine, it is good to realize that some Americans would rather throw bouquets than brickbats. I am particularly pleased by your recognition that in the White House today a simple earnest and plodding citizen, with the aid of loyal and devoted associates, is trying to do his best for the country as a whole.

This note is, of course, wholly gratuitous. But it is also sincerely meant and will hold good even if in your next issue you find it necessary to lambaste me or something for which I stand, both vehemently and persistently.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

February 3, 1954.

Dear Arthur:

Attached is one of the most sincere and moving letters -- and apparently starkly honest -- that I have recently read.

It happens that the distress in the little town of Port Townsend has come about by the abandonment of Forts Worden and Flagler. Now as to the policy of abandoning these small and expensive posts in the Army, I am one of those who long has advocated it. But some governmental officials apparently made the mistake of urgently requesting local investors to build up housing facilities in the region. .

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

What I should like for you to do now is to start two simultaneous investigations -- the first of these should be undertaken to determine the accuracy of the picture painted by Mrs. Foster.

It seems to me that we should be able to find out whether the troops were moved into Fort Worden in 1950 at the urging of the townspeople; whether the government did by implication or direct statement give the townspeople the impression that the troops were to stay there permanently; and did any qualified agent of the government urge the building of quarters in the town. These and other facts should be developed by this kind of investigation which, it would seem to me, one or two men could easily conduct.

The second simultaneous investigation should be made among government departments to determine whether or not some one of them could use this location advantageously. Since it has been abandoned, it would appear that the Army could turn it over, through the Bureau of the Budget, without cost.

In view of the many recommendations made for additional building and for "dispersion" in governmental activities, it would seem to

me that not only this small post but others who might be brought into efficient use.

I rather agree with the writer of the letter that if the Defense Department could not possibly find some useful reason for maintaining Fort Worden, it could at the very least have made the reduction a gradual one.

Frankly I have chosen you as the one to see whether something might be quickly done about this matter because you are in touch with so many different departments and we have here a "depressed" area in the truest sense of the word.

Quite naturally I am not talking about manufacturing some new reason or excuse for occupying this post; I just want to make certain that there isn't some legitimate use to which the place could be put. We talk about building convalescent hospitals and finding places for schools and all sorts of things; while at the same time we abandon places already built.

Let me know about the matter; in the meantime I am acknowledging the lady's letter and telling her that we are giving the matter a quick but thorough examination.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
The Director of Defense Mobilization,
Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. ARTHUR BURNS

The attached memorandum contains my understanding of the work you will undertake for the next few months.

Dr. Hauge suggests that a more formal directive is not necessary, but that copies of this memorandum be addressed to each of the Department and Agency heads concerned. If you agree, will you send me a list of such individuals?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

February 2, 1954

~~Secret~~ DJH 6/27/75

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. ARTHUR BURNS

You and I have several times talked about the need for keeping in a high state of readiness all applicable plans for combatting, or rather preventing, depression or serious deflation.

I realize that many of the Government's weapons against recession are ready for prompt and current action, such as credit measures, debt management, alteration in certain permissive terms in mortgages Federally insured, and some variation in the rate of authorized budget expenditures. Others, such as reductions in taxes and other modifications in tax laws together with changes in the social security and unemployment insurance programs, require Congressional action. There are others that require a varying length of preparatory work before they can be effective either in employing large numbers of people or in otherwise making money available for stabilizing and stimulating the economy. In this latter group must be included all types of public works.

In connection with this, if it is possible without making any new and exhaustive study, to give me an outline report of the public works now actually under construction or for which the beginning of construction is contemplated in the budget, I should like a brief account of:

The United States Library Washington

(a). Numbers and types of projects.

(b). Length of time that work has been progressing on each.

(c). Average number of individuals now employed, and

(d). Number that will be employed on them by the end of fiscal 1955.

~~Secret~~

~~Secret~~

Dr. Arthur Burns - 2.

Unless preparatory public works plans are carried to a relatively high degree of completion and ready for instant use in the event of emergency, one of two things is bound to happen should there be sudden need. Either there will be extravagant and wasteful use of public funds, with a minimum of returns either in the form of gainful employment or in improving the capital assets of the nation, or on the other hand there will be an unconscionably long delay in getting such work started.

By careful planning and timely preparation all this can be avoided, and at a cost which need not be excessive.

Among the kind of things that instantly come to mind are:

(a). Soil conservation projects.

(b). Public power projects and multiple purpose dams.

(c). Good road development.

(d). All types of needed public buildings, including particularly dispersion projects under the theory of continental defense.

(e). All kinds of defense building in all three services.

(f). Approved ship building programs in commercial types.

As we agreed this morning, your function in the preparation of such plans will be largely coordinating and supervisory in character. The Departments will in general prepare specific plans. In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the importance I attach to this work, we will, as we also agreed

Eisenhower Library

~~Secret~~

this morning, take it up at the next meeting of the Cabinet. I shall do everything possible to make certain that this work is pushed vigorously so that we may be assured of a reasonable state of readiness in this regard certainly no later than July first.

If we find it necessary to ask for some reasonable increase in appropriations in order to carry survey and exploratory activities to the needed level, I shall present such supplemental request to the Congress as soon as the necessary data and records are submitted to me.

Within my immediate staff Dr. Hauge will be designated as my liaison officer for this work.

D.D.E.



~~Secret~~

February 2, 1954.

~~Secret~~

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The University Library

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~~Secret~~

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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~~Secret~~

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The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

~~Secret~~

February 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS:

I wonder if anyone on the staff would have a positive feeling on this matter one way or the other. I would very much like to be polite.



D.D.E.

Encl:
Winthrop Aldrich pers ltr to DDE, 1/27/54,
asking if he would accept hon. mbrshp., London Ayrshire Society.

February 2, 1954

Dear Herb:

I send you herewith two more letters on the Bricker business. They are from two very successful lawyers, and one of them at least -- Dillon Anderson -- a very able one. I am particularly struck by the second page of Anderson's letter, and by the fact that both these lawyers earnestly believe that <u>something</u> is needed in the present situation.

Sincerely,

/s/ D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Please return to
my files.
D.

Dillon Anderson 1/29
Ed. Eisenhower 1/27 - P&C

January 27, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RE: Bricker Amendment

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Dwight:

I think that this issue has generated more heat than light!

I agree with the purpose of the proponents of the Bricker Amendment, but do not agree wholly with the wording as now proposed. The opponents to the Amendment are, in my opinion, deliberately building up straw-men and then they start tearing those straw-men apart, straw by straw. The opponents, ignorantly or designedly, make many misstatements, and statements which do not comply with the wording of the Constitution, or the experience which we have already had in treaty making.

When the migratory bird treaty was entered into, and the law passed in reliance thereon, no one became particularly alarmed because most people thought there should be some way of regulating the decimation of our wild life by greedy and thoughtless hunters.

It was not until the proposal, coming from the U. N., on a so-called bill of Human Rights, and Genocide Convention, was being seriously considered by some Senators that the lawyers of this country became alarmed about the possibilities of treaty law endangering the personal liberties which are guaranteed to each citizen of this country by our own Bill of Rights.

When Frank Holman, in 1948 -- when he was President of the American Bar Association -- learned that some Senators were seriously considering enacting the two proposed treaties above referred to, he then undertook a one-man campaign to alert the Senators to the dangers involved, and of course, later followed that by making a personal campaign throughout the country on the dangers which he saw.

It is fair to state that when the matter was called to the attention of the Senators, they were duly alarmed.

At this point, I want to emphasize that the proponents of the constitutional amendment are not isolationists and they are not anti-Administration, in fact, many of them are scholars of world conditions, they properly appreciate our position in the world, are willing to assume the obligations of world leadership, and are some of your best friends and supporters. Any charge to the contrary is unfounded and pure propaganda.

I am not going to attempt to submit a brief to you of what I think should be done, nor am I going to argue many of the points which the opposition states, and which I think are wholly erroneous. All I want to do is to point out to you one or two points which have led me into the camp of those who support the proposed Amendment.

a. The Constitution does not provide that a treaty must be ratified by two-thirds of the Senators, as is stated in many of the articles. The Constitution provides, and I quote from Article II, Section 2, (speaking of the powers of the President):-

"He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur".



You will notice that this does not require a quorum of the Senators to be present, or that two-thirds of the Senators must vote thereon. It merely says two-thirds of the Senators present. I am told, on good authority, that more than one treaty has been ratified by only one member of the Senate being present and voting. I would feel more comfortable if the Constitution provided that any treaty had to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. I would feel then that there was some validity to the position taken by many of the writers on this Bricker Amendment.

Article VI of the Constitution says, and I quote:-

"This Constitution *** and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary, notwithstanding."

There certainly is nothing in that provision to give comfort to the citizens of this country if the Genocide Treaty had been adopted, or the Bill of Human Rights had been agreed to; there are many cases which hold that a treaty is binding upon the states, as well as the federal government. The last clear warning that we had of the dangers of treaty law is set out in the dissenting opinion in the Steel cases.

b. The history of the Supreme Court, within the past ten to fifteen years, does not justify anybody believing that that body will be the guardian of our liberties. It has approved, as constitutional, some of the screwiest laws ever passed by any Congress, and my respect for that body is at a very low ebb -- I do make some very individual exceptions.

It has been said that Congress can repeal any treaty made, but if Congress had to do that, it must have the concurrence of the Senate who made the treaty, and probably the concurrence of the President who was a party to it, also. Of course, it might come up after the parties involved are out of office, at which time this statement would not be accurate - but what will be the effect if we make a solemn agreement with a foreign country and then deliberately violate it? We either subject ourselves to criticism and a claim for damages or, possibly, war. It is much better that a treaty be stopped before being adopted, if it will have the effect that the proponents of the Bricker Amendment claim for it.

Pressure is being put on me to make a public statement of my position, but out of my personal regard for you I do not intend to become involved in a public discussion of this question - or any political question - if I can possibly avoid it. That does not mean, of course, that I will not argue with you, but I certainly don't think that correspondence is the effective way of doing that, and while I feel keenly about the need for some protective amendment, I shall try to avoid any reporter saying that there is a difference of opinion in our family. You realize, of course, that I give up something that I consider valuable when I keep my mouth shut because, being a lawyer, I certainly love to view my opinions!

I would much rather play golf than be involved in these problems, and especially as I have reached the age when the government says that I am no longer able to take care of myself, for which reason I am looking for ease and comfort -- and a liberal check each month from the U. S. Government.

I hope to see you in California in February!

Sincerely,

/s/ ED

(Edgar N. Eisenhower)

The President
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 29, 1954

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Mr. President:

First, let me record my gratitude for being included in the group who attended your stag dinner last week. It was a delightful and stimulating evening.

I thought I saw carried out there the idea you described to three or four of us at the Brown Palace and at Cherry Hills during the summer of 1950, and later the same year to a somewhat larger group in Houston -- that of bringing together thoughtful people from all over with their varying views and backgrounds for the informal exchange of ideas about particular national problems. You may recall that, while we were in hearty agreement with your basic notion, we were urging that you could better implement ideas thus congealed in the forum of action where you are now than in the academic one where you were then.

You were good enough to invite my views last week about some recent Texas fulminations on the Bricker amendment, and I should like to amplify a little here the things I said then.

First, as to the Texas fulminations; I believe they are more foam than beer. A fellow who probably couldn't pass a sixth-grade quiz on the amendment should not sound off, but when he does, his utterances do not carry much appeal to sixth graders and up.

By this I do not mean to suggest that all support for the amendment in this part of the country is pure froth. A substantial number of thoughtful people in Texas and throughout the Middle West are in sympathy with many of Senator Bricker's declared objectives. These objectives are more than superficially appealing, as is attested by the resolute sponsorship of many sound lawyers and the overwhelming vote of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association.

In my considered opinion we do have a serious anomaly in our constitutional pattern. It is in the area of impact within the United States of treaty provisions where such provisions, if enacted as law by Congress, would be invalid under our Federal Constitution.

Senator Bricker's detractors who categorically deny this and exaggerate the mischief of clarification in this anomalous area are, I respectfully submit, about as far off base as are some of the amendment's over-zealous supporters.

Thus, in view of the widespread interest which this debate has generated, I reiterate my hope that the amendment can be made the subject of a nation-wide broadcast, and reaffirm my belief that a plain, direct and factual statement will dispel much of the emotional fog which has been blown in by the extremists on both sides of the issue.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dillon Anderson

DA/met

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

February 1, 1954

Dear Fred:

I have just written to Fred, Jr., and to Bob to invite them to a stag dinner on March eleventh. I hope that, one of these days, you will again start travelling about the country and I can then get you here some evening. For the moment, I know that the California climate is the only thing for you.

This little note gives me a chance to send to you and Hazel my warm regard.

Sincerely,



Mr. Fred M. Manning
Post Office Box 1087
Rancho Santa Fe
California

February 1, 1954

Dear John:

It just now occurred to me that Valentine's Day and Easter will soon be crowding up on you. If you pursue the habits of your maternal forebears, there will be decorations for the house and presents for all! The attached (procured from one of the world's two best secretaries) is unrestricted; it is for anything from golf balls to new shoes for the youngsters or flowers for Barbie.

Love to all the family.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Major John S. D. Eisenhower
302 Austin Loop
Fort Benning, Georgia

Encl: check for $50.00

February 2, 1954

Dear Lew:

Obviously my letter of January eighteenth did not make clear the fact that the changes we are suggesting have been carefully studied by my staff and departments of the government. The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, as well as the Congressional leaders, were consulted over a period of months.

I cannot agree that the Act should not be amended in any way, for the simple reason I made promises to the contrary during the '52 campaign. The commitments related to the Communist affidavit and the economic striker sections. However, change is needed in the administration and functioning of the National Labor Relations Board. For The regional offices of the Board to permit their staffs -- who have an entirely different philosophy than ours -- to remain in control of these vital offices would be unconscionable.

Should you be in Washington soon, I'd like for you to talk with Mr. Shanley and Mr. Martin, formerly Senator Taft's Administrative Assistant. Then the four of us might have a get-together -- to pursue the discussion.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Mr. Lewis W. Douglas
Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Building
Tucson, Arizona

cc: Mr. Shanley

EYES ONLY

February 2, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Roy:

I imagine that the running of a great chain of newspapers requires you to keep quite a broadly based research staff on the job. Your "listening posts" may give you an entirely different impression of what is going on in the mind of the United States than I would get from the reports that come to me through other channels.

As you and I have always agreed, the only criterion by which we should measure any proposed legislation act or program is the good of the whole country. Consequently, reaction within a particular political district or from a particular group, while important to a reporting Congressman or delegate, is not necessarily representative. Sometimes I feel that my own reports tend to become a bit lopsided, or at least tinged with partisanship. But there would seem to be no good reason for your own reports to suffer from this particular defect. Consequently, I would like it very much, if you could ever find the time and inclination, to give me your general impression of the national reaction to the domestic and foreign programs we have developed and are sponsoring.

These various proposals have been fairly well outlined in the State of the Union message and, in addition, there has been some publicity concerning their special features. Completely outside the program, of course, is the unwise current attempt to amend the Constitution.

In general, I should like to know more about popular reaction to the attempts (1) to keep our money sound, (2) to balancing the budget, (3) to cutting expenditures, and (4) to striving steadily to lower taxes after the other projects are completed. (5) What are the rural and urban reactions to the over-all farm program? (6) The same applies to the emphasis we are placing on the air features of the defense program and (7) the efforts we are all making to stiffen the backbones of our friends abroad and to give greater life and vitality to the coalition of which we are the leader.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Similar information respecting the (8) social security, health, housing and unemployment insurance plans would also be valuable.

Concerning the Bricker scheme, I doubt whether there is any argument for or against, or any demagogic appeal, big or little, that I have not heard. In this area, the big difficulty is that people simply have not been given accurate information. It is an intricate subject, but the big thing to remember is that one of the basic reasons for the meeting of the Convention in 1787 and for the writing of the Constitution was to make sure that the making and carrying out of international obligations would be the exclusive function of the Federal Government. On this point the Constitution makers were adamant because they had been through the unfortunate experiences of the Confederation.

I have long been prepared to support any amendment to reassure the American public that all treaties and international agreements are subordinate to our Constitution and of no force or effect if they are not in accord with it. But I will not, under any circumstances, agree to any amendment that shifts or materially changes the historical balance of power among the three governmental divisions, nor will I, by the slightest iota, agree to anything that would weaken the power of the Federal Government in the area of treaty-making. There shall never be passed on to the future -- with my consent -- a weakened Constitutional structure in this vital business.

The further we push along the road of time, the more delicate and difficult become our relationships with other nations. Consequently, the task of arranging these relationships becomes constantly more delicate and intricate. I wish the public could know more about these things -- in fact, I may finally attempt to do my part in helping to spread such information.

I realize that I have asked you for a big order. I do not expect any exhaustive and analytical examination into any of these subjects.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Roy Howard -- 3.

However, on my assumption that you are the center of a very good fact-finding organism in this country, I am anxious to have your views, no matter how sketchily or roughly stated.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,



Mr. Roy W. Howard
President
Scripps-Howard Newspapers
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York

February 1, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Sig:

You may be perfectly certain that I understand your situation fully; in fact I am sympathetic to it and agree with your conclusions.

Now I want to ask you something else. I am constantly beset by people who say to me in effect, "The accomplishments of this Administration are simply unknown to the people. There is a fine record to tell and it is not told. There are many ways to tell it, including Presidential chitchats on the television, Congressional speeches on the floor, the normal news conference, the dissemination of material by the regularly organized Republican hierarchy, as well as the Citizens groups, and so on."

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

My question to you is -- Do you agree with this general view? If you do, have you any specific ideas as to how to correct the situation? Do you think you might develop such ideas if you should come down and sit around with me and my immediate staff for a few days?

You understand I am not talking about public relations for the Republican National Committee. They have their own publicity and propaganda jobs. What I am talking about is more of publicizing our factual record, in which each of the items would be so well dressed up and presented that it would be news. Consequently it would be sought after rather than pushed upon a resisting public.

Personal and Confidential

Personal and Confidential

Mr. Larmon - 2.

Bill Robinson and I have talked about this from a different angle -- namely, the job that Len Hall has as head of the National Committee. However, he would be aware also of the criticisms in the areas of which I speak and if you should like to talk to him, he could fill you in on many details that I could not attempt to discuss in a short letter.

After you have thought the matter over a little bit, could I have your preliminary reaction?

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Sigurd Larmon,
Young and Rubicam,
285 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

2/1/54.

First draft of letter to Senator Knowland, retyped from notes as apparently Mr. Brownell made off with both copies.

Dear Senator Knowland:

In my letter to you of September 25, 1953, I explained the reasons why I was opposing the proposed amendment to the Constitution (SJ. Res.I) as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. You have now asked for an expression of my views regarding a substitute for that proposed amendment, copy of which you handed to me on the evening of January 29th and which you and others have been considering with a view to sponsoring.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Many months ago I made clear that I had no objection to a Constitutional amendment designed to make certain that a treaty or other international agreement can validly conflict with the Constittution, if such an amendment were couched in language that would in no way affect the traditional Constitutional role and authority of the President in the conduct of our foreign affairs. Our citizens could thus be assured beyond doubt against the possibility of future abuses of the treaty making power. I realize the great veneration of our people for their Constitution and our reluctance to countenance any change that could tend to disturb the delicate balance in the distribution of powers. I also realize that those seeking to amend the Constitution hold sincere doubts as to the possibility of future abuse of the treaty making process. The kind of simple amendment I have above suggested should resolve such doubts.

In the current amendment of five sections, I note first that the so-called "which" clause to which I was so definitely opposed has been removed.

The attached proposal is divided into five sections. Of these the first two seem to me to be devoted exclusively to the purpose that I have already agreed to support -- namely the resolving of any doubts as to the supremacy of the Constitution over any treaty or international agreement, and of making certain any of these agreements can have force and effect whenever they are not completely consonant with the meaning of the Constitution itself.

Sections 4 and 5 of the attached proposal are likewise acceptable since they refer only to internal affairs of the United States Senate and time allowed for ratifing the amendment to the Constitution.

Section 3, however, introduces new language into the proposals heretofore submitted to me. With the general thought that the President of the United States must not and cannot legislate under the guise of a Presidential agreement everybody agrees. With respect to Section 3 I most emphatically agree as to the provision that the President of the United States cannot legislate under the guise of making an international agreement. However, it is also true that in certain instances the President, operating under the procedures prescribed by the Constitution and acting in the best interests of the nation, will make agreements which will inescapably have some internal effect.

As one example of this effect, we have the immunity that is granted to the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers whenever the President by international agreement initially exchanges Ambassadors with another country. Likewise, there are certain emergency functions of the President that devolve upon him as Constitutional Commander-in-Chief. I am referring to the responsibility and authority specified in Article II of the Constitution. Since the terminology of Section III does not clearly differentiate between "internal law" and "internal effect of a Constitutional Act" I cannot agree because to do so would be to agree to a definite shift among the balance of power between the three departments of government as prescribed in the Constitution. Consequently I could agree to the language of the kind now contained in that amendment only as it was clear clear in the amendment itself that there is no attempt to accomplish such a shift.



I realize that I have no official role in the process of developing and adopting an amendment to the Consti tution of the United States, but I appreciate your courtesy in seeking my views on this point because when it comes to the enactment and ratification of any amendment that would change the balance of powers, then the President clearly has the responsibility to make his views known to the nation.

February 1, 1954.

Dear Herb:

I do not know whether you have ever heard of Franklin Murphy, the Chancellor of Kansas University. He was originally a doctor by profession, has been very active in promoting the so-called Kansas Plan by which rural areas can be assured of medical care, and is a highly respected and articulate citizen of the state.

Attached hereto is a letter he has just written to the Secretary of the Kansas Medical Society, in which he gives expression to his anxiety because that Association has taken the position in favor of the "Bricker Amendment." Not long ago he wrote a somewhat similar letter -- that time to each member of the Kansas Delegation in Congress. I am attaching that one also.

I should like to have these back in my files, but if you think it might be worth while to give some of our friends Murphy's particular slant on this situation, I would have no objection to your circulating these letters to Senators Ferguson, Millikin and Knowland -- merely asking the final recipient to return them to my office. If you believe that they would not be interested or particularly informed by this viewpoint, please send the letters back to me.

With warm personal regard,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell,
The Attorney General,
W shington, D.C.

February 2, 1954.

Dear Clarence:

I do not want to let any more time pass without expressing to you something of my gratitude for the job you have just completed as Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. I know well what a uniquely difficult problem you faced and I know, too, of the characteristic energy and intelligence you brought to the performance of your task.

Looking toward the future, I am especially delighted that you have agreed to serve as Special Consultant to the White House, to assist us in putting together, for presentation to the Congress, a program, on the basis of the Report, that will significantly advance this Administration's objectives in the field of foreign economic policy. Your experience and knowledge should be invaluable to us in the weeks ahead.

With best wishes for a relaxing and restful vacation, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Clarence B. Randall,
Kenyon Ranch,
Box 208,
Tucson-Rogales Star Route,
Tumacacori, Arizona.

February 2, 1954.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Arthur:

Attached is one of the most sincere and moving letters -- and apparently starkly honest -- that I have recently read.

It happens that the distress in the little town of Port Townsend has come about by the abandonment of Forts Worden and Flagler. Now as to the policy of abandoning these small and expensive posts in the Army, I am one of those who long has advocated it. But some governmental officials apparently made the mistake of urgently requesting local investors to build up housing facilities in the region.

What I should like to do now is to have you call up everybody you can think of that may have some governmental activity in which the location is not important and which might fit into Port Townsend. Since it has been abandoned the Army could turn it over, through the Bureau of the Budget, for free.

I rather agree with the writer of the letter that the Defense Department might have found some useful reason for maintaining Fort Worden, or at the very least, to have made the reduction a gradual one.

Frankly I have chosen you as the one to see whether something might be quickly done about this matter because you are in touch with so many different departments and we have here a "depressed" area in the truest sense of the word.

Quite naturally I am not talking about manufacturing some new reason or excuse for occupying this post; I just want to make certain that there isn't some legitimate use to which the place could be put. We talk about building convalescent hospitals and finding places for schools and all sorts of things; while at the same time we abandon places already built.

Let me know about the matter; in the meantime I am acknowledging the lady's letter and telling her that we are giving the matter a quick but thorough examination.

As ever,



The Honorable Arthur Flemming,
The Director of Defense Mobilization,
Washington, D.C.

February 1, 1954.

Dear George:

I have written to Sig Larmon to determine whether or not he is willing to come down and give a look around on this job of public information.

Additionall, I have written to Roy Howard, and in this case, I have used the technique of asking him his opinions of national reactions to the various programs we are sponsoring before the Congress.

As ever,

The U.S. Treasury Library

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.:-I am returning Roy Howard's letter to you.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

During the progress of World War II, and later when I was Commander at SHAPE, there served under me an American officer named Edwin Howard whom I considered to have very splendid qualifications, particularly as a staff officer. He was extremely well qualified in intelligence work.

I believe he is now a Brigadier General, possibly temporary. Is it possible for you to give me any idea as to his next assignment and to the plans of the Army for his future utilization? I think that his tour of duty in Europe must be about completed.

Many thanks.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

February 1, 1954

Dear Foster:

Many thanks for your informative reports. I find them valuable and extremely interesting and hope you will continue to keep me up to date. I know that your mission is a fatiguing one, but I know also that you are equal to every requirement of your exacting task. With warm regard,



Dwight D. Eisenhower

February 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. W. K. SCOTT

Enclosed is the President's message to the Secretary of State. Would you please have it transmitted.



Ann C. Whitman

DDE Diary March 1954 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memorandum of Telephone Call from Mr. Richardson~~ (1 pg) Open on Ron Rev., RL, 4/18/84		~~3/30/54~~	~~C~~
2. Message 78-62, #2	DDE to Churchill (1 pg)	3/29/54	A 9/4/80, bc
3. Message 76-63, #38	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, mR 76-63 #38	3/29/54 11/6/85, bc	A
4. Message 78-62, #3	DDE to Churchill (1 pg)	3/27/54	A 9/4/80, bc
5. Letter 78-61, #2	Churchill to DDE (4 pgs) (exempted, State ltr. - 4/11/78) 7/14/81 bc	3/24/54	A
6. Memo of telephone conversation DDE to Gen. Heaton (1 pg)		3/26/54	C
7. Message 76-63, #39	Churchill to DDE (1 pg) EXempted, mR 76-63 #39	3/24/54 9/16/85, bc	A
8. ~~Memorandum DDE to Brownell~~ 2/27/76 - RWM		~~3/23/54~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 6
Folder: DDE Diary March 1954 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

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March 31, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. JOHN F. SIMMONS

With reference to your memorandum of March 11th regarding the gift from the Turkish sculptor, Mr. Osman Macunlu, following is the President's decision:

"If our Embassy at Ankara wants it, ask the donor to allow it to be accepted there on my behalf and put on display."

Would you please advise the persons concerned.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Helen Weaver

March 30, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Foster:

A note from Cabot Lodge indicates that I have the responsibility of appointing two United States Senators to the United States Delegation to the Ninth General Assembly of the United Nations.

If this is my responsibility and not yours, I would like to have your recommendations before I may be approached by anybody seeking the post.

As ever,



The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

(Envelope marked "EYES ONLY" --
to Rod O'Connor by hand, 3/31/54)

March 30, 1954.

Dear General Romulo:

I am complimented by your invitation to appear on the occasion of the dinner being held by the Philippine Association to commemorate Bataan Day, and I wish it were possible for me to attend. However, I am giving a dinner at the White House the night of April eighth, so it is completely impossible for me to stop in, even briefly.

If you would like to have me send a message to your group, I should be delighted to do so. In that event, I suggest you call my Secretary, Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, who will arrange to have it delivered to you at the proper time.

With warm regard, and my regret that I cannot be with you,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Carlos P. Romulo,
Special Representative of the
President of the Philippines,
The Westchester,
4000 Cathedral Avenue,
Washington, D.C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 30, 1954.

Dear Mr. Stanton:

I regret that you feel you cannot join the White House staff, but of course I understand and respect your decision. Needless to say, I am grateful that you will be available on an "extra-curricular" basis for special assignments.

I look forward to seeing you at the stag dinner on the eighth.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Stanton,
President,
Columbia Broadcasting Company,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

March 30, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

I know nothing of the technicalities involved, but if you want to find a way to make Earl's article available to the members of the 4-H Clubs I certainly have no objection.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: Thanks for sending me a copy of your Denver speech. Incidentally, one look at your 1954 speaking engagement list appalls me and fills me with admiration for your stamina.

March 30, 1954.

Dear Fred:

Even the suggestion that you think I might have beaten Rip and Ed Dudley pleases me. Needless to say, I didn't.

It was grand to have Fred, Jr., and Bob at the recent stag dinner, and all of us wished so much that you could have been here too.

Mamie and Min join me in all the best to you and Hazel.

Sincerely,

Mr. Fred M. Manning,
Rancho Santa Fe,
California.

March 30, 1954.

Dear Howard:

I was delighted to hear from you and to know that your son is desirous of entering West Point. As you know, there are a certain number of so-called "Presidential" appointments, but for years -- and quite rightly -- they have been filled strictly on the results of the competitive examinations. Based solely on my knowledge of his father, I would suspect that Howard, Jr., would qualify on merit.

At any rate, I have asked my Military Aide to look into the matter, though I repeat that there is nothing I personally can do to make certain of Howard's appointment.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Colonel Howard Donnelly, USA (Ret'd.),
1018 Silverado Street,
La Jolla,
California.

March 30, 1954

Dear Dr. King:

I appreciate your telling me about the death of Gray Garland, and your kindness in forwarding the material he recently addressed to me. Gray has been a friend of mine for many years, and I am distressed to learn of his death.

With my thanks to you for writing,

Sincerely,

The United Presbyterian Library

Dr. James P. King
Saint Albans Sanatorium
Radford, Virginia

March 30, 1954.

Mr. Richardson called. Wanted me to remind you of the following matters:

1. Talk to Bob Anderson about lakes and taking land around lakes.

2. Talk to Brownell about Commission on Phillips Case (investigate gas). No hurry about this. Also suggests you talk to Bob Anderson about members to be appointed to Commission.

3. Commissioner Hyde.

4. Bob Hatcher, Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Hatcher wants to be Chairman. Attached is file -- Charlie Willis says he knows all about it. Charlie says: "How can we get Winthrop Rockefeller's financial support if Mr. Hatcher is appointed Chairman?" Mr. Hatcher is Democrat (but lead "torch parade" for you) and Republicans don't want him appointed.

DE

March 29, 1954.

Dear Freeman:

I am truly obligated to you and Cliff for helping to give me a lift during the last weekend. I have plenty of things to raise my blood pressure -- sometimes I don't throw them off as easily as I once did. To have with me a couple of close and valued friends is a real tonic, so I am grateful to you.

Give my love to your Jane.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Freeman Gosden,
700 North Alpine Drive,
Beverly Hills,
California.

March 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

The attached memorandum, entitled "Realism and the United States' National Interests in the Middle East" comes to me from the Honorable James G. McDonald, Former Ambassador to Israel. I send it to you for whatever disposition you may wish to make of it.

I have acknowledged it to Mr. McDonald.

D. D. E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 29, 1954.

Dear Bill:

While the majority of my old Service friends are fast moving into retirement, it is still hard to accept the fact that a man of your vitality and youthful appearance is leaving the active ranks. Such separations are always a mixture of sadness and happiness. From associations that reach all the way back to the First World War, I can certainly attest to the fact that you have served the Army and the country eminently well and have earned the years of leisure and pleasure that lie ahead of you.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins in warm greetings to you and Mrs. Bergin on this occasion. We hope that your retirement will be a fully satisfying and happy period for both of you.

With kind personal regard,

Sincerely,



Major General William E Bergin, USA,
The Adjutant General,
The United States Army,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

March 29, 1954.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Your letter of March twenty-fourth is an emphatic expression of my views with respect to the need for resisting any significant increase in tax exemptions. It is an issue on which the Party should rise and be counted, as I attempted to make clear in my talk to the country on March fifteenth. So far as I am concerned, there is to be no compromise, anywhere, on this particular issue, and I shall assert every bit of influence that I possibly can, both personally and through my friends, to make sure that this is so. The national interest forbids it, even were there no other reasons such as those so cogently expressed in your letter.

With my grateful thanks for your frank observations, and with best wishes,

Sincerely,

Truman Library

The Honorable Charles P. Nelson,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

March 29, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
STATE DEPARTMENT

Please dispatch immediately the following message to the Prime Minister.

" Dear Winston. Greatly appreciate your message. Admiral Strauss has just returned from the Pacific and I shall not see him until tomorrow. I understand however that he has beam in touch with your Ambassador and that the first two points you raise have been covered to your satisfaction.

With warm personal regard,

Ike E. "

Ann Whitman, Personal Secretary
to the President.

Note: This message cleared with Admiral Strauss and reported to Rod O'Connor.

Received 6:20
Mz h 29, 1954.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Message from the Prime Minister to the President

My dear Friend:

There is widespread anxiety here about the H-bomb and I am facing a barrage of questions tomorrow about the March 1 explosion. Our instruments here record a second explosion in the series mentioned in our private talks at Bermuda on 26 instant.

2. I am well aware of all your difficulties in view of the McMahon Act, etc., and of the efforts you are making to obtain greater freedom to give us the information and I shall do my utmost to safeguard our common interests as they are developing. It would be a great help to me if I could say that in return for the facilities we accorded to American aircraft at the Australian experiments the American authorities had agreed to our sending aircraft to collect samples of debris at very great heights.

3. I should also like to say that apart from this act of reciprocity we have no information as yet of the results of the experiment but we hope it may be possible within the limits of existing United States legislation to give us a report of what occurred.

4. I shall of course repulse all suggestions -- and there are many -- that we should protest against the continuance of your experiments. I have to speak at 3.30 p.m. G.M.T. Tuesday 30. The Prof is also telegraphing to the Admiral.

Winston.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-339 #5
BY LKS DATE 10/30/03

March 29, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Herewith a letter to which I invite your attention, particularly its latter part. Assuming that the time may come when I may find it necessary to take the action suggested in the letter, could you prepare a draft of a statement, accompanying my instructions?

If you believe, of course, that this suggestion has no merit whatsoever, just please return the letter to me.

D.D.E.

The White House Library

Encl:
Paul Hoffman letter, 3/25/54

March 29, 1954

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for your suggestion. I am consulting with some of my close advisers on it.

I understand I am to see you soon. I shall be looking forward to it.

As ever,



Mr. Paul G. Hoffman
1500 El Mirador Drive
Pasadena 3, California

Copy of letter from Paul Hoffman:

March 25, 1954

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. President:

Senator McCarthy's capacity to fuzz up any statement, no matter how clear and forceful, was never better illustrated than by his bland assertion following your news conference of yesterday that "The President and I are in full agreement." As a result of the Senator's wiles and a lack of clarity in the statements of some of your associates, too many people are still confused as to where the Administration stands on the issue of McCarthyism. Believing, as I do, that McCarthyism has passed far beyond being merely a nuisance and has now become a deadly menace, I think this is most unfortunate.

I have always recognized your soundness in refusing to engage in any personal tussle with the Senator, and have respected your determination to maintain the dignity of your office. Nevertheless, the sooner the people of our country understand that it is Dwight D. Eisenhower, and not Senator McCarthy, who is "calling the tune," the sooner the attention of the country will be directed toward the really serious problems which confront us, and the sooner we'll start making progress toward their solution. It is a burning shame that the antics of Senator McCarthy have diverted our attention to trivialities and away from the truly wonderful program you presented in your January papers.

I have a suggestion that may clear the air. It is really your suggestion, because it is based upon the statement you made during our conversation yesterday. It is this: -- Sooner or later -- and probably sooner -- Senator McCarthy will again summon for questioning - and brow-beating - some member of the Executive Branch of the Government who should not be summoned; someone who is being summoned solely for the purpose of providing headlines for the Senator. It might be John Paton Davies (assuming he is cleared for the eighth time). If it isn't John Paton Davies, it will be someone else. Then and there, I suggest that you issue instructions to this person to refuse the summons from Senator McCarthy and give the reasons for so doing. Those reasons, you know better than I, but among them are his total disregard for the fair practices which you have insisted should prevail; his trampling on the rights of witnesses of both high and low estate; his reckless accusations against Cabinet Officers, Generals of the

Army, and the most humble of our citizens; his contempt for democratic rights and processes as was dramatically illustrated by his handling of Mrs. Anna Lee Moss. Certainly, the opportunity is present in issuing this instruction to combine it with a truly great state paper.

It is important, of course, to make it clear that your intervening in the case of this Government employee is because you have a legal right and a responsibility for doing so, but the reasons for the intervention would apply equally in the case of the humblest private citizen.

It is my hope that if this suggestion is acted upon, the "disorder and confusion" resulting from Senator McCarthy's efforts to police the executive personnel will end. Of one thing I am dead certain - that you would have the support of an overwhelming percentage of our citizens if you took such action.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Paul

Eisenhower Library The University

COPY FOR FILES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, DC

March 19, 1954.

Dear Governor Adams:

Confirming our previous conversations on the subject and my comment to the President, I recommend that Mr. Rowland R. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Bureau of the Budget, be appointed Director to succeed me.

Before Mr. Hughes left on his vacation he had arranged with the National City Bank of New York, of which he had been Vice President, to extend his leave until July 1, 1955. This has been confirmed in writing.

In the past year I have made it a point to encourage an extensive participation in policy matters and the assumption of a maximum amount of responsibility by him -- much more than has been customary heretofore. As a result, he is not only completely familiar with the preparation of the Budget but with its policies and pertinent details.

On other matters of Bureau interest he has had a similar wide range of action and responsibility.

In all of these he has demonstrated good policy judgment, a large capacity for work, and an unusual grasp of complicated, technical detail. He has the confidence of the Bureau staff and of the members of the Congress with whom we usually deal.

His background of business and financial training, the knowledge of Government gained from association with the task force of the House Appropriations Committee before coming with the Bureau, and his work on the 1954 Budget revision and the preparation of the 1955 Budget provide an experience particularly essential to the post of Director.

Sincerely yours,

s / Jos. M. Dodge
Director.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Honorable Sherman Adams
The Assistant to the President
The White House

(Longhand note of President:
3/29. Gov. Adams. I think this is our best solution. Please take action. DE)

March 29, 1954.

Personal

Dear Charlie:

I had hoped that the meeting this morning would terminate early so that we could have had a longer chat about some of the things that have been bothering me. I think you know that my ardent support of the "program" is not founded in any pride of authorship or hope of personal success.

The purpose of the entire list of projects is to produce a stronger America -- stronger at home and stronger abroad. I am anxious to participate in the effort to show to the United States that the Republican Party is the best mechanism available for leading it to this position of strength.

The diet we offer America must not only be a sound one, but it must have "taste appeal." That is the reason I am so anxious about one or two of the items of which I spoke this morning. But incidentally don't forget, either, the Agricultural Research Act. It is both necessary and popular.

With all the best,

As ever,



The Honorable Charles A. Halleck,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Personal

March 29, 1954.

PEACE, THE AMERICAN ASPIRATION

Subject of talk: Strength of America, her principal worries and preoccupations. Sources, results, cures.

Concern should inspire vigilance -- not fear that borders on hysteria.

Communists try to promote disunity and hysteria.

We find good people hate good people; both should be combined in supporting liberties and opposing Communists.

Strength of America

Spiritual
Understanding
Economic -- Production
Military
International position

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Fears:	Counteracting:
1. The Kremlin	Politburo love of power Risks involved in war Weakness of satellite -- Napoleon's defeat in Russia Economic needs and weaknesses -- cost of war There remains a possibility -- a threat!
2. The Atomic Age and Mass Destruction	We won't start a war Scale of destruction of retaliation creates sobering effect on decisions in Kremlin Civil and continental defense of all kinds

But, insanity still exists.

3. Communistic influences on our international friends	No nation has yet, in a free election, adopted Communism Widening knowledge of decency and friendliness of American position Effectiveness of American aid Increasing strength of many nations There remains fact that many nations uncertain and indecisive, and our interests could suffer badly if some should go Communistic
4. Communistic penetrations in our own country, government, schools, unions	Exaggeration. Small percentage. Great devotion of mass of government workers F. B. I. -- and results of its work. Notify it. Attorney General will detail for you, very soon, what it is doing. But -- some true
5. Inquisitions. Eroding away of individual liberties.	We have courts to determine truth and to protect individuals Public opinion supports decency -- fair play What is America? Normally Committees and Commissions empowered to investigate do so with complete observance of American procedures. Still true that a committee or a committeeman, enjoying the immunity conferred by membership in the Congress, can violate rules and accuse falsely. Possibly cost a job.

Eisenhower Library

6. Fear of depression and inflation and loss of jobs and income

Strength of economy
Number of peacetime jobs
Insurance plans
Farm programs
Great savings
Requirements of our people
Readiness of government to thrust its full resources into any emergency -- Credits, taxes, public works plans, etc.

Still -- Surpluses
Loss of markets abroad
Unemployment

Residual Concerns

Faith --

Our own history -- leaders and people
Courage
Stamina
Belief in: Decency
Justice
Progress
Value of individual liberty because of right conferred by Creator.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 29, 1954.

Dear Cliff:

I have the feeling that I did not thank you adequately for the lift you gave me with your report about the advances in Jim Murphy's business. Actually it was heartwarming to listen to your account of the progress that is being made through his organization -- and I am truly delighted.

It is high time I had my week at Augusta. I realise I am more nervous than usual and a few days trying to straighten out my drives and putts would be good for me.

It was grand to have you here.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

COPY OF MESSAGE SENT March 27, 1954, 6:45 PM, through State Department to the Prime Minister.

Your letter of March 24th only reached me Saturday afternoon; the plane which brought it having been delayed. Consequently I did not have an opportunity to go over it with Harold Stassen before he left for London. However, Harold is fully informed of my views on this difficult and important matter. As I indicated in my earlier letter your proposals in this field seem to go a bit further than seems wise or necessary. However, it remains my hope that after Harold has explained the lines along which our thoughts are running, and when we pass from general to the concrete we shall be able to reach agreement.

With warm regard,

IKE

The White House Library

Copy of letter from the Prime Minister received 1:25 P.M., March 27, 1954. (Peter Marshall, who delivered it from the British Embassy, explained that the aircraft on which it came had been delayed, and that the Prime Minister was anxious that it reach the President promptly.)

Private and Personal

10 Downing Street
Whitehall

March 24, 1954.

My dear Friend,

Thank you very much for your letter about East/West Trade. As consultation and discussion between our two countries were urgent, I sent you my telegram of today's date. I now venture to put before you some of the wider considerations that have influenced my thought.

While doing all that is possible to increase our joint strength and unity, I am anxious to promote an easement of relations with Soviet Russia and to encourage and aid any development of Russian life which leaders to a wider enjoyment by the Russian masses of the consumer goods of which you speak and modern popular amenities and diversions which play so large a part in British and American life. I hope that this process will lead to some relaxation of the grim discipline of the peoples of this vast land ocean of Russia and its satellites. Moreover, trade means contacts and probably involves a good deal of friendly

infiltration which I think would be to our advantage from every point of view, including the military.

I am, of course, opposed to exportation to Russia of weapons or military equipment in a direct form, but I do not think this principle should be used to ban so many items because they might be used for military purposes in a secondary or subsequent stage. Any advantage given by this would only be on a small and almost trivial proportion of Russian armaments, for the whole scale of East/West Trade is small and we should be dealing only with a percentage of a percentage. I do not think this ought to stand in the way of the widening of commercial intercourse so long as only conventional forms of equipment are concerned. On the contrary I believe that even in this limited military sphere we should, I think, gain as much or almost as much as we should lose.

Over and beyond that there are those hopes of a broadening of Russian life and relaxation of international tension which may lead to the re-establishment of a peaceful foundation for the tormented and burdened world.

How minute do all these military considerations, arising out of trade as limited, appear compared to the Hydrogen bomb and the rapid progress the Soviets are said to be making with it. There is the peril which marches toward us and is nearer and more deadly to us than to you. We may be sure that whatever raw materials or equipment is available to the Russians, whether from their own resources or from imports, the first priority

will be given to nuclear expansion, just as at a former stage in Germany guns counted before butter. I fear, therefore, that even a total prohibition of all East/West trade would not impede the physical progress of these fearful forces. On the other hand there is the hope that the sense of achievement may render more fruitful those tentative yet inspiring conceptions of which you told me at Bermuda and with which your letter of March 19, which I received yesterday and to which I will reply later, also so pregnantly deals.

I have not hampered this expression of my most anxious thought by expatiating on the well known arguments about British trade in the present economic phase. I will merely mention the headings. If the United States will not let us pay for her goods by rendering reciprocal services and make a reasonable proportion of things your people want or might be attracted by, as is our deep desire, the present deadlock must continue. As the old tag says, those who do not important cannot export. I have learned all about these difficulties from my political youth up and am making no complaint. "Off shore" purchase is a Godsend, but you are still in the position of having to give away on a vast scale with generosity and human patriotism what we should like to earn by hard work and mental exertion. The arrival of Germany and Japan in the world market make it necessary that we should open out our trade in every possible direction for we have to keep 50 million people alive

in this small island as well as maintaining the greatest armaments next to your own in the free world.

As the proportions of our trade with Russia must in any case be on a minor scale for many years, I cannot rate the commercial aspect so highly as I do those I have mentioned above.

I enclose a copy of the telegram which I have agreed with my colleagues and which will by now have reached you.

longhand / With all good wishes,

Yours ever,

Winston S. Churchill.

The President of the United States.

March 27, 1954.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am distressed to learn of Mrs. Hull's death. Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deep sympathy to you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Cordell Hull,
Sheraton Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1954

Dear General Paul:

I am happy to learn of the plans for the expansion and improvement of the physical facilities of The National Presbyterian Church.

The effort of the Church at this time is of more than local significance. Confronted by a militant atheism and brazen materialism, our religious institutions were never more important to our way of life. It is only as we are strong in faith that we are adequate for our age. While it is essential that our spiritual life be strengthened throughout the country, it is especially important that in our Nation's Capital there should be conspicuous evidence of the message and significance of our faith.

There is obvious need for ampler facilities in our Church, especially for the youth. I, therefore, wish for you and all the workers and members of our congregation complete success in this campaign.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Lt. General Willard S. Paul,
Chairman, The National Presbyterian
Church Expansion Fund
1764 N Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dictated by the President, March 27, 1954 -- for transmittal by SecState.

My dear Mr. President:

In common with millions of my countrymen, I salute the gallantry and stamina of the commander and soldiers who are defending Dien Bien Phu. We have the most profound admiration for the brave and resourceful fight being waged there by troops from France, Viet Nam, and other parts of the French Union. Those soldiers, true to their own great traditions, are defending the cause of human freedom and are demonstrating in the truest fashion qualities on which the survival of the free world depends. I would be grateful if you convey to the commander of the gallant garrison of Dien Bien Phu an expression of my admiration and best wishes.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE

March 26, 1954

Dear Harry:

Your letter of March twenty-second somewhat distresses me, for I very much hate to say "No" to any request from you. As I wrote Randolph Burgess, I am extremely honored that Brown University should suggest the award to me of an honorary doctorate. And, of course, one of the reasons I should like to come up to Brown is because of my high regard for you.

On the other hand, I have just examined my September schedule and find it as discouraging as the June one. I am not sure when I shall return from Colorado (last year it was about the twentieth of September) and, sometime between then and the November elections, there are plans in preparation for me to go on several trips. But if mid-October would be satisfactory, it is possible (but at this moment no stronger word can be used) that I might be able to accept your generous invitation. By what date would you require a firm answer?

As ever,

Eisenhower Library

Dr. Henry M. Wriston
President of Brown University
Providence 12, Rhode Island

cc: Tom Stephens

March 26, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. RODERIC L. O'CONNOR

In accordance with our phone conversation today, enclosed is the President's message for the NATO anniversary, and the request from Lord Ismay.

Would you please have the message properly transmitted; and the Ismay letter returned to our files.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman

April 4, 1954



Five years ago today, the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty launched a unique working partnership among the Atlantic peoples. Their alliance for the preservation of peace and mutual defense against Communistic aggression is now a mighty bulwark of the free world.

NATO symbolizes the unity of free men in an age of peril. Fourteen nations, diverse in language and economy and custom and political structure, are joined within it because each nation is determined to sustain its own independence. Dedicated to a common purpose, their strength is multiplied, their inexhaustible energies are pooled.

During my service with NATO there were many uniforms worn, many tongues spoken at my headquarters. But daily I found new inspiration in the unity of spirit among my comrades.

The inspiration remains with me; a cherished memory, a heartening proof that free men -- united -- can face any peril unafraid. NATO is visible evidence that, in cooperation among the free peoples, we can best preserve our common heritage of freedom against any threat.

March 26, 1954

Dear Sam:

You will recall that in my Message to Congress making recommendations for changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, I briefly discussed the need for clarification of jurisdiction between the federal and state and territorial governments in the labor-management field, and stated: "The department and agency heads concerned are, at my request, presently examining the various areas in which conflicts of jurisdiction occur. When such examination is completed I shall make my recommendations to the Congress for corrective legislation."

My associates are still studying this extremely complex problem, and while that study has not as yet been completed it has gone far enough to develop some conclusions:

(1) Where the Governor of a state determines that a labor dispute is endangering, or will endanger, the health and safety of the citizens of that state, certainly nothing in the federal law should have the effect of preventing the state from dealing with that dispute. This was covered specifically in my message of January 11.

(2) Nothing in the federal law should have the effect of preventing a state from exercising its traditional police powers for maintaining public order.

(3) Where the National Board has refused to assert jurisdiction on the ground that it would not effectuate the policies of the Act for it to do so, it should be made clear by legislation that the states are free to act.

Since I understand that your Committee will report shortly on various amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, I thought that you would like to have this progress report.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Samuel K. McConnell, Jr.
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

gdm/mcr

March 26, 1954.

Dr. Milton's suggestion for a number of related speeches.

"We shall have in our world either an imposed or a cooperative peace. This is the decision the nations must make. An imposed peace is sought by the Communist powers, as it was by Hitler. Free nations must rely on a cooperative peace.

"Cooperation may be based only on genuine understanding -- understanding among governments and peoples. Unfortunately, the relevant understanding does not today exist in the degree required, and thus the many economic, cultural, political, military and other cooperative processes, which must be based on understanding, are weaker than they should be.

"Why, then, is understanding less well developed than it should be?

"Censorship affects seventy-five percent of all the people who inhabit the earth. Illiteracy affects vast numbers in many areas of the globe. And of course these are the ordinary language and cultural barriers. Into the vacuum caused by censorship and illiteracy, pours the positive propaganda of the Russians -- for twenty-four hours each day, it pours in.

"No wonder there are vast misunderstandings at the very time we need understanding."

Eisenhower Library
The Original

March 26, 1954

Dear Alex:

You will recall that in my Message to Congress making recommendations for changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, I briefly discussed the need for clarification of jurisdiction between the Federal and state and territorial governments in the labor-management field, and stated: "The department and agency heads concerned are, at my request, presently examining the various areas in which conflicts of jurisdiction occur. When such examination is completed I shall make my recommendations to the Congress for corrective legislation."

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(3) Where the National Board has refused to assert jurisdiction on the ground that it would not effectuate the policies of the Act for it to do so, it should be made clear by legislation that the states are free to act.

Since I understand that your Committee will report shortly on various amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, I thought that you would like to have this progress report.

Sincerely,



The Honorable H. Alexander Smith
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.
gdm/mcr

O.F. 7

March 26, 1954

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1954
CENTRAL FILES

Mr. Richardson and Mr. Carter protest that Dallas, not Fort Worth, has announced as location for new Texas-Louisiana Regional Headquarters.

1. Fort Worth has been headquarters for Eleventh Railway Mail Division since 188. Fort Worth has been headquarters of Air Postal Transport Region since 1928. Regional Headquarters since 1933. Result several hundred families integral part of Fort Worth.

2. Fort Worth has one of finest Airports in world; 6,000 square feet of Terminal Building being used by Post Office no cost.

3. Fort Worth has had "tough break" regarding airlines, now remedied.

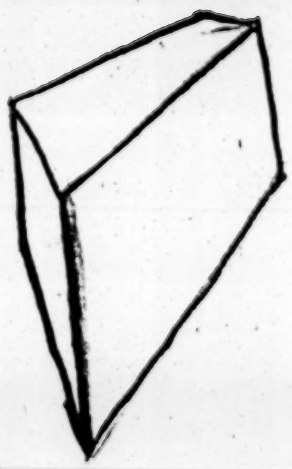
4. It would be humiliating to Fort Worth.

5. Dallas has Federal Reserve Bank. Dallas has 10 to 1 edge in matter of government employees.

6. Fort Worth was originator in drafting DDE.

Amon's letter given to Summerfield in person at cabinet meeting

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library





March 26, 1954.

Dear Lucius:

I am delighted that you consented to serve on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. I not only retain my intense interest in the place -- I am more and more convinced, each year, that it is one of our institutions that can be called indispensable.

One of the men for whom I have formed a great deal of admiration and respect is Red Blaik. I hope and believe that he is running the athletics of the Academy on the basis that athletes must be first of all cadets. Could I ask you to make a special point, while you are up there, of dropping into his office and asking him to present the full case on the Academy's athletes -- by which I mean how they are treated, particularly with respect to the necessity for meeting every standard set by the Academy for its graduates. Afterwards you and I might get together for a little talk, or you could drop me a short note giving me your impressions.

As you can well know, I do not mean to intervene directly in such things, but I do like to know about them.

Give my love to Marjorie.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Lucius D. Clay,
Continental Can Company,
100 East 42nd Street,
New York, New York.

Personal

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Copy of letter from Paul Hoffman:

March 25, 1954

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. President:

Senator McCarthy's capacity to fuzz up any statement, no matter how clear and forceful, was never better illustrated than by his bland assertion following your news conference of yesterday that "The President and I are in full agreement." As a result of the Senator's wiles and a lack of clarity in the statements of some of your associates, too many people are still confused as to where the Administration stands on the issue of McCarthyism. Believing, as I do, that McCarthyism has passed far beyond being merely a nuisance and has now become a deadly menace, I think this is most unfortunate.

I have always recognized your soundness in refusing to engage in any personal tussle with the Senator, and have respected your determination to maintain the dignity of your office. Nevertheless, the sooner the people of our country understand that it is Dwight D. Eisenhower, and not Senator McCarthy, who is "calling the tune," the sooner the attention of the country will be directed toward the really serious problems which confront us, and the sooner we'll start making progress toward their solution. It is a burning shame that the antics of Senator McCarthy have diverted our attention to trivialities and away from the truly wonderful program you presented in your January papers.

I have a suggestion that may clear the air. It is really your suggestion, because it is based upon the statement you made during our conversation yesterday. It is this: -- Sooner or later -- and probably sooner -- Senator McCarthy will again summon for questioning - and brow-beating - some member of the Executive Branch of the Government who should not be summoned; someone who is being summoned solely for the purpose of providing headlines for the Senator. It might be John Paton Davies (assuming he is cleared for the eighth time). If it isn't John Paton Davies, it will be someone else. Then and there, I suggest that you issue instructions to this person to refuse the summons from Senator McCarthy and give the reasons for so doing. Those reasons, you know better than I, but among them are his total disregard for the fair practices which you have insisted should prevail; his trampling on the rights of witnesses of both high and low estate; his reckless accusations against Cabinet Officers, Generals of the

Army, and the most humble of our citizens; his contempt for democratic rights and processes as was dramatically illustrated by his handling of Mrs. Anna Lee Moss. Certainly, the opportunity is present in issuing this instruction to combine it with a truly great state paper.

It is important, of course, to make it clear that your intervening in the case of this Government employee is because you have a legal right and a responsibility for doing so, but the reasons for the intervention would apply equally in the case of the humblest private citizen.

It is my hope that if this suggestion is acted upon, the "disorder and confusion" resulting from Senator McCarthy's efforts to police the executive personnel will end. Of one thing I am dead certain - that you would have the support of an overwhelming percentage of our citizens if you took such action.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Paul

Eisenhower Library The Johns Hopkins University

March 26, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Eisenhower Library The Johns Hopkins University

Dear Governor Craig:

The question you raise in your letter of the nineteenth is one to which I have devoted many hours of thoughtful consideration. As you know I have often stated my views as to acceptable, or American, procedures in investigation. I have spoken out against unfairness and accusations made from behind a cloak of immunity.

Many of my good friends and associates in government apparently agree with you and a large segment of the American people, that I should, as you put it, "discipline the recalcitrants." Yet to attempt this, publicly, could react adversely on the legislative program, for the American people don't seem to like "purges." In addition, it would be in direct violation of a principle to which I have adhered all my adult life.

To explain the development of this, to me, fundamental rule, I have to go back to war experiences and certain lessons I learned throughout those years. Of these, the first and foremost is that the support and teaching of a constructive program or policy is a long-term thing. Moreover, it is seldom, if ever, that a worthwhile conception can be advanced by indulging in hateful or hypercritical remarks concerning some other individual. Out of those experiences, I developed a practice which, so far as I know, I have never violated. That practice is to avoid public mention of any name unless it can be done with favorable intent and connotation. This, of course, means that whatever criticism is necessary must be done in the private conference.

What I am trying to say to you is that I would not have you believe that I have acquiesced in, or by any means approve, the methods of which you rightly disapprove! I despise them. Nevertheless, I think that were I to stand up in public and label him with derogatory titles, I would make a serious error. I still feel that such an attempt would advertise him still more. It would make the Presidency ridiculous and so, in the long run, make the citizens of our country very unhappy indeed.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Governor Craig -- 2.

At the same time, I assure you that I have not made and shall not make any effort to appease, or to "win over."

On the positive side, I feel that there is a dawning realization that the Republican Party has to get itself squared away in the public mind. I hope soon to make a talk to help this idea along. The Republican Party has got for once and for all to make up its mind whether to follow the ludicrous partnership of the Old Guarders and the McCarthyites (one of my friends has called it a "marriage of convenience"), or whether it is going to stand behind the program of the Administration and the middle-of-the-road philosophy in which we firmly believe. I have done, and continue to do, everything in my power, both as President and as titular leader of the Republican Party, to urge adherence to that middle-of-the-road philosophy and to the program we have advanced. In that effort I need the help of leaders such as yourself.

I hope sometime we can talk this whole matter over.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S. Charlie Halleck has really performed!

The Honorable George N. Craig
Governor of Indiana
Indianapolis 4, Indiana

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Thursday, March 25, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Julius Ochs Adler (Gen.)	Gen. Mgr., The New York Times
3.	Earl Henry Blaik	Dir. of Athletics, USMA, West Point
4.	Emanuel Goldman	V. Pres., Wm. P. Goldman & Bros., Inc., NY
5.	Chan Gurney	Chmn., Civil Aeronautics Board
6.	Edwin K. Hastings	V. Pres., The Waldorf-Astoria, NY
7.	Harry B. Higgins	Pres., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
8.	Conrad N. Hilton	Pres., Hilton Hotels Corp., NY
9.	Milton Katz	Associate Dir., Ford Foundation
10.	William D. Kerr	Partner, Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago
11.	H. T. Merrill (Capt.)	Sr. Flight Capt., Eastern Air Lines, NY
12.	Charles S. Reed	Lawyer, Omaha, Neb.
13.	Jack Solomon	Cattle Breeder, Gainesville, Va.
14.	Arthur J. Weaver	Partner, Weaver-Minier Co., Ltd., Lincoln, Neb.
15.	James B. Webber, Jr.	V. Pres., J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

March 24, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Attached is a copy of the message just received from Sir Winston Churchill. The President has not yet seen it.

Helen Weaver

The White House Library

~~TOP SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
DSH-
1/4/79

TOP SECRET -- PERSONAL

Copy of message received from Sir Winston, March 24, 1954:

My dear Friend,

Thank you for your message of March 19 about the relaxation of East/West trade controls. We shall be very glad to talk over with your representatives the points set out in your message and I would urge that the talks should take place as soon as possible. I agree that French representatives should also take part. I suggest that, if possible, our officials should be informed before the discussions begin what variations in terms of items your Government would wish to make to the revised list we have proposed.



Winston.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR84-337 #1

March 24, 1954.

Dear Barbie:

Here is a little card to go with whatever birthday present you get David from me.

Especially tell him, please, that I hope the day is a very, very happy one for him.

Incidentally, have you ever gotten your deep freeze? I am sure I have had no bill for it, and I have not heard Mamie say anything about it. As quickly as you get it, you know I can occasionally send down some things out of my "meat larder" -- particularly when I hear of some plane that might be going directly to Benning.

Love to the whole family.

Devotedly,

Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower,
302 Austin Loop,
Fort Benning,
Georgia.

Eisenhower Library

The President wrote in longhand on White House card with gold Presidential seal:

31 March 1954

For: Dwight David Eisenhower II

Happy Birthday to you !!

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

EYES ONLY

March 24, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

I thoroughly understand your analysis of the situation and of the kind of individual I need here on the staff. I think it is quite clear that like any other staff officer, such a person would have his own speciality, but each of the others would have to have the benefit of his thinking and counsel. He would be, in effect, a bit of a coordinator among a group of people whose every action is in some way or other influential in creating the political atmosphere of which we are speaking.

I really believe that if I have to choose between the two that you name, I would take Max. Certainly I am ready to admit that it is going to take someone with very special qualifications and, in my opinion, a miraculous amount of patience and self-effacement.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge,
The United States Representative
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

3/24/54

Strength of America

Spiritual and Intellectual
Economic -- Production
Military
International position

Fears:	Counteracting:
1. The Kremlin	Politburo love of power Risks involved in war Weakness of satellite -- Napoleon's defeat in Russia Economic needs and weaknesses -- cost of war There remains a possibility -- a threat!
2. Communistic influences on our friends	No nation has yet, in a free election, adopted Communism Widening knowledge of decency and friendliness of American position Effectiveness of American aid Increasing strength of many nations There remains fact that many nations uncertain and indecisive, and our interests could suffer badly if some should go Communistic
3. Communistic Penetrations in our own country, government, schools, unions	Exaggeration. Small percentage. Great devotion of mass of government workers. But -- some true.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

4. Inquisitions. Eroding away of individual liberties.	We have courts to protect individuals. Public opinion supports decency - fair play. Normally Committees and Commissions empowered to investigate do so with complete observance of American procedures. Still true that a committee or a committeeman, enjoying the immunity conferred by membership in the Congress, can violate rules and accuse <u>falsely</u>.
5. Fear of depression and inflation and loss of jobs and income	Strength of economy Number of peacetime jobs Insurance plans Farm programs Great savings Requirements of our people Readiness of government to thrust its full resources into any emergency -- credits, taxes, public works plans, etc. Still -- Surpluses Loss of markets abroad Unemployment
6. The atom age and mass destruction	We won't start a war. Scale of destruction of retaliation creates sobering effect on decisions in Kremlin. Civil and continental defense of all kinds. But, insanity still exists.

Residual sum of fears

Faith --

Our own history -- leaders and people
Courage
Stamina
Belief in: Decency
Justice
Progress
Value of individual liberty because of right conferred by Creator.



March 23, 1954.

Dear Styles:

I am sorry to hear that you have been laid low by a virus infection. It must have hit you very suddenly after the Legislative meeting yesterday.

This note brings you my best wishes for a rapid recovery.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Styles Bridges,
c/o U. S. Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, Maryland.

Helen Weaver --

Letter send by special messenger this afternoon.

fh - Mar 23, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 23, 1954.

Dear Bobby:

I think my blood pressure would have shown less violent variation had you reversed the order in which you expressed the thoughts contained in your March 20th letter. Throughout the entire first part I had the sinking feeling of "Et tu, Brute!". But your sentence, "But if you want me to stay until after the Election, I will keep on working my head off until then," restored me to something like normal. By which I mean I am selfish enough to want you to keep doing just that, even though I do most seriously urge that you, for one, practice a modicum of malingering.

When I try to deal with the sentiments of personal appreciation you express toward me I am completely helpless. Perhaps I should just say that I lean on you far more than you can possibly know -- and with far greater reason.

My most profound thanks and appreciation for your offer to continue your tiring task -- and I accept it without any further words.

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Robert Cutler,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

March 23, 1954

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter on the tax program. By some it is called politically unwise -- but I know of no other way to conduct public affairs except to strive to correct errors whenever and wherever they are found.

In this particular instance, it was urged upon me that I should postpone, until after the next election, any consideration of reducing the double taxation assessed against investment income. Beyond this I find myself instinctively in favor of your statements about taxes on savings, accumulated after we have paid all the income taxes demanded of us. However, I have never had the point analyzed and studied in detail -- but we must encourage savings.

I do hope we can be together for a couple days at Augusta.

As ever,

Eisenhower Library
The Dwight D.

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

March 23, 1954.

Dear Sig:

Since acknowledging receipt of your letter, I have found a few moments here and there to study it more seriously. I cannot tell you how deeply obligated to you I feel.

I intend to have some copies made for handing around to certain spots where I think they will do the most good.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Sigurd Larmon,
Young and Rubicam,
285 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

March 23, 1954.

Dear Mr. Auchincloss:

I wish it were possible for me to thank, in person, each of the individuals who signed the book you presented to me this morning on behalf of the Capitol Hill Club. To them, and to each of the individuals who sent telegrams to you for inclusion in the book, I owe a debt of gratitude for their very great courtesy and for the generosity of the sentiments they express.

The entire document, with its heart-warming messages of good wishes and good will, will be carefully guarded as one of my most valued possessions.

Finally, I must thank you and the Board of Governors for bringing the book to me this morning and for your great kindness in presenting me also with Honorary Membership in the Club.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable James C. Auchincloss,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

March 23, 1954

Dear Roy:

Thank you very much for sending me the poetic efforts of Mr. Yost. I shall likewise acknowledge their receipt directly to him. I must say that, after discounting the over-generosity of his personal tribute, I find his style quite remarkable for an eighty-one year old man.

Sincerely,



Mr. H. R. Cullen
Quintana Petroleum Corporation
National Bank Building
Houston 2, Texas

March 23, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND EDUCATION

Attached is a memorandum which proposes the creation of a "President Commission on American Principles and Individual Liberties." The purpose is a bit wider than the one you suggested as a reason for organizing a Presidential Commission. It occurred to me that the two might fit together.

Will you look it over and let me know your reaction?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

March 23, 1954.

Dear Mr. Canham:

It was a pleasure to see you this morning.

I have read with the greatest of interest the Report that you brought me of the United States Advisory Commission on Information. I do hope you will express to the other members of the Commission my deep appreciation of the outstanding contribution you are making towards the goal of promoting better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Erwin D. Canham,
Chairman,
The United States Advisory Commission
on Information,
Washington, D.C.

March 23, 1954.

Dear Mr. Cummings:

In order that we make proper final arrangements for the return of the Sisley, I would like to ask you a couple of questions. Is the painting fully insured for transit, and if not, what insurance valuation should we put on it? Also, should it be sent to your office address or to some other address? Incidentally, if you approve, we plan to ask the National Gallery of Art to pack it for us, in order that it be handled with the greatest possible care.

The President is appreciative of your suggestion that you lend him the Pissarro, but I feel that he believes he has imposed far too much on your generosity as it is. I think that he also considers the Pissarro -- although an extremely interesting painting -- does not precisely fit into the decor of his office.

I do want to tell you that the Sisley has been an object of admiration by many of the visitors to the President's office during the past few months. We have all greatly enjoyed having it.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman.

Mr. Nathan Cummings,
Consolidated Grocers Corporation,
135 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 23, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

I am sure you know how much I appreciated the letter that you sent to me by Bob Woodruff when he came up here last week. Every bit of it was interesting.

You may have noted in the reports of one of my press conferences that I used Ben Fairless' statistics on his stockholders and their income levels. The story seemed to impress the reporters.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I should like to see "Life" or the "Saturday Evening Post" develop a truly revealing picture of our changing position in the world as brought about by Foster's skill and efforts. I believe that if a writer of true insight could study the record of the past fifteen months, he would find much out of which to make an informative, interesting and encouraging document.

With regard to the relationship between McCarthy and the reactionaries, I did not mean to deny that there had taken place a "marriage of convenience." All I meant was that McCarthy was not necessarily part of the philosophy of the true reactionaries -- namely, the isolationists, the high tariff people, the union busters, and the anti-social security people. What I did mean was that these people were trying to use the McCarthy issue to strengthen their indefensible position they hold in the realm of political philosophy.

Tomorrow I have a press conference. I suppose that as usual I shall be bombarded with "McCarthy" questions. At the last conference Roscoe Drummond suggested that it would be a great relief to everybody if

we could have one conference in which that name did not arise. Actually we have here a figure who owes his entire prominence and influence in today's life to the publicity media of the nation. Now these same media -- with some exceptions -- are looking around for someone to knock off the creature of their own making. If an individual were today to forget the responsibilities, the dignity and the truly important problems of his position, he could really have some sardonic amusement needling the press at these Wednesday conferences.

With warm regard,

As ever,

CLEVELAND LIBRARY

Mr. William E. Robinson,
Steve Hannagan Associates,
247 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Personal and Confidential

March 23, 1954.

Dear Lord Wemyss:

Thank you for your letter of February twenty-sixth. I am interested to learn of your work at Culzean. The success of the Castle must be a great personal satisfaction to you as well as a source of constant pleasure to the public.

With regard to my apartment, I am, of course, happy with anything which you consider suitable. As you know I have always fully agreed with you that the public must at all times come first.

If you wish to use the following message for the Ceremony on April third, you are at liberty to do so:

> "On the reopening of Culzean Castle I would like to send my good wishes to you for the coming season."

I am sure that if you decide to make a lecture tour, you will find a keen and appreciative interest in your work in both the United States and Canada.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Earl of Wemyss and March,
Chairman of the Council,
The National Trust for Scotland,
5 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh 2, Scotland.

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Tuesday, March 23, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Floyd D. Akers	Pres., Capitol Cadillac-Oldsmobile Co., D.C.
3.	Edward Anthony	Pub., Collier's, N.Y.
4.	Ralph R. Arnold	Golf Pro., Cherry Hills Country Club, Colo.
5.	Joseph P. Binns	Exec. V. Pres., Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corp., NY
6.	Clifford P. Case	Pres., The Fund for the Republic, Inc., NY
7.	Ed Dudley	Golf Pro., Augusta National Golf Club
8.	Allen W. Dulles	Dir., Central Intelligence Agency
9.	William P. Hobby	Pres., The Houston Post
10.	Louis L. Little	Football Coach, Columbia Univ., NY
	Douglas MacArthur II	Counselor of the State Dept.
11.	Thomas E. Millsop	Pres., Weirton Steel Co., W. Va. (ill)
12.	Arthur A. Seeligson	Co-owner, The Seeligsons (oil products), Tex.
13.	Eustace Seligman	Law Partner, Sullivan & Cromwell, NY
14.	Roger Steffan	Spec. Asst. to the Asst. to the President
15.	Thomas E. Stephens	Secretary to the President

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

The White House Library

Return to Gen'l Correspondence file.

~~SECRET~~

March 23, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Since you have been in your present post, has any Committee of Congress cited to you any individual, with proof, that the individual is a Communist or should be tried for membership in a conspiracy of which the purpose is to destroy the American Government by force?

Would you or the FBI have any record of individuals who have been proved to be, or admitted themselves to be, Communists and where this fact was first brought to official notice by the efforts of Senator McCarthy's Committee?

Is there any record in the United States of Communist Party members? By this I mean a public list of self-admitted members rather than merely a list of suspected members.

Do we have any record of individuals who are admitted or proved Communist members who have been uncovered by any Executive Committees or Commissions over the past several years, as compared to those who have been uncovered by Congressional Committees?

Don't bother, at this time, to develop a lot of statistical data applying to these questions. At your convenience, I would like for you to come and talk to me about them, and maybe we can develop a few worthwhile ideas.

Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652 Sec. 3
By D Wolfe Date 2/27/76

~~SECRET~~

DDE

THE WHITE HOUSE

Copy of longhand
note

23 March 1954

Dear Earl:

It was entirely unnecessary for you to write to me in terms of thanks for appointing you to your present post. In doing so my only guide was the best interests of our Country.

Nevertheless I am delighted to have a record of the sentiments that animate you as you look forward to your service as Chief Justice of the United States.

The proof that your duties will be performed in accord with the law and your conscience is found in the high standards of public service by which you have so long lived. And it is gratifying to know that the weighty problems of your office will be attacked with all the energy and determination of a strong man who has enthusiastically devoted his remaining years -- and may they be many -- to the single purpose of upholding justice in the land.

I believed all these things before you were appointed. Consequently they, together with your obvious professional qualifications, practically dictated your choice.

Along with my felicitations to you and your wonderful family, I feel it fitting also to say that I congratulate the nation which is so fortunate as to have such a dedicated, able and devoted public servant in such an influential, responsible and honored position.

Most sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Chief Justice
Washington, D.C.

Eisenhower Library The Dwight D.

DDE Diary March 1954 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Memorandum 76-41, #17	Whitman to Dulles 8/30/76-RWM	3/20/54	A
10. Letter 76-63, #40 77-154, #2	DDE to Syngman Rhee (4 pgs) (exempted - 5/16/77 - ARK/bc) (exempted - NSC letter - 1/5/78)	3/20/54 5/14/79, bc	A
11. Letter 76-63, #41	DDE to Churchill (2 pgs) Exempted, MR 76-63 #41	3/19/54 11/6/85, bc	A
12. Letter	DDE to Mr. and Mrs. George Osmeyer (1 pg) Open on Ro. Rev., RL, 9/18/84	3/19/54	C
13. Letter	DDE to Dulles 2/26/76-RWM	3/18/54	A
14. Draft letter, 76-63, #42	DDE to Churchill (3 pgs) (exempted, 5/16/77, ARK/bc) exempted MR 81-245 #1	undated 9/16/85, bc	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 6
Folder: DDE Diary. March 1954 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

longhand note

SUPREME COURT OF THE

UNITED STATES

Washington 13, D.C.

Chambers of

THE CHIEF JUSTICE

19 March 1954

Dear Mr. President:

The permanent commission as Chief Justice of the United States which you issued to me has been received and I have taken the oath to serve faithfully in that capacity.

No greater honor, responsibility, or opportunity in life could possibly come to me, and I want to say to you that the remaining useful years of my life will be dedicated to serving the cause of justice in a manner justifying the confidence you have reposed in me.

The fact that you who have served our country so magnificently commissioned me in this service will be an added inspiration always to do my best.

Eisenhower Library The Johns Hopkins University

Respectfully,

Earl Warren

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

I informed the Congressional Leaders about the impending visit of the Governor General of Canada. Both the Speaker and Senator Knowland stated that, if they should be informed that the Governor General would like to do so, they will issue to him an invitation to address a Joint Session of Congress. (Incidentally, they will do the same when Emperor Haile Selassie arrives.)

Senator Saltonstall stated that a number of Canadian legislators would like to make a visit here and suggested it might be a good thing for us to include a few of them in the invitation to the Governor General. This would give those legislators a chance to attend the joint meeting and to be included in the social events that would take place here in connection with the Governor General's visit. There was some question whether such an invitation -- if extended at all -- should be done through the State Department or directly through the Congress. In any event, it is something about which you might speak to Senator Saltonstall and to the Speaker.

D.D.E.

March 22, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Zimbalist:

Thank you for your recent note. I appreciate your courtesy in writing me.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mrs. Efrem Zimbalist,
1816 De Lancey Place,
Philadelphia 3,
Pennsylvania.

March 22, 1954.

Dear Everett:

I have just written a message of congratulations to the Ahepa organization to be read at their banquet tonight. In it I refer "to my good friend, Senator Dirksen." I called your office this afternoon to get your personal authority for using this expression, but finding you out in the Appropriations Committee, I am taking the liberty of claiming something very valuable, but which I trust you will find yourself none the poorer for granting.

With all the best,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Everett Dirksen,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

March 22, 1954.

Dear Milton:

Thank you for all the trouble you took to prepare the memorandum on the railroad situation. As you suggested, I have asked Gabriel Hauge to go over the matter thoroughly (and I have kept the writer of the memorandum anonymous).

I also have the copy of "Shankar's Weekly" and Ambassador Allen's comments.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
The Pennsylvania State University,
State College,
Pennsylvania.

March 22, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GABRIEL HAUGE

Having become disturbed by many assertions to the effect that government policies were helping to "ruin" our railroads, I had someone make me up a memorandum on the subject strictly from the viewpoint of the railways.

Herewith the results (two copies of the memorandum are attached). I should like you to make a careful analysis of this paper and give me a report on the entire subject. I am particularly anxious that you consult with each Department especially mentioned in the document, and obtain from each its written opinions and recommendations, if any.

Library

D.D.E.

March 22, 1954

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Jim Hagerty asks for a sentence about Lou Little.

Kevin suggests:

The grand old master of the football upset, Lou Little, is a brilliant teacher of sportsmanship, ~~and~~ team play and ~~college citizenship~~ citizenship.

Eisenhower Library

[redacted]

[redacted]

March 20, 1954.

Dear Mr. Patterson:

I understand that you will celebrate, toward the end of this month, your twenty-fifth anniversary with United Air Lines. The occasion brings to my mind how much I am indebted to you for your many great kindnesses to me and my associates over the past years, so I am delighted to say "Congratulations and best wishes."

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. William H. Patterson,
President,
United Air Lines,
United Air Lines Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 20, 1954.

Dear Paul:

This morning I made up another stag dinner list (the third time I have attempted the stag-dinner-to-end-stag-dinners-for-the-season), and it occurred to me, as it always does, that you have not been to one. Mrs. Whitman assures me she did discuss the matter with you, and while I don't quite question her veracity, I do want you to know that you are always welcome at the White House at any time.

Having said this all personally, I now feel better!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The White House Library

Mr. Paul Hoffman,
1500 El Mirador Drive,
Pasadena,
California.

~~SECRET~~

March 20, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

The President has approved the changes in the text of the EDC assurances. Your memorandum of March nineteenth is returned to you, with the President's okay.

Ann C. Whitman.

Eisenhower Library

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE 76-41, #17
By J.W. Date 9-1-76

~~TOP SECRET~~

March 22, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. RODERIC L. O'CONNOR

Enclosed is the President's letter to President Rhee, the follow-up to the cable that went out Saturday. Please have it transmitted.

Also, a copy of the letter is enclosed for your files.



Helen Weaver

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS
DJH - 1/4/79

March 20, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your letter of March eleventh making alternative proposals for United States support in military action to unify your country or in enlarging and strengthening your defense forces.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

My letter of November fourth which Vice President Nixon gave you when he talked with you last November expresses the position of this Government with respect to unilateral military action by your Government. As I then wrote, if you should initiate such military action, my obligation to both United States forces and to other United Nations forces would be to plan how best to prevent their becoming involved and to assure their security. I also said that in my judgment the Republic of Korea cannot alone achieve the unification of Korea by a military decision, and unilateral action by your Government would expose your armed forces to disastrous defeat and possible destruction. I well understand your concern for the misfortune of the people in North Korea living under ruthless Communist tyranny, but I believe such an attempt to unify Korea, far from freeing your compatriots in the north, could only result in needless misery and irrevocable loss to the people of your country.

Therefore, I cannot comply with your request for support in military action to unify your country.

Your alternative proposal for support in the strengthening of your defense forces has several aspects. The United States Government fully subscribes to your desire to assure the Republic of Korea sufficient means for preventing a surprise enemy breakthrough. We will continue to press forward with the program for training and equipping a twenty-division Republic of Korea Army.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3.204
MR 77-154 #2
By DJH Date 5/10/79

However, the real sanction against unprovoked Communist aggression in Korea is the knowledge which is conveyed in the Sixteen-Power Joint Policy Declaration and our Mutual Defense Treaty, when it comes into force, that any future aggressor will meet prompt, resolute and effective resistance. I reemphasize to you our readiness and capacity to react instantly if the Communist forces renew hostilities. United States forces will quickly and in strength come to your assistance and powerfully strike the enemy.

As to your request for the immediate training and equipping of an additional fifteen or twenty divisions, the United States Government has been studying this matter pursuant to previous requests from officials of your Government. The United States Government will expect to convey to your Government its final conclusion when full analysis has been made from the political, economic and military point of view. As a preliminary reaction, my advisers and I believe that full compliance with your request would dangerously overtax the human and material resources of your country. However, it may be feasible to develop a joint Republic of Korea--United States program to build a carefully trained and mobilizable reserve in the Republic of Korea. This essential aspect of your security would require additional study by both Governments to determine the prudent scale on which to develop such a reserve. As for the assignment of General Van Fleet, this matter can be considered to determine whether the psychological as well as the practical military benefits to be sought would justify requesting General Van Fleet to undertake such a task.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With reference to the Geneva Conference, it is of course for your Government to decide whether or not it will participate. I can only give you friendly advice based on my sincere and unshaken admiration for your patriotism and my desire that whatsoever differences may at the moment exist between our two Governments will not alienate our peoples to the serious harm of both.

A political conference to deal with the problem of Korea was one of the armistice provisions, and it was a provision your Government accepted.

~~TOP SECRET~~

President Syngman Rhee - 3.

It has taken us a long time, longer than the armistice agreement recommended, to get the conference set up at a place, with a composition and on terms which would not be in themselves prejudicial. We have finally succeeded. Throughout the world there are many people who sincerely believe that the opportunity thus afforded ought at least to be availed of. Very many in my own country who are dedicated friends of yours and your Government would not understand if after your protestations of desire to unify Korea, you should virtually alone of all the nations on our side refuse to attend a conference, the avowed purpose of which is peacefully to create a unified and free Korea. We can all be skeptical of whether or not the conference will in fact achieve that result. However, none of us can wisely ignore the world opinion which demands that in these matters all peaceful processes should be exhausted, however remote may be the chance for success.

We on our side will of course remain faithful to the understanding, in the agreement reached between you and Secretary Dulles, which dealt with the duration of the conference. It will be our effort jointly with you to bring the issues quickly to a head and if in fact, as we must anticipate, the Communist side is unwilling peacefully to unite Korea on acceptable terms, then we must expose that fact to all of the world.

I do not foresee that our two Governments are likely to have any serious differences with respect to tactics and negotiation at the conference. However, it is important that we should concert our positions promptly. We have been holding up discussing these matters with other participants as we think that throughout there ought to be a basic ROK-US position, but technical arrangements must be promptly settled.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

His Excellency
Syngman Rhee
President of the Republic of Korea
Seoul

~~TOP SECRET~~

COPY

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

OTTAWA

13th March, 1954

My dear Mr. President,

May I thank you very warmly for your kind invitation asking me to stay with you and Mrs. Eisenhower at the White House on May 3, when I shall be paying my first visit to the United States since assuming this post.

It was most kind of you to invite me and I accept with pleasure. I am greatly looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Eisenhower again.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Vincent Massey

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

copies to Mrs. Eisenhower
Mr. Stephens

March 20, 1954

Dear Mr. Gamble:

When I met you with your "Whip" group, I realized we really had a team. You certainly proved it when you put your backs into that tax bill.

Congratulations -- and, of course, thanks.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ralph A. Gamble
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Identical copies to:

Arends	Harvey	
McGregor	Lovre	
Bishop	Bates	
Gavin	Seely-Brown	
Hoeven	Van Pelt	(Breakfast guests,
D'Ewart	Holt	Thur., Mar. 11, '54)
Norblad	Mailliard	
St. George		

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Erickson:

Congressman Tollefson has just brought to the White House the choice Steelhead that you and the people of Fall City sent to Mrs. Eisenhower and me, together with your hospitable invitation to visit your town. We join in warm thanks for the magnificent trout and for your thoughtful suggestion. We both well know the beauty of your part of the country, and some day, perhaps, it will be possible for us to visit there again.

Would you be good enough to express my compliments to Mr. Turple, since I understand it was he who caught the trout?

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Edvin Erickson,
Fall City,
Washington.

March 18, 1954

My dear Archbishop:

Thank you very much for your recent letter. I like your suggestion regarding a talk to the children of the nation. Whenever I consider such an idea, however, my associates urge upon me a whole list of topics they have stored up for me.

But I do deeply appreciate your thought; possibly one of these days I can do something about it.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



The Most Reverend John F. Noll
Archbishop of Fort Wayne
1415 West Washington Boulevard
Fort Wayne 2, Indiana

Handwritten note to Chairman Hall:

Dear Len:

You really exerted organizational leadership in the situation that developed into yesterday's victory!

The country will immeasurably profit from the work you did.

Congratulations.

As ever

DE



Leonard Hall.

March 19, 1954

March 19, 1954.

Dear Lucian:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your book, "Command Missions." When I heard of its publication, a month or so ago, I managed to borrow a copy from an associate here and have read a good portion of it. Quite naturally, I am delighted to have a copy inscribed by you.

I think you have succeeded admirably in telling the story of Combined Operations Headquarters. Congratulations!

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



Lt. General L. K. Truscott, Jr., (Ret'd.),
Office of the Coordinator and Special Advisor,
c/o American Consulate General,
APO 757, c/o Postmaster,
New York, New York.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Miss Hess:

Thank you for your letter of the sixteenth and for the understanding you demonstrate of the complexities involved in the Administration's tax program. As I have tried to point out, it is not a rich man's law; it is designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens under domestic and world conditions of this moment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Miss Helen Hess,
104 Pine Street,
Rockville Center,
Long Island, New York.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Rosset:

Thank you very much for your note of March sixteenth. I am delighted to know of your approval of the television talk on the tax program. I am convinced that the Administration's bill is a well thought out program of tax reduction and economic stimulation, designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Barnet L. Rosset,
Metropolitan Trust Company,
Chicago,
Illinois.

March 19, 1954.

Dear George:

When does the quail season open next year?
Thanks for sending along the pictures!

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable George Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Barry:

This business of thanking you becomes a daily, and a pleasant, habit. Moaney tells me that he thoroughly approves of everything you have sent, which of course means that I do too.

I'll let you know later how the dress shirts act and about the collar size.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Barry T. Leithead,
Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc.,
Ten East 40th Street,
New York 16, New York.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Kacy:

Once again I want to tell you what a delightful evening I had the other night at the dinner of the Washington Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and to thank you for the compliment you paid me in making me an honorary member of the Society.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Howard W. Kacy,
Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company,
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: Tom Stephens tells me you wanted a copy of the story of St. Patrick and the whale. It is attached.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Ward:

Thank you for your note. I am taking the liberty of sending it on to Dick Nixon.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Ward M. Canaday,
Willys-Overland Motors, Inc.,
Toledo, Ohio.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of Colonel Amery's book, "A Balanced Economy." As you suggest, I shall ask one of my staff members to give it the serious consideration it deserves.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Myron C. Taylor,
71 Broadway,
New York 6,
New York.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Miss Peterson:

Thank you for your letter of March sixteenth. I am deeply grateful for your understanding support of the Administration's tax program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Miss Grace Peterson,
3701 Jefferson Street,
Kansas City 2, Missouri.

P.S.: I have noted with interest that you have spent many days in Abilene.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. Ellingham:

I am grateful that you wrote me as you did concerning your personal income tax problems. I understand and sympathize with your difficulties. On the other hand, the tax program of the Administration has been carefully worked out, and in my opinion, is designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens. Certainly we have not asked for a single dollar in taxes more than is needed.

When we realize that every dollar spent by the government must be paid in taxes -- now or by our children -- I think most of us will agree that we in this generation should bear the burden to the limit of our ability.

Again my thanks for your thoughtful letter.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. James E. Ellingham,
426 Sterling Place,
Brooklyn 38, New York.

P.S.: However, my instant reaction to your basic idea of increasing for dependent children rather than increasing the exemption for the taxpayer is that it contains an appealing implication. I do assure you that we will study it carefully.

March 19, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

I have received a number of good letters -- both pro and con -- as a result of the tax speech of last Monday. Two are attached for your consideration.

Would it be worth while when someday we may be considering proposals involving increased tax exemptions, to apply the idea only to dependent children -- to no one else?

I do not know how much this would decrease the anticipated revenue loss, but I do know that I got the most appealing letter from a father of three yesterday that I have seen in a long time. This was his idea.

After you have read it, please return Mr. Ellingham's letter to me.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Dr. Murphy:

I am always glad to hear from you.

As far as the educational exchange program is concerned, I agree with you as to its value. We are doing everything in our power to urge that the funds cut by House action be restored. I do not dare predict what success we may have.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Franklin D. Murphy,
Chancellor of the
University of Kansas,
Lawrence, Kansas.

March 19, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Enclosed is the President's letter to be transmitted to Sir Winston Churchill. Also enclosed is a file copy for you.

Helen Weaver

UNCLASSIFIED PER EXECUTIVE ORDER 12958
OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION
DSH - 1/4/77

March 19, 1954

~~TOP SECRET~~

Dear Winston

I have pondered over your letter. You are quite right in your estimate of my grave concern at the steady increase in methods of mass destruction. Whether or not the specific possibilities of devastation that you mention are indeed demonstrated capabilities, the prospects are truly appalling. Ways of lessening or, if possible, of eliminating the danger must be found. That has been my principal preoccupation throughout the last year.



It was after many weeks of thinking and study with political and technical advisers that I finally reached the conclusions which we talked over at Bermuda and which were embodied in my eighth of December address to the United Nations Assembly. As you are well aware, that plan was designed primarily as a means of opening the door of world-wide discussion -- with some confidence on both sides -- rather than as a substantive foundation of an international plan for the control or elimination of nuclear weapons. But honest, open technical discussions on an internationally supported plan to promote peaceful uses of this new science might lead to something much more comprehensive.

Since last December, we have been following up this matter as actively as its technical character permits. Foster had two or more talks with Molotov when they were at Berlin. We have a draft plan which, after consultation with your people and those of two or three other countries, will, I expect, be transmitted to the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels, as agreed, probably next week.

While there have been some indications that the Soviets might want to confuse the issues with extraneous political matters, on the whole it is encouraging that they so far seem prepared to accept businesslike procedures.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NR 84-126 #10
BY [illegible] DATE 10/3/85

In its entirety the problem is one of immensity and difficulty, as you so graphically stated. But I repeat that I deem it important to make a beginning in an exchange of views, which, as you suggest, could open up new and more hopeful vistas for the future.

I doubt whether the project on which we are engaged would, at this moment, be advanced by a meeting of heads of government. In fact, I can see that such a meeting might inject complications. From our side, there is the question of France, which is very delicate at the moment. The Soviets have indicated that, if there were oral conversations, they would want to bring in the Chinese Communists.

My impression is that matters are in a reasonably good way, but that they require constant concern and vigilance and, I hope, frequent and intimate personal exchanges of views between the two of us.

With warm regard,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As ever,
Ike

The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill
K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
The Prime Minister
London, England

March 19, 1954.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Osmeyer:

Congressman Engle has just brought to the White House a gold nugget necklace for Mrs. Eisenhower and also a stickpin for me. I understand that they came from your personal collection, and both Mrs. Eisenhower and I join in warm thanks to you. We are delighted to have such interesting souvenirs of the gold rush days.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. and Mrs. George Osmeyer,
Greenville,
Plumas County,
California.

March 19, 1954.

Dear Frank:

Thank you for writing me about Mr. Gurney. I have put your letter in the hands of the Attorney General.

Of course I realize that from time to time you are under pressure to bring certain matters to my attention. I respect your reluctance about some of them, but at the same time I want you to know that I sincerely welcome your suggestions in cases such as this.

The last few weeks seem to have been a little more troublesome than usual. Today the tax bill passed the House, and I am impelled to hope that Congress as a whole will settle down to some of the important legislation before it.

Mamie joins me in warm regard to you and Louise.

As ever,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

Brigadier General Benjamin F. Caffey,
2636 North Westmoreland Drive,
Orlando,
Florida.

March 18, 1954.

Dear Dan:

I tried to get you on the telephone this afternoon to congratulate you on your magnificent victory. You really had what it took.

It makes me feel good to have such associates.

Cordially,



The Honorable Daniel A. Reed,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

March 18, 1954.

MEMORANDUM TO

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

The President would appreciate it if you would request the American Ambassador at London to make appropriate acknowledgment of Sir James Marchant's letter, in accordance with your memorandum of March 16th. His letter is enclosed.

Will you also be good enough to acknowledge for the President the note dated March 9th from the Embassy of Cuba, together with a special copy of a Report on the First Inter-American Health Congress.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann C. Whitman.

March 18, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attached is the letter about which I spoke to you. Please return it to my files after you have finished with it.

I vouch completely for the disinterestedness and high character of the writer of the letter.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Brigadier General Benjamin F. Caffey recommends Mr. James Thomas Gurney, of Lrlando, for appointment as Federal District Judge for a new position lately created in the Southern District of Florida.

March 18, 1954.

Dear Gordon:

Your invitation to Rainbow Springs some time during the trout fishing season is very tempting, but the best I can say at the moment is that I shall surely keep it in mind. I find there are so many complications whenever I leave Washington -- especially when I go some place I have never been before -- that I am very hesitant about making such trips.

Nonetheless I appreciate tremendously your kind suggestion, and I hope you will express my thanks to the members of the Rainbow Springs Club.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

D. E.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Gordon Gray,
The Consolidated University
of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill,
North Carolina.

March 18, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

My thanks to you -- and to Bonnie -- for your comments concerning the tax talk. Sometime when we are together, let's discuss your suggestion that I make a similar appeal on behalf of the farm program.

The oranges from Mr. Sorrells have arrived, and I am acknowledging them today.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
W shington, D.C.

March 18, 1954.

Personal

Dear Joe:

It was nice to hear from you again. Even on the assumption that there is little wrong with your theory of taxes, I am sure that you will have no difficulty in picturing the political storm that would be created by any serious effort to implement it.

I don't think it is necessary to repeat here the views I expressed in my talk of the other night, but I do believe that, under existing circumstances, the Administration's bill is a well thought out program of tax reduction and economic stimulation. It is designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens, under domestic and world conditions of this moment.

Mamie and Min join me in warm regard to you.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Joseph C. Sampson,
The University Club,
Denver, Colorado.

March 18, 1954.

Dear Irving:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the proceedings of the Fifth USMA Student Conference on United States Affairs, held at West Point during December, 1953.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Major General F. A. Irving,
Superintendent,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

March 18, 1954.

Dear Alice:

I have a suspicion that without any urging from me tomorrow will be one of your happiest of birthdays. Mamie and I join in warm good wishes.

We're counting on you to pressure Howard into taking the vacation you and he both need.

With affectionate regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder,
2101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

P.S.: The picture you wanted for Howard is attached.

Written by Murray Snyder; saved to
illustrate hassel about message writing.
see attached prepared by Harlow

March 18, 1954.

Dear Mr. Van Pelt:

Please extend my best wishes to everyone joining you in historic Ripon. One hundred years separate us from the men who formed our great Republican Party, but the problems which they faced bear a dramatic resemblance to those which face Republicans today.

The Party's founders then were preparing to assume leadership in the nation at a time of acute crisis, when war between North and South threatened. Not even the genius of a Lincoln could avert the war, but the Union remained intact at the end, and it prospered.

Today the Republican Party -- in both the Executive Branch and the Congress -- is again undergoing tests of its capacity to lead the country in a critical period. I firmly believe that we can cope with our domestic problems if, with faith and courage and calmness, we undertake to carry out the pledges of the platform on which the voters entrusted us with the destiny of the country.

Fulfillment of Republican platform promises will bring the party the recognition it will deserve. It will cease to be the minority party. It will win the faith and confidence of the nation in a measure which will greatly strengthen our prestige and influence for peace in the world.

I am sure that this meeting in Ripon will give all who attend it a fresh realization of the responsibilities of their Party in shaping the future of the country and a determination to make historic contributions to that future.

Sincerely,

The Honorable William K. Van Pelt,
The House of Representatives,
W shington, D.C.

copy t 'tate Department
Mrs. Eisenhower
3/11/54

COPY

IMPERIAL PALACE
ADDIS ABABA

February 26th, 1954

Your Excellency,

It is with the greatest pleasure that I accept to come to Washington on May 26, 1954, in response to your cordial and hospitable invitation. For many years, it has been my fond hope to be able to visit that Great and Friendly Nation which I and my people hold in such deep admiration. I sincerely regret that the state of health of the Empress clearly precludes the possibility of her accompanying me on a visit which she would otherwise have undertaken with the greatest pleasure.

May I request that you kindly convey to Mrs. Eisenhower the regrets of the Empress and, at the same time, our most friendly greetings and best wishes.

Sincerely,



His Excellency
President Dwight Eisenhower
White House
WASHINGTON, D.C.

SAMPLE OF LETTER
SENT TO FRIENDS
RE TAX SPEECH

March 18, 1954

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you very much for your telegram regarding the speech on the tax bill. However unpalatable the subject of taxes may be -- and I admit it is unpleasant to all of us -- I am firmly convinced that the tax program we have recommended is essential. It is my earnest hope that the Congress will support it.

The real job is to defeat the politically fearful. They would rather see the United States go deeper and deeper into debt than to fail to seduce an unwary voter with alleged "tax reductions."

Two truths must be kept in mind:

(a) Every dollar spent by the government must be paid in taxes -- now or by our children.

(b) The Administration's bill is a well thought out program of tax reduction and economic stimulation. It is not a rich man's law; it is designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens under domestic and world conditions of this moment.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Richard J. Gray
President
Building and Construction Trades Department
American Federation of Labor
500-504 A. F. of L. Building
Washington 1, D. C.

March 18, 1954

SECRET

Dear Foster:

Herewith the draft letter which I suggest you send as a telegram through Roger Makins. If you find it necessary to make any editorial changes, go ahead and do so. I am sure that nothing of substance will be involved.

Please let me have a copy of the telegram as it is dispatched, for my files.

I am also sending to Winston a letter in accordance with the draft I read to you this morning.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
By D. Wilson Date 2/24/72

~~SECRET~~

The Winston S. Churchill Library

SECRET

Dear Winston:

I have studied carefully the proposals for relaxation of East-West trade controls which officials of your Government gave to our Embassy in London on March 1. I understand that these proposals have been personally approved by you.

As you no doubt realize, the United States Government has for some time been conducting a searching review of all aspects of East-West trade controls. I can assure you that the United States is prepared to go a significant distance toward the contraction and simplification of those controls -- objectives which we both share.

However, we do not believe we should go so great a distance and so suddenly as the United Kingdom proposals suggest. To do so would be, I think, to go beyond what is immediately safe or in the common interest of the free world.

I appreciate the weight that must be given to the strong views in favor of decontrol that are held by the British public and by the British business community. I assume, however, that you equally realize the weight of public and Congressional opinion in the United States and the problems arising out of the Battle Act. It would be most unfortunate if pressures in either of our countries produced reactions adversely affecting Anglo-American relations -- political, economic, and military -- as well as the strength of the NATO coalition.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
NK 84-174 #14
BY DJH DATE 9/11/85

Ordinarily, I would not insert into our correspondence any matter of detail that properly belongs to our respective diplomatic services. But because your recent speech indicates that you have personally considered some of the included questions of the broad general subject, I feel a slight deviation from our normal practice is justified.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I feel strongly that the control system must continue to include equipment and raw materials of high war-potential significance, whether or not they have wide civilian use, where the Soviet bloc has a serious deficiency which it cannot overcome in a short time. However, there is room for discussion as to the scope and severity of the controls which should be applied under this principle.

Whereas the United Kingdom proposals would appear to eliminate International Lists II and III, I am convinced that there is an area in which quantitative restrictions are the most appropriate control mechanism. Of course, I recognize that it may be desirable to narrow substantially the area to which such controls need be applied, but I do not think we can scrap them altogether.

These seem to me to be the main differences between us. Although the gap appears wide, we have resolved greater differences before this to our mutual advantage and will do so again. I suggest, then, that we ask our responsible officials to meet together very soon, presumably with their French counterparts, and try to find the common ground on which we can continue jointly to provide constructive leadership to the Consultative Group.

Finally, I have two other suggestions to make. For one thing, I think it would be very useful if our representatives and subsequently the members of the Consultative Group, were jointly to examine and assess the meaning and direction of the Russians' new trade policy, including the much-publicized Russian profession of interest in consumer goods. Secondly, I think it would be advantageous for our representatives to explore ways and means by which the free world might exploit, in its relations with the Soviet bloc, any decision to relax existing controls.

As ever,

D. E.



March 18, 1954.

Dear Swede:

I suddenly realise that too much time has elapsed since I last wrote you an intimate report on the "State of the Union." I believe I did manage to congratulate you on your (non-existent, but nevertheless numerical) birthday, but it has been months otherwise.

The interval since the opening of this session of Congress has been turbulent, as reported too fully in the papers. The press has harped, or so it seems from this nerve center, on certain demagogic individuals and practices, and exaggerated, out of all proportion in my opinion, their importance to the nation as a whole. These things, I am convinced, will run their inevitable course -- and I refuse to deviate from my declared position, in spite of the urgings of some of my most valued friends and associates in government.

Three things have of this day occupied my time and attention. (I say three, excluding, of course, the inevitable handshaking or button-pushing ceremonies that seem daily and inevitably to intrude on the business of government.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

One of these problems is the recent declaration by the Secretary of Agriculture that as of April first supports for dairy products will be reduced from 90% of parity to 75%. This announcement is in accordance with common sense. It has, however, been widely interpreted as a violation of the principle of gradualism that we have advocated in flexible price supports. This may put us in a hole in establishing our sincerity when we talk of gradualism as a feature of the farm policy. In addition, there is no question that it will somewhat diminish the purchasing power of the people

in the dairy producing states, and inevitably add to our burdens there. I personally think the Secretary of Agriculture made a mistake in failing to take smaller bites -- though I hasten to add that he did so with my general approval and on his understanding of the law, believing it to be compulsory. The error, if any, was merely in failing to search for some means of acting a bit more gradually, even though we have butter, milk, cheese and all other dairy products flooding the country. In saying this I want to stress, too, that there is no man in government more dedicated and devoted, and more selfless and sincere, than is Ezra Benson.



Another problem of the day and of the past weeks (now successfully concluded as I dictate this around five o'clock) has been the struggle in the House over the Administration's tax program. You know as well as I the attack the program has been under, and there is no need here to repeat the views I expressed in my television talk on Monday night. But I do want to say that I am firmly convinced that, under existing circumstances, the Administration's bill is a well thought out program of tax reduction and economic stimulation. It is designed to do the greatest good for the greatest number of our citizens, under domestic and world conditions of this moment. The fact that the bill was successfully pushed through the House was due to the great work done by Charlie Halleck, Joe Martin and a couple of others up on the Hill. On this particular issue I found the Administration had the good solid team work in the House that it should have had and did not have in certain other matters in the Senate, notably the "Bricker Amendment."

The third major problem of the day is the increasingly bad situation in Indo-China. As you know, the Vietminh continue their assault on Dien Bien Phu, and the situation there becomes increasingly disturbing. I hope the French will have the stamina to stick it out; because a defeat in that area will inevitably have a serious psychological effect on the French. I suspect that this particular attack was launched by the Communists to

gain an advantage to be used at the Geneva Conference. At any rate, it is just another of the problems that is dumped in my lap -- in this particular case, of course, there is little I can do except to wait it out and hope for the best.

You must forgive my rambling -- but I do find some release from the tensions of the day in writing in this fashion. It provides the next best thing to seeing you.

My love to Ibby, and of course, as always, the very best to yourself,

As ever,



Captain E. E. Haslett,
109 Boundary Street,
Chapel Hill,
North Carolina.

DDE Diary March 1954 (3)

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3. Letter	DDE to Barry Leithead (1-pg)	3/15/54	C
4. Letter	DDE to Mrs. John S.D. Eisenhower (1-pg)	3/15/54	C
	#1-4, Sparman Re-Rev, RL, 4/18/84		
~~5. Letter~~ 77-154, #3	~~Syngman Rhee to DDE (3 pgs)~~ (exempted, NSC letter, 1/5/78)	~~3/11/54~~ 5/14/79, bc	~~A~~
~~6. Memorandum~~ 76-62, #43	~~Walter B. Smith to DDE re EDC~~ ARK-6/17/77	~~3/11/54~~	~~A~~
~~7. Letter~~ 76-62, #44	~~Gheorghe Gheorghiu Dej to DDE~~ ARK-6/17/77	~~3/12/54~~	~~A~~
~~8. Letter~~ 76-42, #45	~~DDE to Gheroghe Gheorghiu-Dej~~ ARK-6/8/77	~~2/25/54~~	~~A~~

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March 17, 1954.

According to legend a whale swam up the River Shannon and in so doing upset many of the boats in that stream. The rivermen appealed to St. Patrick for relief and he developed this green fly with which to catch the whale. The whale saw the fly and thought it so attractive and unusual that instead of taking it he swam back to the sea and summoned all of his relatives to look at it. The result was that when all of the whales went into the River Shannon to see St. Patrick cast with this fly the river overflowed and St. Patrick was forced to abandon his plan. This is the original fly that St. Patrick used.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 17, 1954

Dear Dr. Adams:

To you and to all those joining you in Washington for the Sixth National Conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, I send my warmest greetings.

History attests to the fact that times of tension bring with them the greatest perils to the civil liberties of a people. But we must constantly remember that the struggle against foreign tyranny can scarcely be won by any people who lightly regard their own freedom.

Your role is therefore quite clear: it seems to me that it includes support of all efforts to insure the integrity of our nation, constant vigilance against a breach of civil liberties, and a vigorous campaign to heighten public awareness of the importance of those liberties. May your conference serve to inspire all who attend it with renewed recognition of the need for preserving our basic constitutional rights and of protecting the freedom of the individual.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Earl F. Adams
Chairman, Conference Program Committee
National Civil Liberties Clearing House
1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

March 17, 1954.

Dear Bedell:

The Ernest Haycox book is by my bedside. I have read a number of his things and I know I shall enjoy this one. Many thanks.

As ever,



The Honorable W. Bedell Smith,
The Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

March 17, 1954.

Dear Mr. Mazur:

Although I must disclaim the title, you compliment me highly when you call me an "expert chef." Be that as it may, I know that Mrs. Eisenhower and I shall enjoy the Fiddlers Creek smoked turkey and bacon. Thank you so much for sending them to us.

It was a great pleasure to have you at the stag dinner on March fourth.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Paul Mazur,
One William Street,
New York,
New York.

March 17, 1954.

Dear Mr. McCann:

Thank you very much for bringing me the lovely Irish bowl filled with shamrock.

The visitors to my office -- and my staff -- have celebrated with you St. Patrick's Day.

With warm regard, and much appreciation of your thoughtful courtesy,

Sincerely,



Mr. Hugh J. McCann,
Counsellor,
Embassy of Ireland,
1779 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

March 17, 1954.

Dear Barry:

And today there arrived a complete wardrobe of shirts and pajamas and collars and shorts. What have you and Moaney been up to?

Again my thanks,

As ever,



Mr. Barry Leithead,
Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc.,
10 East 40th Street,
New York, New York.

March 17, 1954

Dear Dr. Rusk:

It was gratifying to learn that Henry C. Alexander and Mrs. Wendell Willkie are to head the coming campaign of the American-Korean Foundation. I am glad, too, to know that in addition to the campaign in fifty major cities, you are working through the governor in each state. As you know, the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference is going to Korea the first week in April to observe the programs there and report to the Governors' Conference the latter part of April.

The timing of the American-Korean Foundation's campaign is particularly fortunate for, with the opening of the truce talks in Geneva, it is urgent that we do everything possible to let our brave Korean allies know how deeply we feel toward them and that in a democracy we stand by those who fight with us to resist Communist aggression. I attach the greatest importance to the work of the American-Korean Foundation, for it is serving our national interest. You can confidently count on my support.

My best wishes to all of you for a successful campaign.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dr. Howard A. Rusk
President
The American-Korean Foundation
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

March 17, 1954.

Dear Mr. Norton:

Congressman Rogers brought in to me this morning the specially made rod and reel that you and the members of the Anglers Club of Broward County so kindly sent me. Quite naturally I am delighted to have this handsome equipment and -- as I told the Congressman -- I would like nothing better than the opportunity to try it out in Fort Lauderdale waters.

Please accept for yourself, and express to the members of the Anglers Club, my warm thanks.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Ray Norton,
Anglers Club of Broward County,
P. O. Box 1043,
Fort Lauderdale,
Florida.

P.S.: As soon as the pictures taken at the presentation ceremony are ready, my secretary will send them on to you.

Bill Robinson sent this up by Mr., Woodruff. It was in longhand, with a note asking me to type it off for you.

March 17, 1954.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Ike:

I have just received your letter of March 12 which was forwarded from New York.

Bob Woodruff and I came down to jamboree from Washington where we spent Friday and Saturday together. Bob had been there for the two days prior working on Senator George. He was with the Senator almost constantly during that time using every resource, including an old and valued friendship, to persuade him to relinquish his position on the exemption. I've never seen Bob more intense or more deeply disturbed. When we last saw the Senator on Saturday evening, Bob had reasonable hope that he had won him over. He had the reservation, however, that the old man had either become slightly senile or had made some kind of commitment to his younger colleagues.

Now, of course, we read this morning that George has maintained his stand. Bob gets some slight comfort from his watered-down version.

It is indeed tragic that at the final stage of his career this fine old man should negate a life of high principle in favor of political opportunism. It is both sad and frustrating to find him using such specious and disingenuous arguments to support his position. Bob is completely sunk over this. It's as if his whole family turned against him.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Your TV speech on Monday was superb.

The jamboree gang assembled to hear it and I'm sure it would have been heart-warming for you to hear the enthusiastic comment that followed. Your down-to-earth homely illustrations made a dull subject vital and interesting.

In the press I saw it got appropriate prominence but the leads and the heads on the stories were, in the cases I saw, woefully stupid. They carried the implication that you were against any tax cuts. Such treatment may have been calculated in this region. But the H.T. head could only have come from an inept sub-editor or copy reader. I intend to take some measures through a third person on this matter.

Ben Fairless is here and was telling me this morning of the release on a survey showing over 50% of his stockholders have incomes of $5,000 or less. I presume you will have seen this in the press.

Your reference to the McCarthy matter impels me to say once more that despite all the emotional pressure, your posture on this problem is endorsed by evdry thoughtful and reasonable person I know. For the time being I can see no choice but to persist in your position.

Indeed I believe that your position based on principle and propriety happens also to be politically wise. The proof of this is that the reactionary wing of the party, in control before your nomination and election, has actually lost strength in numbers and influence even with its so-called vote-getting alliance with McCarthy. McCarthy and the McCarthyism philosophy is a pretty sorry kind

of leadership for the "divide and conquer" elements in the party.

You say that this alliance is not necessarily so. Maybe they omitted the ceremony but this common law marriage is especially real to every reactionary I know. They will go down together or, more precisely, the Old Guard will disintegrate with the decline of McCarthy. I pray that the Army can make its current charges stick and come out whole on the "blackmail" allegation.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

So many people are beginning to share your enthusiasm for Foster Dulles.

I have been working on a tentative outline for a suggestion to the Saturday Evening Post or Life on the subject of our new look in foreign policy with strong emphasis on the great contribution which Foster has made. I'm hopeful it could be the major feature in some one issue done in full dress fashion with substantial promotion.

Properly done it could be intensely interesting and contribute a most necessary piece of political education to the country.

We have a great gang down here -- so many of your friends, always talking and asking each other about you. I plan to return to New York tomorrow and get back to my chores.

Many, many thanks for your letter. It's a most helpful guide for the many conversations on our current problems.

Devotedly,

Bill.

Roger Kyes/hew

March 16, 1954

Dear Mr. Higa:

General Hull has brought to my attention your recent letter regarding assistance extended by the United States in helping the Ryukyuan people to achieve political, economic, and cultural objectives. It has been gratifying also to learn that the very real progress made toward the realization of these objectives is in large measure the result of intensive and dedicated efforts by the Ryukyuan people themselves.

As you know, I recently stated the intention of the United States to maintain bases in the Ryukyus indefinitely, a decision necessitated by our determination to assist in developing defenses against further Communist aggression. This task is one which will require the combined efforts of all free people and is one which will require continuing vigilance and strength.

I am deeply appreciative of what you and the Ryukyuan people have done to assist this nation in its struggle against Communist aggression in the Far East. In the Ryukyus, as elsewhere, this is necessarily a cooperative effort, one in which we are dependent upon the assistance of the Ryukyuan people. We, on our part, desire to do everything possible to assist your people in achieving cherished goals of economic, political, and cultural development.

Sincerely,



Mr. Shuhei Higa
Chief Executive
Government of the Ryukyu Islands

cc: Jim Hagerty

March 16, 1954.

Dear Brad:

Thanks for your telegram regarding a Chairman for the United Defense Fund in New York City. I don't know Mr. McHugh and consequently I would be embarrassed to contact him directly.

Jimmy Doolittle is coming to dinner tonight. I shall talk to him about the matter and tell him that if he wishes, he is at liberty to use my name in approaching Mr. McHugh.

With warm regard to you and Mary, in which Mamie joins,

As ever,



General Omar N. Bradley,
315 South Rodeo Drive,
Beverly Hills,
California.

March 16, 1954

Dear Jimmy:

I just saw the note that Mr. Hagerty is writing to you in response to your query, dated the fifth. I am complimented by the request of the students at Dreher High School -- I truly regret to disappoint them in the answer I have to make. Even more, I regret that I can't comply with your suggestion, but to do so would make me guilty of bad faith in a number of other cases. This I know you would not want me to do.

With warm regard -- and please convey to Mrs. Byrnes my warmest greetings.

Sincerely,



The Honorable James F. Byrnes
Governor of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

cc: Jim Hagerty

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

General Cutler wonders if you would want to contribute $25 toward the deficit in Pete's stay at Key West. Total deficit $110. He is putting in $25, and asking Gov. Adams and General Persons to -- doesn't want too many people to know about it.

Yes _____

No _____

Let him

March 16, 1954.

Dear Jock:

Daily I have meant to bring my magnificent new letter-signing book over to the office, and daily, of course, it has slipped my mind. I think I shall have a job impressing upon my erratic secretaries its efficient usage, but I shall try.

Again my warm thanks for your thoughtfulness.

As ever,



Mr. Justin B. L. Lawrence,
410 Park Avenue,
New York,
New York.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Would you like one of the original drawings of the reconstruction of the White House?



✓

If yes, which one ?

~~Second floor~~

One marked
with Zoo

~~Library~~
Basement
Ground floor

March 16, 1954.

Dear Colonel Stack:

I believe you called Mrs. Eisenhower yesterday to ask whether the President would accept an outdoor barbecue stove from a friend of yours in New York. At her request I checked with the President this morning. He asked me to tell you that much as he appreciated the offer, he could not accept such a gift from someone whom he did not know. I know you will understand his position.

I'm sorry you didn't come in to see us when you were here. Next time promise!

Sincerely,



Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Colonel James R. Stack,
The James Stack Company,
1821 S. Dock Street,
Tacoma, Washington.

March 16, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

A man who came in to see me this morning said that he saw last night's television show while in the company of a "television expert." He had several suggestions.

(a). He suggested a talk some day on physical fitness in America. He urged that Teddy Roosevelt rode this subject hard and always to good effect.

(b). He objects to any kind of a striped suit on me -- from this angle he thought I looked very badly last evening.

(c). He thinks the lens of the television machine is too high when I am sitting at the desk. He pointed out that toward the end of the political campaign of '52, the technicians were setting the lens below normal, for me.

(d). He urges that in some kind of a broadcast I make a direct request on all of the churches of America to offer special prayers on Easter Sunday for (1) peace, and (2) renewal of faith in the destiny of America.

My first reaction to any suggestion of this kind is always to shy off quickly. What do you think about it?

(e). He also believes that we should occasionally refer to some of the past "false prosperity" as prefaced by the "killing of American boys." He said when complaints about prices are met by the bald statement that there is a direct connection between certain prices and killing, that the argument is driven home much better than if stated in milder terms.

I told him I would pass on his comments to you -- that in such matters I have no responsibility whatsoever.



D. D. E.

March 16, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

A man visited me this morning whose cousin has lived for many years in Italy. His cousin is a woman who is married to a member of one of the old and rich Italian families. His authority for the following statements is this Italian -- whose name I could get if you thought desirable.

(a). This Italian gentleman believes that one of the big troubles in Italy is that the rich are not paying their taxes. It has been the custom for many years to bribe tax collectors. He insists that no rich family in Italy pays more than one-third of their just taxes. He believes that if this matter were attacked vigorously and insistently that a very fine result would occur.

(b). He believes also that the land holdings of the rich families and of the church must be broken up and that parts of them, at least, should be practically confiscated in order to give small farms to peasants desiring them.

He feels that these two reforms would keep Italy solidly in the Western column; without them he believes it almost certain that it will go Communistic within a very few years.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Tuesday, March 16, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	T. Coleman Andrews	Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Dept.
3.	Robert P. Burroughs	Pres. & Treas., R.P.Burroughs Co., Inc., Manchester, N.H.
4.	Everett Case	Pres., Colgate Univ., Hamilton, N.Y.
5.	Hugh J. Casey	Chmn., N.Y. City Transit Authority
6.	Robert Clark	Correspondent, Internat'l. News Service
7.	Frank J. Donohue	Certified Public Accountant, Haskins & Sells, N.Y.
8.	James H. Doolittle	V.Pres., Shell Oil Co., N.Y.
9.	Samuel Goldwyn	Chmn.Bd., Samuel Goldwyn Production, Inc., Los Angeles
10.	Edmund F. Mansure	Administrator, General Services Admin.
11.	Thomas B. McCabe	Pres., Scott Paper Co., Chester, Pa.
12.	Donald M. Mumford	Gen.Mgr., Hotel Statler, Detroit
13,	Aksel Nielsen	Pres., The Title Guaranty Co., Denver
14.	Val Peterson	Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Admin.
15.	Stanley M. Rumbough, Jr.	Spec.Asst. to the Secy. of Commerce
16.	Charles F. Willis, Jr.	Asst. to The Asst. to the President
17.	Matthew Woll	First V.Pres., Am. Fed. of Labor
18.	Frank Wood	Oil Executive, Wichita Falls, Tex.

chg to Apr. 16 =

March 15, 1954.

Dear Fred:

Many thanks for your letter. I am delighted -- and not at all surprised -- to know that Al Gruenther performed with his usual brilliance in Chicago.

We have long had Mr. Poole in mind for one of the stag dinners. I might say parenthetically that sometimes I am so overwhelmed by the number of people I ought to invite that I am tempted to give the dinners up entirely. The remaining lists for this spring are completed, but I shall certainly try to include him next fall -- if I go ahead with the idea.

Mamie joins me in warm regard to you and Ruth,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. F. G. Gurley,
The Atchison, Topeka and
Santa Fe Railway System,
80 East Jackson Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 16, 1954.

Dear Mr. Gurley:

After the President dictated his letter of yesterday to you, we decided we had to have another stag dinner this spring. Mr. Poole's name will be included. (I think the date will be April 8th, but I am not sure).

Sincerely,



Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Mr. F. G. Gurley,
The Atchison, Topeka and
Santa Fe Railway System,
80 East Jackson Street,
Chicago, Illinois..

Checked by Kardex

March 15, 1954.

Dear Mary:

Thank you for your nice note. We are fortunate to have such an able representative as yourself on the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Mamie joins me in warm regard to you,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord,
United States Representative
on the United Nations
Human Rights Commission,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 15, 1954.

Dear Miss Montgomery:

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes to you and Mr. Cammann on the occasion of your approaching marriage. We hope that you will have the happiest of lives together.

Sincerely,



Miss Elizabeth Montgomery,
c/o Mr. Robert Montgomery.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Mr. Fletcher:

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in warm thanks for the lovely Birds of Paradise that we found yesterday when we returned from a weekend at Camp David. They remind us once again of our recent -- and too brief -- vacation in Southern California.

I was most interested in your letter, and send you my congratulations on having such a remarkable family.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Ed Fletcher,
1020 Ninth Avenue,
San Diego 1,
California.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Aaron:

Much as I should like to join you and the Class of 1924 on the occasion of its 30th Reunion, it is outside the realm of possibility. As you know, I am to speak in New York at the dinner on the night of May 31st, and I know I would not be able to get away in time to spend the preceding weekend at Arden House.

I hope you will express my greetings and my best wishes to the group.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Aaron W. Berg,
90 Broad Street,
New York 4,
New York.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Gene:

Many thanks for sending me the clipping from the Arizona Republic. Its generosity embarrasses me -- but thanks anyway for sending it along.

Mamie joins me in warm regard to you and Edith.

Sincerely,



Mr. E. F. Gregory,
1321 Bannock Street,
Denver,
Colorado.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I want again to tell you how much I appreciate your kindness in giving me your treasured photographs of Abraham Lincoln. I assure you that they will be carefully kept, and eventually sent out to the Museum at Abilene. The fact that your grandfather knew and was associated with Mr. Lincoln enhances their value for me.

My gratitude to you -- and my thanks also for all you do for Mrs. Eisenhower and for me.

Sincerely,



Mr. Vernon Smith,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Barry:

It isn't Christmas time and it certainly isn't my birthday. Can it be that those handsome pajamas are to assuage this fifteenth day of March?

At any rate, I do thank you very much.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Mr. Barry T. Leithead,
Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc.,
10 East 40th Street,
New York 16,
New York.

March 15, 1954.

Dear Jimmy:

In case I forget to mention it to you tomorrow night, I send you this note.

A telegram from Omar Bradley suggests that Keith McHugh, President of the New York Telephone Company, might be a good person for Chairman for New York City. Have you considered him?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. J. H. Doolittle,
United Defense Funds,
345 East 46th Street,
New York, New York.

P. S.: Omar's telegram suggests I approach Mr. McHugh, but since I don't know him I would be embarrassed to do so. If you want to get in touch with him and feel it would be helpful to express my deep interest in the UDF, you are, of course, at liberty to do so.

March 15, 1954

Dear Oveta:

Unfortunately, I did not see your television performance yesterday, but reports have been coming to me that it was extremely effective and worthwhile. Besides being your usual charming self, you got the impression across that you were, as you are indeed, thoroughly familiar with the many ramifications of the program of the Department. Congratulations!

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Oveta Culp Hobby
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

dde/acw

ACW check for $100 included; President repaid with $100 bill

March 15, 1954.

Dear Barbie:

It just occurs to me that David's birthday, Easter, and Anne's birthday are all crowding up on us, and as long as I am thinking about them at this moment I don't want to take a chance of them slipping my mind later. Consequently I am enclosing a little gift which I hope you will manage so as to use to the best advantage for these three family celebrations. I am sure that you are the best possible "agent" I could select, and I do hope that it does not cause you too much inconvenience.

One reason I distrust my own judgment is that I was thinking of having Schulz hunt me up a very fine topcoat for David -- and then it suddenly struck me that it is time to be thinking of swimming suits and shorts in Georgia rather than overcoats. So I just pass the buck to you.

Mamie told me this morning she was going to call you up because of reading about a terrible storm at Benning. I do hope that nothing serious happened to affect the family or your friends.

Love to all of you.

Affectionately,



Dad

P. S.: I shall try to remember to send David a telegram on March thirty-first.

Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower,
302 Austin Loop,
Fort Benning, Georgia.

COPY OF SYNGMAN RHEE LETTER, transmitted through Amb. You Chan Yang:

Kyung Mu Dai
Seoul
March 11, 1954

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing this letter to point out that we have been patiently and sincerely cooperating with our Allies in their efforts to unify Korea by negotiation. With the understanding that these negotiations would last not longer than 90 days, we agreed to take no unilateral action until after that time. We had hoped that our friends would become convinced of the futility of attempting to persuade the Communists to agree to a peaceful settlement, and that they would join us in renewed military action as the only way to achieve unification. But the armistice was signed more than six months ago, and now we have nothing to look forward to except a new round of fruitless talks at Geneva.

Our Allies may find reasons to insist on these endless conferences, but we Koreans can set aside our original determination no longer. Our people of the north are dying by the thousands every day, and those who manage to survive are being removed to remote parts of Manchuria to make room for Chinese Communists. North Koreans are begging us to come and save them before all perish or are taken away to slavery. The path of our duty is therefore clear, and we feel that if we fail to answer the call, we are unworthy of assistance from either God or man.

Under these circumstances, I ask you to give your wholehearted support to our supreme effort to unify the north and the south and to drive the Chinese Communist troops from Korean soil. Our armed forces are eagerly awaiting the signal to push north, and are completely confident of victory. We ask from you only moral and material support. United Nations forces now in Korea need not actually participate in the battle, if they do not wish to do so. Koreans will take sole responsibility for the fighting. But we do need adequate arms, ammunition, and other logistics, and air and naval coverage from behind the frontlines. If you grant this request, we shall secretly arrange with General Hull a full program of implementation. When I was in Taipei, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agreed to move his army to the mainland at the same time, and I know that he will do so. This information must, of course, be kept in strict confidence.

When Vice President Nixon was here, I promised him that I would take no unilateral action without first notifying you. I feel that the time now has come for me to give you such notification.

I should also like to call your attention to the fact that the Communists are reinforcing their armies and their air force in north Korea in total disregard of the Armistice Agreement, and that they have rejected all protests of the United Nations Command. These additional and illegal forces pose a most serious threat to the United Nations and the Republic of Korea.



...more.

Furthermore, the United States is withdrawing two divisions from Korea and has givenindivdation of further withdrawals. Coupled with growing enemy strength, any weakening of the Allied position constitutes an open invitation to a renewal of Communist aggression.

If you cannot comply with my requests for support in our drive to unitfy this country, I ask that the following alternate program be undertaken for the protection of Free Korea and its Allies:

1. Provide air and naval strength fully adequate to support the 20 divisions of the ROK Army and to assure this Republic of the means for preventing a surprise enemy break-through. Reinforce our divisional firepower and stockpile sufficient logistical support, including such items as ammunition and gasoline, as to enableus to stop any attack and hurl it back.

2. Undertake the immediate training and equipment of 15 to 20 additional Korean divisions with the aim of establishing a ROK Army force of from 35 to 40 divisions. Activation of the first additional divisions could be effected as replacement for departing American contingents and therefore would violate the Armistice Agreement in neither the spirit nor the letter. Rapid implementation of this program should make it possible to withdraw all United Nations forces within six months.

OFFICE OF ELDER LIBRARY

3. Assign General Van Fleet to the task of training and supervising the additional ROK Army divisions. The Republic of Korea would also favor the use of his military abilities to help develop adequately trained forces throughout the Southeast Asia. General Van Fleet earlier achieved a miracle in building up the ROK Army forces, and could do the same for other Free Asian countries that wished his help. The result would be a tremendous buildup of Free Asian defenses without the commitment of United States manpower and at minimum expense. General Van Fleet himself has estimated that 25 Asian divisions can be established and maintained for the same amount of money that one American division costs.

In return for your approval of this alternate plan, we would agree not to take any unilateral action until after the completionof the program. We would also agree to the complete withdrawal of the United States and United Nations forces, and to Korean responsibility for the defense of the United States perimeter as well as of this country. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that these forces would be used only for purposes of defense. As you well know, Korea has never been an aggressor in all its 4400-year history, and I assure you it never will be.

If either of the two proposals is accepted, we shall agree to participate in the Geneva Conference.

Most sincerely,

Syngman Rhee

March 15, 1954.

Dear Sig:

Today is a "speech" day, and I have only time at the moment to thank you very much for your thoughtful and provocative letter. I am intrigued with the suggestions you put forward, and I am asking one or two of my top people to study them and talk to me.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Mr. Sigurd Larmon,
Young and Rubicam,
285 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

March 11, 1954

OK
DE

[redacted]

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

In accordance with the oral approval which you gave me this morning, I will act on the basis of the attached memorandum, which is returned herewith for your files.



WALTER B. SMITH

Attachment:

Memorandum.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #43
By AK NLE DATE 6/17/77

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Assurances on EDC

The Congressional consultations have been completed on the text of your assurances in connection with European Defense Community ratification. Subject to your approval, I plan to proceed as follows:

(1) I will cable the text to our Ambassador in each of the six European Defense Community capitals with instructions to put it in form for delivery to the Prime Minister as a personal message from you. I will also send the text to Ambassador Hughes in anticipation of his informing the North Atlantic Treaty Council in secret session.

(2) I will further instruct our Ambassadors and Ambassador Hughes not to deliver these messages until they receive further instructions to this effect from me.

(3) I also intend to authorize Ambassador Dillon to show the text to M. Bidault in strict confidence with a view to persuading him to set a definite and early date for the ratification debate.

(4) I will then determine, after obtaining recommendations from Ambassador Dillon and Mr. Bruce in Paris, the proper timing for delivery of the messages in relation to French plans for the debate on the European Defense Community. (Mr. Bruce has suggested that this should be around the 12th of March on the assumption that the French Government will by then have publicly announced an early date on which it intends to open the ratification debate.)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE76-62, #43
By NLS NLE DATE 6/17/77

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

(5) A day or so after the delivery of the messages to the Prime Ministers and to the North Atlantic Treaty Council I would arrange with your staff for the public release of the text by the White House. (This might be around March 15th.)

I have already informed Mr. Eden in strict confidence of the contents of our document since I believe it will have a favorable influence on what the British are willing to do to associate themselves with the European Defense Community. I am, of course, keeping the Secretary fully informed in Caracas.



SECRET

March 12, 1954.

Dear Mr. Blaik:

The President is delighted to know that you will be at the dinner on the 25th, and wondered if you could come in to the White House as early as 7:00. He'd like to have a little chance to talk to you personally before the other guests arrive.

You will be glad to know that General Snyder is at least really on the road to recovery. He had a little hard going but now expects to be out of the hospital in two weeks and back at work in another two.

Sincerely,



Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

Mr. E. H. Blaik,
Army Athletic Association,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

March 12, 1954.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am deeply grateful to you for the time you took in preparing for me such a penetrating analysis of conditions in New England, and especially in Vermont. I am taking the liberty of circulating your letter among certain of my close associates here, in the belief that it will be as valuable to them as it is to me.

My warm thanks to you, and my best regard to you and Mrs. Austin,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Warren R. Austin,
43 Williams Street,
Burlington,
Vermont.

March 12, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Dear Bill:

There have been during the past week some developments on the political front that appear favorable. Of these, the one that is most gratifying to me is the apparent growth of understanding as to the true characteristics of the so-called McCarthy issue.

No one has been more insistent and vociferous in urging me to challenge McCarthy than have the people who built him up, namely, writers, editors, and publishers. They have shown some of the earmarks of acting from a guilty conscience -- after all, McCarthy and McCarthyism existed a long time before I came to Washington. Moreover, during the campaign, I disapproved of his methods, even in his own state. However, as time went on and McCarthy grew in headline value, the headline writers screamed ever more loudly for me to enter the lists against him.

As you and I well know -- and have often agreed -- such an attempt would have made the Presidency ridiculous and in the long run would have made the citizens of our country very unhappy indeed. Along with this, such a method would have been worse than a failure because it would have given even greater publicity value to everything that McCarthy said or did.

Now in the last week I have noticed a number of editorials or comments that clearly indicate the realization on the part of some of the writers and editors that the public utterances of an individual member of the United States Senate is strictly not the business of the President, even though the two be of the same political party. These articles have agreed that the President can properly attack un-American practices and condemn unfair procedures, but that he cannot be one of the parties in a gutter brawl. Virgil Pinkley, for one, made a very fine broadcast a few nights ago out in Los Angeles.

The area in which all of this really hurts is the adverse effect upon the enactment of the program of legislative action I have recommended. We have sideshows and freaks where we ought to be in the main tent with our attention on the chariot race.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Wm. E. Robinson -- 2.

This is serious. There is one aspect of it that I think some people have overlooked. There is a certain reactionary fringe of the Republican Party that hates and despises everything for which I stand or which is advanced by this Administration. In many cases, you will find that McCarthy's voting record does not align him very precisely with that group. However, the members of that gang are so anxious to seize on every possible embarrassment for the Administration that they support him. This circumstance merely adds confusion to an already confusing situation. By this I mean that Old Guardism and McCarthyism become synonymous in the public mind -- this is not necessarily the case at all.

There seems to be a gradually dawning realization that the Republican Party has to get itself squared away in the public mind even if this means the complete loss of the fringe of Old Guarders in everything except organizational decisions in the Senate. I, for one, have always thought that we cannot afford to <u>appear</u> to be in the same camp with them. If we once get this cleared up, I think the throwing off of the misapprehension will give a great feeling of freedom and confidence to the mass of Republicans. But it is difficult to get it across. Hence my gratification about certain of the changes I think I detect in some of our publications.

There has also been outspoken editorial rebuke administered in some of our papers to Senator Knowland for his unwarranted attack upon the Secretary of State. Senator Knowland was also criticized for the ridiculous spectacle of announcing a vote in the Senate on the Bricker Amendment with the curious statement that he was voting as a United States Senator and <u>not as the Majority Leader</u> in the United States Senate.

I think that Senator Knowland's great trouble is that he looks upon himself as the leader of a coordinate branch of government, whereas he is actually the party leader of the responsible party in the United States Senate. That is what he is, no more or less! It is a pity that his wisdom, his judgment, his tact, and his sense of humor lag so far behind his ambition, and -- to give him credit -- his obvious integrity and persistence.

I think the country is beginning to realize that Foster Dulles is a truly great Secretary of State. I should like to see the publicity media of the country take up this theme and promote it. Foster not only deserves the tribute but, if we can show the world that his words and thoughts represent the words and thoughts of the mass of Americans, his capacity for serving us all would be greatly enhanced.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Wm. E. Robinson -- 3.

We are now in the midst of a tax program. I have been amazed at the number of men from the Hill who have called me to say that, while certain points of the program caused them some uneasiness or unhappiness, they are going to support it as loyal soldiers should. As you know, the aim of that program is to encourage investments, to build more jobs, and to raise the consuming capacity of America. With the enormous debt we have, and with the tremendous expenditures that cannot now be escaped -- both to pay for national defense and for the IOUs left us by the past Administration -- we cannot drastically reduce the existing revenues. If we get the program enacted substantially as written, it will be a great victory for the country -- and, incidentally, for the Republican Party.

I am not sure why I got started on this rambling account, but in any event, good luck -- and I hope to see you soon.



As ever,

Mr. William E. Robinson
Chairman of the Board
Robinson-Hannagan Associates, Inc.
247 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Personal and
Confidential

March 11, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Liesveld:

A wonderful letter such as yours is one of the surest means I have of keeping in touch with developments in the communities of this vast country. I hope you will believe me when I tell you how deeply grateful I am for your writing me as you did.

All of us know that the elements of strength in our economy are great. Our supplies of food and fiber, our fabulous industrial plant, our millions of intelligent and efficient working men and women, our extraordinary managerial and inventive genius -- all these go to make up a strong foundation on which to build enduring prosperity and wellbeing. I believe that the future of our country is still limitless, that America remains the "land of opportunity" for all who are ready to apply themselves to constructive goals.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I agree with you that talk which concentrates primarily on the negative elements in the economic scene, reflecting the depression thinking of the '30's, can be a real disservice to us all. I believe we can take an active and realistic concern with the genuine problems of our present transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy without lapsing into a negative and pessimistic view of the future. I believe we can have a justifiable confidence in the future without being negligent or blind to the problems of the present.

I think it is very important in judging the economic problems of today to set them against the backdrop of the unprecedented task with which this Administration is faced. After every major war in this country's history, there has followed a sharp and severe business downturn, with large unemployment, business failures, low farm prices, foreclosures, and all the grim consequences of a severe economic liquidation. What this Administration is seeking

to do is to bring our economy off the precipice of wartime inflation without the collapse which heretofore has characterized every similar period in our history. I am myself confident that we will be able to make this transition successfully and without the tragedy of depression.

From time to time in the months ahead, I will be discussing those parts of the Administration program relating to the furtherance of this country's economic growth and stability. Next Monday evening, I shall begin by discussing on radio and television the basis for our tax program.

Again let me say I am much indebted to you for the consideration which you showed in writing to me. I know from your letter that you are doing your part in helping to contribute to a fundamentally confident attitude about the future of our country.

With kind regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mrs. John H. Liesveld,
200 We st 67 Terrace,
Kansas City 13,
Missouri.

Personal and Confidential

March 11, 1954.

Personal and
Confidential

Dear Virgil:

I just read the script you used in your broadcast on the third of this month. I feel that you stated very accurately and succinctly the question posed to the Republican Party by the existence of a reactionary and recalcitrant splinter group. Senator McCarthy is not necessarily one of these by political conviction; but since his actions, methods and statements have created embarrassment for the Administration, he is supported by the splinter group -- possibly for that sole reason.

In that same script you have a nice little tribute to Irving Berlin. It happens that I also much admire Mr. Berlin. He is now an expected guest at one of my forthcoming "stags."

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Virgil Pinkley,
145 South Spring Street,
Los Angeles,
California.

March 12, 1954.

Dear Ed:

I think I understand how the report that you did not agree with my position on the Bricker Amendment could have been circulated. In order to point up the justice of the other side of the argument, I have several times -- and in groups -- stated that even my brother did not go along with the stand I had taken on this particular issue. Like everything else, even a casual statement of this kind is blown up into material for someone's radio broadcast.

I'm sorry you are upset about it, but the explanation is as simple as that.

A more important subject is -- what are your plans for being in Augusta?

With love to Lucy and Janis, and all the best to yourself,

As ever,



Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma,
Washington.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN MOTHER, received 3/11/54.

Feb. 28, 1954

CLARENCE HOUSE

My dear Mr. Eisenhower

Thank you so much for your kind letter inviting me to stay at the White House in November. I need hardly say that I accept your charming invitation with real pleasure and I shall greatly look forward to meeting you and Mrs. Eisenhower once again. So much has happened since we last met, and it will be delightful to talk about old days.

With again my thanks,

I am, Yours very sincerely,

Elizabeth R.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

DDE Diary March 1954 (4)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Memorandum	DDE to Acting Secy. of State (1 pg)	3/10/54	C
10. Letter	DDE to Guillaume C. Le Bigot (3 pgs)	3/8/54	C
11. Efficiency Report by DDE (1 pg)		3/5/54	C
12. Memorandum 76-41, #4	DDE to Acting Secy. of State (2 pgs) (sanitized copy available)	3/4/54	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) DDE DIARIES

Box 6
Folder: DDE Diary - March 1954 (4)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

March 10, 1954

Dear Governor Murray:

Yesterday I received from Congressman Belcher your kind invitation to attend the National Land Judging Contest to be held in Oklahoma City on April 29th and 30th. The idea appeals to me enormously and I studied my calendar with real hope that I could make the trip. I should like very much to be able to visit with the "land judges" in your State at that time, but my commitments are such that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to do so. Nonetheless, I request that you express to those who joined with you in extending this invitation my deep sense of appreciation of the honor you have suggested to me, and my regret that I cannot accept.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Johnston Murray
Governor of the State of Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

March 11, 1954.

Dear Dick:

Thanks for changing your plans and taking over the American Society of Newspaper Editors -- and thanks for the extra hours in Augusta your willingness to do this will give me. I couldn't appreciate anything more!

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The Vice President,
Washington, D. C.

March 11, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. W. K. SCOTT

Please dispatch the following message for the President.

"To the Prime Minister:

Dear Winston. My grateful thanks for your thoughtful letter. I shall be answering within a few days.

Ike E."



Ann C. Whitman

March 11, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. W. K. SCOTT

Please dispatch the following message for the President.

"To the Secretary of State:

Every report implies that you are waging your present campaign with your usual great success. I was delighted to have a chance at my press conference yesterday to express publicly my belief that you are daily placing the United States more deeply in your debt. With warm regard.

Dwight D. Eisenhower"

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Thanks.

Ann C. Whitman.

[redacted]

COPY OF REPLY
INFORMAL TRANSLATION

Rumanian People's Republic

(SEAL)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS Bucharest, 12 March 1954

Mr.
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
President of the United States of America

Esteemed Mr. President:

I have received your personal message through which you show your interest in facilitating the departure to the United States of America of young Petre and Constantin Georgescu and in which you mention that this will eliminate a couse of friction between our countries.

Considering that the elimination of any misunderstanding cannot but be useful and cannot but contribute to the improvement of mutual relations - a desire by which the Rumanian Government is wholly animated - I have considered it possible, by passing over certain aspects of the problem, to resolve your request in a positive sense.

With respect,

/s/ Gheorghiu-Dej

GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ

President of the Council of Ministers
of the
Rumanian People's Republic

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NLE 76-62, #44
By AK NLE DATE 6/17/77

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY OF TEXT AS DELIVERED BY AMERICAN LEGATION AT BUCHAREST

Washington, D. C.
February 25, 1954.

Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, President,
Council of Ministers,
Rumanian People's Republic.

My dear Mr. President:

I am communicating with you personally at this time in order to solicit your assistance in bringing about the reunion of the Georgescu family. You may be aware that Mr. and Mrs. Valeriu C. Georgescu are American citizens who have made protracted efforts to arrange for the departure of their two sons, Constantin and Peter, from Rumania. The separation of the parents from their sons has been a personal tragedy of the Georgescu family for several years and beginning last May it became of concern to me and my fellow Americans. I hope that you also will find the time to make an investigation of the facts.

I am personally interested in the case not only because I am deeply affected by its humanitarian aspects but also because the release of the boys will remove one cause of friction between our two countries. It is my hope that you will do all you can to expedite a satisfactory solution.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
NLE76-62, #45
By CJ Date 6-8-77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

March 12, 1954.

Dear Brad:

The attached is apparently needed for campaign purposes.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

As ever,

General Omar N. Bradley,
315 South Rodeo Drive,
Beverly Hills,
California.

dde/acw

March 12, 1954.

Dear David:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of "Sixteen American Presidents." I do not remember having read the original version, and I know I shall find the present book of extraordinary interest. It is fascinating to me -- and sometimes extremely depressing -- to compare the problems of this office in previous days with those I face today.

With warm regard and much appreciation,

As ever,

D.E.

Love to your Bride!

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable David K.E. Bruce,
The American Embassy,
Paris, France.

March 11, 1954.

Dear Mrs. Myers:

Thank you very much for sending to Mrs. Eisenhower and me the two little paintings of Smoke Tree Ranch. They serve to remind us of the delightful time we had in your lovely state.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in deep appreciation of your thoughtful courtesy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mrs. Gertrude Myers,
3140 Highland Drive,
Carlsbad,
California.

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, March 11, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Sherman Adams	The Assistant to the President
3.	G. T. Baker	Pres., National Airlines, Inc., Wash.
4.	John Cowles	Pres., The Minneapolis Star & Tribune
5.	John A. Culbreath	Gen. Agent, The Manhattan Life Insurance C Denver
6.	Joe G. Dyer	Business Executive, Denver
7.	Milton S. Eisenhower	Pres., Penna. State Univ., State College
8.	Homer H. Gruenther	Asst. to the Deputy Asst. to the President
9.	William E. Knox	Pres., Westinghouse Electric Internat'l. Co. New York
10.	Fred M. Manning, Jr.	Business Executive, Denver
11.	Robert L. Manning	Business Executive, Denver
12.	William McChesney Martin, Jr.	Chmn. Bd. of Governors, Federal Reserve System, Wash.
13.	Raymond A. McConnell, Jr.	Editor, Lincoln Evening Journal & Nebraska State Journal
14.	James Milholland	Lawyer -- Alter, Wright & Barron, Pittsburgh
15.	Maxwell M. Rabb	Cabinet Operations Officer & Associate Counsel to the President
16.	Fred A. Seaton	Assistant Secretary of Defense
17.	Samuel Spencer	Pres., Bd. of Commissioners, D.C.
18.	Robert R. Young	Corporation Executive, New York

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

March 10, 1954

Dear Tom:

The news that one of my friends is soon to retire always comes as something of a shock. On such occasions, my immediate reaction is that the calendar has gone completely crazy.

In your case, your vitality and vigor make it difficult to grasp the reality of your departure; moreover, it seems more than unfortunate that your wise counsel and steady judgment will not be available, on a daily basis, to the Army.

Naturally, my mind goes back to the days that we served together. Of all of them, I think that the most exciting and possibly the most significant were at the beginning of World War II when we were both in the Operations Division in the War Department. Though then of relatively junior rank -- by inflated postwar standards -- we had jobs that required so much in imaginative thinking, incessant work, and ready acceptance of responsibility that I always look upon that period as one of the most challenging I have experienced. In any event, I know this beyond any doubt -- you were a tower of strength to me, and your later successful conduct of the affairs of that office when you became its Chief of Operations provided ample proof of your capacity and stature.

Of course your later tasks have been important and big, and I was always pleased that, in Europe, I could spend my own final months in the Army in close contact with you and your nice family.

As you go into retirement, Mamie joins me in sending best wishes to you, to Mrs. Handy, and to Mary.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

General Thomas T. Handy
Deputy Commander-in-Chief
United States - European Command
APO 128, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

March 10, 1954.

Dear George:

Both Mamie and I are distressed to learn of the death of your sister. Our thoughts and hearts are with you and Pam.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable George M. Humphrey,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

March 10, 1954.

Dear Eich:

It was wonderful to hear from you and if you really want a photograph, you shall have it. One of the new official variety is coming to you under separate cover.

Mamie joins me in all the best to you and Emmaline.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Ret'd.,
317 Charlotte Street,
Asheville,
North Carolina.

March 10, 1954

Dear Lowell:

I most deeply appreciate the personal sentiments expressed in your note.

The chess set has been put temporarily in a room where I have a number of the more interesting souvenirs I have collected during the past years. While I have played the game a very little myself, no other member of my family indulges -- and so I am doubtful that I shall be using the set in an actual encounter. Nevertheless, it will be fun to listen to the comments made by visitors on your modernistic design. They represent a new departure in any chess pieces I have seen.

Thank you for the outlined genealogical chart. Of Samuel's children, I think I knew only William. He, in turn, had a number of children, of whom I remember John and Walter very well, as they were near my age. But your father, who was my father's first cousin, I am quite sure I never saw.

With respect to the order of naming the boys of my own family, you have Roy in the wrong position. So far as age is concerned, he was the next younger to me.

My warmest wishes to you and your nice wife.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Lowell Eisenhower
1249 North Mariposa Avenue
Hollywood 29, California

Personal and Confidential

March 10, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

This morning I had breakfast with Chairman Taber of the House Appropriations Committee. He had several comments respecting your particular activities. I told him that I would bring these matters to your attention and that you would look them up and then seek a personal meeting with him.

He says that he is anxious to keep these matters from being aired before the full Committee and become points of disagreement between the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The criticisms or comments that he has to make involve the following:

(a) He says that there are twelve hundred individuals in the Washington offices of the FOA and that for this number of people $32 million in administrative costs are involved. He says this is unconscionable; that the rate per person should certainly not be above $15 thousand.

(b) Mr. Taber says that recently, in order to send some food to Formosa, we went into the open market and began bidding for soy beans. As a result, prices rose sharply.

He complains because we did not use surpluses in stock for this purpose. If this belongs to your department, will you please look up the facts and see. Chairman Taber believes that we are delaying too long before placing before the Foreign Affairs Committee the year's "mutual aid" program. He says that unless we place our yearly plan promptly before the Foreign Affairs Committee, it will dilly-dally along until there will not be time for the Appropriations Committee to act intelligently. He says this can cause a lot of trouble.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

Personal and Confidential

March 10, 1954.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I had quite a long talk with Harold Stassen in line with the thoughts you and I developed in a recent conversation about his possible use in the State Department. I should like to talk to you again on the matter. The following will have some bearing on our conversation:

(a). Harold Stassen is quite ready and willing to do anything that we ask and to operate in any capacity that we deem desirable.

(b). There is some possibility that influences in his State may convince him that he should enter in a political contest there this year. If he did so, this would give rise to certain possibilities, depending upon his success or failure in that effort. Failure would, of course, leave him available for use in the government and -- I think -- without any loss of prestige. However, should he win we would have to revamp our plans.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

I will attached note to envelope to

Johnny Hanes that this is to be

held pending Secretary's return,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 10, 1954.

Dear Dan:

Many thanks for your invitation to attend the Governors' Conference to be held at Lake George July 11th to 14th. At the very best I can only say it might be possible for me to attend, but I cannot make a firm commitment at this time.

Tom will keep you posted.

With warm regard,

As ever,



The Honorable Dan Thornton,
State Capitol Building,
Denver, Colorado.

March 10, 1954.

Dear Bill:

Would the following be a satisfactory solution? If the Queen does accept your invitation to have her name listed with the other Chiefs of State in the dedication of the second volume of the World Language Dictionary, I shall be glad to have my name used also. If she does not, I think the objection I raised in my previous letter would still be valid.

The two volumes of the first edition have now arrived in my office. Many thanks.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable William Benton,
Encyclopaedia Britannica,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York 17, New York.

March 9, 1954.

Dear Ed:

I have a better idea. If you could be here early on Tuesday, the twenty-third, we could have a game at Burning Tree in the afternoon. Alternatively, if you could stay over on Wednesday, we might play the afternoon of the twenty-fourth. Let me know which day fits better into your plans.

Rip Arnold will be here at the same time, and I shall probably include him -- together with some one of my Washington friends.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Ed Dudley,
Augusta National Golf Club,
Augusta,
Georgia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: C. D. Jackson

The attached letter to the Vice President speaks for itself, and represents some very deep feelings on my part which I have been sitting on for a long time.

Now that the announcement of my leaving is out, it may be appropriate for me to send such a letter.

However, I could not send it without letting you see it first and giving you the opportunity of exercising a veto if you thought it was a bad idea for me to do this.

Note for record: This letter w/ expounded CD's feeling about McCarthism and declared that certain forces on the Hill should make up their minds now whose side they were on. (Article referred to Knowland specifically).

acw

March 10, 1954.

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

This morning I had breakfast with Chairman Taber, who brought up a project he has for reducing defense appropriations. He implied that some of the things he has in mind extend into rather sizeable sums, but he gave me only one specific instance that could be described as pinpointing an intention.

He says that each of the Defense Departments has lots of IBM equipment, and that an investigator has reported to him that in many cases these machines are used only to 30 or 40 per cent of capacity, and that re-arrangement of the kind and supervision of our records would save the government ten million dollars. (I am not sure whether this estimate was for each service or for the entire Defense Department.)

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Taber also brought up a series of reports made to him by the G.A.O. As I recall, all of these documents, which he described as a "trunkful," deal with the Administration's deficiencies in the services. I hope that you will ask him about that particular report when you consult with him, which I promised you would do almost instantly.

Chairman Taber states that he wants to get a meeting of minds among the interested parties and desires to avoid any impression of a public fight between the Executive and the Legislative on the matter of reducing defense appropriations. Consequently, he suggests that we have a meeting of the civilian heads of the armed forces and three or four important members of his Committee on April 5th or 6th. He would like to meet at nine o'clock in the morning and states that an hour to an hour and a half should finish up the conference.

Personal and
Confidential

The Secretary of Defense - 2.

I shall leave it to you and Mr. Stephens to cooperate with Chairman Taber and arrange for the exact time of the meeting. I suggest that on the part of the Defense Department there be present yourself and McNeil, together with the Service Secretaries. I think possibly you should also ask the Deputy Secretary to be present. Mr. Taber will probably bring with him the three Chairman of the subcommittees that deal with defense appropriations.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc Mr. Stephens

Soy Beans Purchase

Sunflowers not used for
relief in Kansas
Necessary 70A Bill
before F.O. Committee

Reduction of Airmail
appropriations

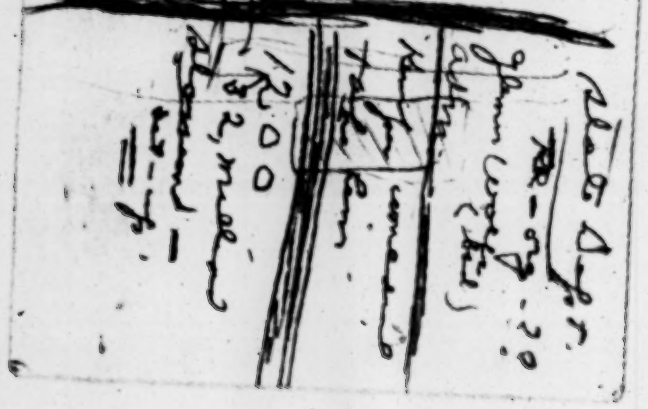
IBM - rented -

Meeting of approp Committee
Principle + Dep Com Chiefs

Date - Nov 15.
5 - 6

Bradford
900 a.m.

G.A.O. Documents



March 9, 1954.

Dear Max:

Cabot tells me of a statement made by Congressman Powell that is highly complimentary to the Administration. The only answer is that you have been working effectively.

I send you this note to express my word of thanks.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Maxwell Rabb,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

March 9, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND EDUCATION

As I think back over our conversation this morning, I cannot recall the third point you brought up. I remember your caution about the meeting before the group tomorrow, and our discussion on the "Commission." It bothers me that I cannot immediately remember the third point because I may have promised to do something and I don't want to forget it. All I need is a word to jog my memory.

Mrs. Whitman will call your secretary later this afternoon to find out what the key word is.

D.D.E.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Later: The third thing was Bob Anderson.

March 8, 1954.

Dear Lois:

It was nice to hear from you. I'm glad to know that you got back to Abilene for your father's birthday.

Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in best wishes to you.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Ross I. Parker,
726 South Elm Street,
Hinsdale, Illinois.

March 9, 1954.

Dear Ed:

Mamie and I plan to go to Augusta on Wednesday, April fourteenth, and stay there through either the twenty-first or twenty-second. I have to be in New York the evening of the twenty-second to deliver a talk before the American Society of Newspaper Publishers, and I may therefore have to come back to Washington a day early.

At any rate, we would love to see you in Augusta. Any time during that period would be convenient, if you will let me know what day or days would be best for you. We can, of course, arrange to put you up overnight at the Club.-- or as long as you can stay.

And remember, I had a few special lessons from Ben Hogan when I was in Palm Springs!

With love to Lucy and to Janis and her family, and of course all the best to yourself,

As ever,

DE.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower,
Puget Sound Bank Building,
Tacoma, Washington.

EYES ONLY

March 8, 1954.

Dear Cabot:

I am grateful for your two letters, both dated March sixth. Of course I am pleased to hear how well your meeting went at Chicago, but my main interest is for your exposition on the need for a "political strategist." As I have often said to you, you can get no argument from me when you advance this contention. I have asked for an increased allotment for the White House and I should soon, under some euphonious title, be able to station some such man right here as a personal assistant.

If you can think of a person who could fill the post to your satisfaction, I wish you would give me his name. Until I have him this matter will continue to be one that creates a sense of uneasiness and frustration. This is all the more unfortunate in view of the fact that we have so much to be bragging about. Instead of that we allow situations to arise where we have to go around wearing sack cloth and ashes.

Cordially,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
United States Representative to
the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

March 9, 1954

PERSONAL



Dear Paul:

I can think of nothing more enjoyable than dreaming of ten February days in Southern California next year; the sad part of it is that the whole thing must remain largely a dream, at least until we are much closer to the date. I suppose the "winter book" betting would be about ten to one against realization.

As you can imagine, we came back to Washington to find a plateful of problems and headaches. I find it difficult to accept certain characteristics of American political life even though they continue, repeatedly, to manifest themselves in different ways. I am thinking, at the moment, of the tremendous importance that America places on personalities, and particularly upon clashes between personalities. Doctrine, ideas, and ideals have a tough time competing for headlines with demagogues.

The latest McCarthy incident is a case in point. He makes a few extraordinary and outlandish charges in the papers, and the whole United States abandons all consideration of the many grave problems it faces in order to speculate on whether McCarthy has it within his power to "destroy our system of government." When the proposition is stated as baldly as this, then it becomes instantly ridiculous, without added proof.

A statement of a code of procedures, law and ethics that should govern the relations among the several departments of government is dismissed to the sixth page of our daily papers, in order to dwell upon McCarthy's choice of words in broadcasting his completely unwarranted and despicable insinuations. Yet in the political scene -- which means in the minds of the mass of our people -- his words are studied, analyzed, and then praised or condemned according to the prior prejudices of the reader or listener.

For the past thirteen years, I have occupied posts around which there focused sufficient public interest that they were considered news sources of greater or lesser importance. Each of these positions had its own leadership requirements. At times I was all too frequently aware of failures on

EISENHOWER LIBRARY

my part, but I do hope that I learned certain lessons through that long experience. Of these the first and foremost is that the support and teaching of a constructive ideal or a policy is a long-term thing. Moreover, it is seldom, if ever, that a worthwhile conception can be advanced by indulging in hateful or hypercritical remarks concerning some other individual.

In war, I had one simple rule that I tried to follow -- "Take full and prompt responsibility for every single thing that happens that is -- or even looks remotely like -- a failure. Give prompt, full and even extravagant credit to all subordinates for every success."

Additionally, out of all those experiences, I developed a practice which, so far as I know, I have never violated. That practice is to avoid public mention of any name unless it can be done with favorable intent and connotation; reserve all criticism for the private conference; speak only good in public.

This is not namby-pamby. It certainly is not Pollyanna-ish. It is just sheer common sense. A leader's job is to get others to go along with him in the promotion of something. To do this he needs their good will. To destroy good will, it is only necessary to criticize publicly. This creates in the criticized one a subconscious desire to "get even." Such effects can last for a very long period.

All I am trying to say is that I would not have you believe that I have acquiesced in, or by any means approve, the methods that McCarthy uses in his investigatory process. I despise them, and even during the political campaign of '52 I not only stated publicly (and privately to him) that I disapproved of those methods, but I did so in his own State. Nevertheless, I am quite sure that the people who want me to stand up and publicly label McCarthy with deragatary titles are the most mistaken people that are dealing with this whole problem, even though in many instances they happen to be my warm friends in the things I am trying to do in government.

I suppose the reason that I am writing to you at this unnecessary length about this particular point is that, in some form or another, it has been in front of me incessantly since the last moment I saw you almost two weeks

PERSONAL

Mr. Paul Helms -- 3.

ago. It is a sad commentary on our government when such a manifestly useless and spurious thing can divert our attention from all the constructive work in which we could and should be engaged. Often I am told, "But don't you realize that that is politics?" Maybe it is. But like the little boy who is getting tanned in a place calculated to do him the most good, "Sure I know it, but I don't have to like it."

My love to Pearl and, as always, the best to you.

As ever,



Mr. Paul H. Helms
President, Helms Bakeries
8800 Venice Boulevard
Los Angeles 34
California

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 10 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 8, 1954

Dear Mr. Redmond:

Thank you for your letter concerning the placing of American paintings and sculpture in the United Nations Headquarters Building. As you can well imagine, it is a subject which interests me very much.

I am told that there is no space specifically allocated for American paintings in the United Nations but that the United States, together with other Member Nations, has been invited to contribute works of art. It is also my understanding that there is a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Wallace Harrison which passes on the acceptability of contributions.

It occurs to me, therefore, that your Council might do well to communicate with Mr. Harrison and his Committee in the selection of material to be shown at United Nations Headquarters.

The United States occasionally confronts the highly unjust accusation of being a materialistic Nation. Certainly, one way to give a dramatic refutation to this charge would be exhibition in the great world center which exists at the United Nations, of American works of art.

My best wishes to you in the work you are doing towards this goal.

Sincerely,



Mr. Roland L. Redmond
2 Wall Street
New York 5, New York

(Duplicate copy)

McCabe, 3/18/54

March 8, 1954.

Dear Bing:

Your invitation to come to the Rising River Club for a little trout fishing is tremendously intriguing, and I hope you will express my appreciation to the members who joined with you in the suggestion. The best I can say at the moment is that I shall surely keep the idea in mind, and hope that someday I might have the chance to accept your hospitality.

For me the trip to Palm Springs was a new and invigorating experience, and I enjoyed every moment of my stay there.

My deep gratitude for your good wishes, and with warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Bing Crosby,
Hollywood,
California.

March 8, 1954.

Dear Miss Williams:

Mrs. Kroner sent to Mrs. Eisenhower your letter of February tenth. While I am highly complimented by your suggestion that you would like to paint my portrait and that it would then be presented to the English-Speaking Union, at the moment it is not possible. Because of the pressure of official duties, I literally haven't the time to give you that would be necessary. I know you will understand and know, too, of my deep appreciation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Miss Margaret Lindsay Williams,
108 Hamilton Terrace, N.W. 8,
London, England.

March 8, 1954

Dear Emmett:

I am much interested to learn from your letter of February ninth that The Eisenhower Foundation for the Promotion of Citizenship wishes to construct a library which ultimately would contain my papers.

Let me say at once that I shall be delighted to cooperate in the proposed project.

In order to fulfill the Trustees' purpose of constructing the library and providing for management of it under the supervision of the Archivist of the United States, it will be necessary, as you pointed out, to develop detailed arrangements with appropriate Federal officials; and, of course, authorization by Congress will be a requisite.

I appreciate the desire of the Trustees, before proceeding further, to have now a definite indication that the proposal meets with my approval. As I have said, it does, for it seems to me the most desirable method for preserving papers closely associated with the history of our Nation and insuring that successive categories of them will become available for study at appropriate intervals.

From my knowledge of the matter, it would appear possible to effect an agreement along the lines suggested which would be satisfactory to all parties concerned. Should that be so, I would be happy to designate the library for custody of my papers. You can understand, of course, that such a commitment must be tentative until detailed arrangements are available for consideration and final approval can be given. In the meantime, I should like to request that you continue to handle the matter on a confidential basis.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Emmett S. Graham
The Eisenhower Foundation
Abilene, Kansas

March 6, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

In accordance with your memorandum of March fifth, I approve the appointment of Carl J. Burckhardt of Switzerland as the fifth Commissioner under the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Sweden.



D.D.E.

March 6, 1954.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Thank you for your recent note. We are delighted to have you as one of the "official family." Quite naturally, we expect great things from our youngest member.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Roswell B. Perkins,
Assistant Secretary of
Health, Education and Welfare,
Washington, D.C.

March 6, 1954.

Dear Jack:

Mamie and I are shocked beyond words to hear of Ruth's sudden and untimely death. You and your family are much in our thoughts.

We join in deep sympathy to you all.

Sincerely,



Mr. John R. Eakin,
Foxhall Road,
Washington, D.C.

(Hand-delivered, Dr. Milton E.)

March 5, 1954.

Personal

Dear Mr. Gruber:

Senator Carlson brought to the White House this morning the collection of your westerns that you so kindly sent me. I sincerely appreciate your thoughtful courtesy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Mr. Frank Gruber,
521 North Bristol Avenue,
West Los Angeles, California.

Personal

CC Senator Carlson

March 5, 1954.

Dear Pete:

I promised to report to you on the reaction to the key rings. I have given them as favors at the last two stag dinners. In the shortest and most descriptive word I can find, they are a "wow."

Many thanks to you again for making them available.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,



Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Street,
New York, New York.

March 5, 1954.

Dear Ken:

Thanks for sending me the three "Letters from Members of the Armed Forces" that were medal winners. It is refreshing to find such fine and eloquent statements on the true meaning of America; it is particularly heartwarming to read these papers in the midst of the turmoil of today.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Kenneth D. Wells,
Freedoms Foundation,
Valley Forge,
Pennsylvania.

Personal

March 5, 1954

Dear Governor General:

Mrs. Eisenhower and I have learned that you are planning to visit the United States in the early part of May, and we hope that you will be in Washington for a few days. We would very much like to have you stay at the White House on Monday, May third, if that date is convenient for you.

We look forward with the greatest of pleasure to having you as our guest. I personally am eager for an opportunity to renew our acquaintance, and Mrs. Eisenhower and I hope in some measure to repay you for the delightful hospitality you accorded us last November in Ottawa.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
The Right Honorable
Vincent Massey
Governor General of Canada
Ottawa

cc: State Dept.

March 5, 1954.

Dear Clarence:

I'm glad that in spite of your modesty Gabe managed to pry away from you a copy of "Freedom's Faith." In glancing hastily through it this morning, I am struck with your thoughts on those elements that constitute the true greatness of America; I have recently been wrestling with the subject myself for a speech I have to make later in the spring.

With many thanks, and warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Clarence B. Randall,
The Executive Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry // of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

March 5, 1954.

President dictated following notes on matters discussed with Senator Dirksen at breakfast yesterday. To be considered in connection with Senator Dirksen's memo, attached.

1. Discussion was to effect that Senator Dirksen would try to influence Republican members on McCarthy committee to observe proper procedures.

2. Have written memorandum to Attorney General to get in touch with Senator Dirksen on the matter of closing out our alien property operations.

3. I told Streeter Flynn I would like to see him in the Senate.

4. I advised Senator Dirksen to make date with Tom Stephens to bring Senator Langer in to breakfast some morning soon.

5. I told Senator Dirksen that the White House was neutral in Republican primaries, including that one in New Jersey.

6. I told the Senator that I knew that a number of Republicans were advocating Carbaugh, but that no final decision had been reached.

7. Already accomplished.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

8. President will call Bedell Smith.

9. I will talk to Jack McCloy about this matter.

10. Have called Secretary Kyes on this matter and he is contacting Senator Williams.

March 5, 1954.

MEMORANDUM

FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In a conversation with Senator Dirksen, he brought up some matters connected with alien property disposal. He is particularly anxious that we get rid of certain properties before they deteriorate further in value. He brought up certain legal aspects of the case, and I told him that I would suggest that the two of you talk it over.

You might give him a ring to see exactly what he has in mind.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

March 5, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Vice President
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of Defense
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission
The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
The Director of Defense Mobilization
The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission
The Director, Foreign Operations Administration
The U. S. Representative to the United Nations

SUBJECT: Treatment of Governmental Personnel.

During the course of the past year, I have frequently expressed to the chief officers of the Executive Branch certain views pertaining to the handling of governmental personnel. A particular phase of this subject, often discussed among us, involves the security problem; we have proceeded on the theory that working for the government is a privilege and not a right. Adherence to this principle gives great initiative and authority to each responsible officer in proceeding against individuals whose records have created doubt as to their security in positions of trust and confidence.

I summarize below the views I have often before expressed on these matters:

(a) In these critical times, it is important that we have subordinates in whom we place the utmost confidence as to security and loyalty. We must be vigilant in discovering those in whom there is reason to have little or no confidence and to see that they are removed from positions in which they could possibly do any harm.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

(b) Fairness, justice, and decency must characterize all the procedures that are set up to handle personnel; we cannot defeat Communism by destroying Americanism. We must observe every requirement of law and of ethics.

(c) Having assured ourselves of the efficiency and dedication of subordinates (a process that should continue all down the line), each superior, including me, must remember the obligations he has to his own subordinates. These obligations comprise, among other things, the protection of those subordinates, through all legal and proper means available, against attacks of a character under which they otherwise might be helpless.

(d) No hope of any kind of political advantage, no threat from any source, should lead anyone to foresake these principles of organizational leadership.

The above may be something of an over-simplification, but my purpose is merely to make of record certain essentials that have long been understood among us.

I realize that individual cases sometimes arise that may become subjects for Cabinet discussion or for consultation with me personally. In such instances, I know you feel the utmost freedom in bringing the matter to my attention.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: Gov. Adams

March 4, 1954.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Just after the completion of the Security Council meeting this morning, I was visited by a man just returned from Europe. He is a man who is a good observer.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

He suggested two things:

(a). That the governments and people of Europe be reassured in emphatic terms as to the continuity and stability of American foreign policy as it affects that region. This recommendation, you will note, is in exact accord with the decision of the Security Council this morning, except that it also raises the question as to whether the statement that we are preparing should be made public after its dispatch to the several governments.

(b). He felt that some developments of the past ten days or two weeks made even more imminent the possible crisis in Italy. He felt that we must "do something" positive and quickly to improve pro-American sentiment in that country. He said that only recently the eighty-year old Sturzo (I hope that is close enough to the spelling that you can identify the individual -- I believe he founded the Christian Democrat Party) had made a magnificent speech favorable to us, but that on the whole he believed the situation was deteriorating somewhat. This he believed was because of the failure of the Russians to make progress in their open attacks at Berlin and that they now were intensifying their efforts in Italy in order to salvage something out of the wreck.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

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Authority: NLE 76-41 #14

NLE 76-41, Doc No 14.

By [illegible] Date 9-1-76

SECRET

SECRET

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE - 2.

SANITIZED COPY

Authority: NLE 74-41, #14

If you would like to hand this memorandum to Allen Dulles, I have no objection.

In any event, I should like to have from your Department a summation of any recent changes they know in the Italian scene as it affects our policies and interests.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

SECRET

March 4, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR

GOVERNOR ADAMS:

I do not know Dr. Morgan, and it is possible that I read things into his letter that are not there.

However, it appears to me that he is presumptuous in assuming that he ran TVA perfectly and we want to ruin it. Please look over the attached rough draft of a suggested reply, and let me have your reaction.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D.D.E.

DRAFT

Dear Dr. Morgan:

I have not seen the newspaper article to which you refer in your letter of March first. In any event, I have never delegated to anyone else the authority or responsibility of making appointments to major positions in the Federal Government.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

While I have no particular quarrel with the observations you make on the effects of patronage on American political life, I am not aware of any reason that would compel the responsible individual to select for important Federal posts, individuals whose political philosophy is obviously antagonistic to his own. Indeed, his duty in the normal case is to seek out for governmental service persons whose attitude toward public service and the functions of government in our nation are in general accord with his own. Were he to do otherwise, there would be little point in the elective processes that we observe.

I am not only aware of the law applying to this particular case, but I do not have under consideration individuals who, to quote your letter, have become available because of "their relative failure in their other undertakings." Indeed, I venture the opinion that the appointees of this Administration will show, on the average, a better record of success in non-governmental life than will many former ones.

I note that in your letter you praise the British civil service, but state also that you steadily opposed bringing the TVA into our classified civil service. It seems to me that our own civil service should be as free as the British from what you call political patronage.

Sincerely,



DDE Diary March 1954 (5)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
13. Letter	Spencer Miller to DDE (1 pg)	3/3/54	C
~~14. Letter~~	~~DDE to Clifford Roberts~~ (1 pg) Open on Re-Rev, RH, 4/10/84	~~3/1/54~~	~~C~~
~~15. Memorandum~~ 76-41, #15	~~Stassen to DDE~~ 8/30/76-RWM	~~3/1/54~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 6

Folder: DDE Diary - March 1954 (5)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

March 4, 1954

PERSONAL

Dear Bill:

As I read your letters of February ninth, it is your plan to dedicate the second edition of the World Language Dictionary to the Chiefs of State of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Israel -- and the United States. My first reaction is that as representative Chief of State for the English language, it seems a bit incongruous to exclude the British. Would I not be appearing presumptuous to agree to your complimentary dedication unless the Queen of Britain should also be included? Could I have your comment?

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



P.S. I look forward to seeing the Dictionary -- it sounds like a valuable reference volume.

The Honorable William Benton
Encyclopaedia Britannica
342 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

March 4, 1954

Memorandum to: The Honorable Thomas E. Stephens

From: Roger Steffan

Some adjustments regarding the staff of Ushers are in progress. Because of the nature of the changes, it will be necessary to make special application to the Civil Service Commission. It is contemplated that the following changes will be made:



1. Howell G. Crim, at present GS-15, salary $10,800, to GS-16, salary $12,000. This assumes that an opening can be found in grade 16 which is a super grade. Mr. Crim was given a promotion last August from GS-14. For your information, this grade and salary is the same as that of Messrs. Chesney, Gruenther, Hopkins, minnich, Snyder, Steffan and Willis, and exceeds the salaries of three of the junior members of the official staff.

2. Wilson Searles, First Assistant Usher, from GS-12, salary $8,585 (including overtime and differential) to GS-14, salary of $10,330.

3. Charles Claunch, 2nd Assistant Usher, from GS-11, salary $7,741, to GS-13, salary $9,451. If and when Mr. Claunch resigns, it is expected to promote Mr. West to this position from his present position of GS-10, $6,790.

4. A new position to be known as 3rd Assistant Usher, GS-12, salary $8,585, will be requested of the Civil Service Commission and for this position a new candidate will be sought.

5. Executive Assistant to the Chief Usher to be continued at the present grade of GS-10, salary $6,790. Mr. Thomas B. Carter, Jr., of the White House Office, is being considered for this position, but at a higher grade than had been previously contemplated.

The classification sheets and job description sheets are presently being prepared.

March 4, 1954.

MEMORANDUM

FOR C. D. JACKSON

Attached hereto are some State Department comments on the memorandum you handed me dated February 22nd.

I do not ask you, in turn, to discuss the soundness of the State Department views; I would merely like to have you extend into specific terms the final three paragraphs of your own memorandum.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

March 3, 1954.

Dear Ezra:

Thank you for sending me a bound copy of your report for the year 1953. I note that this one copy includes, as a supplement, a report of all moneys received and expended by you as Secretary of Agriculture.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

March 4, 1954.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The President asked me to send you the attached letter from Mr. Roland L. Redmond. He would like your advice as to how it should be answered.

We miss you!

Sincerely,



Ann C. Whitman,
Personal Secretary
to the President.

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge,
United States Representative
to the United Nations,
2 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

Letter asks for President's personal support of fund to place American paintings and sculpture in UN Headquarters Building.

March 4, 1954.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am glad to designate you my Personal Representative to attend the ceremonies commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Allied Landings in Normandy, which are to be held June 5 and 6, 1954.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,
United States Representative
to the United Nations,
New York, New York.

March 4, 1954.

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your letter. Your comments on the reaction of the people you meet are as encouraging as any I have heard in a long time.

It was grand to see you in Palm Springs. I only wish we had been able to have more than a couple of holes together at Tamarisk.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Frank Leahy,
Department of Athletics,
University of Notre Dame,
Notre Dame, Indiana.

March 4, 1954.

Dear Mr. Miller:

I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, to be effective at the close of business on March tenth. At the same time, I want to express to you my appreciation of your services in the Department of Labor.

With best wishes for the future,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Spencer Miller, Jr.,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

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For further information,
see entry 12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Thursday, March 4, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	Kenneth S. Adams	Chairman, Phillips Petroleum Co.
3.	Martin Agronsky	Commentator, American Broadcasting Co.
4.	Walter H. Annenberg	Pub., The Philadelphia Inquirer
5.	Homes Bannard	Freight Traffic Mgr., Penna. Railroad, Detroit
6.	Perry R. Bass	Geologist, Fort Worth
7.	Edward J. Bermingham	Retired Executive
8.	Col. Herman Beukema	Dept. of Social Sciences, USMA, West Point
9.	Joseph Campbell	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
10.	Amon G. Carter, Jr.	Pres., Fort Worth Star-Telegram
11.	Streeter B. Flynn	Lawyer, Rainey, Flynn, Green, & Anderson, Okla.
12.	Bryce N. Harlow	Admin. Asst. to the President
13.	Donald S. Kennedy	Pres., Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.
14.	David H. Marx	Toy Manufacturer
15.	Louis Marx	Toy Manufacturer
16.	Paul M. Mazur	Partner, Lehman Bros., N.Y.
17.	William I. Myers	Dean, N.Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University
18.	James R. Stack	Pres., The James Stack Co. (Marx Toys)

cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

March 3, 1954.

Dear Albert:

I'm glad to know that you and Maggie are going to get away for a vacation in Mexico; Mamie and I hope you have a wonderful time.

Let me know when you get back to New Rochelle. I have painted a portrait of your lovely bride, and I want to send it to you when you return.

With warm regard to you both, in which Mamie joins,

Sincerely,



Mr. Albert A. Kaplan,
10 Maple Avenue,
New Rochelle,
New York.

March 3, 1954.

Dear Mr. Munroe:

I sincerely appreciate the sentiments you express in your recent letter.

Thank you, too, for sending along the pictures of David getting a hair-cut.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Willard N. Munroe, Jr.,
Box 244,
West Harwich,
Massachusetts.

P.S.: I not only read your letter. It was one of the most heartwarming messages I've read in a long time.

March 2, 1954

Dear Alec:

In the turmoil of the past few days, I have neglected to send you a little note to tell you how greatly I appreciated your fine help in opposition to S.J.Res.I. For your stalwart assistance in defeating the proposed amendment, I am not only personally grateful; I think I express the thanks of the millions of Americans who realized to what extent such an amendment could have damaged our relationships with other nations of the world.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

P.S. Bedell Smith tells me that you would like the two enclosed pictures.

The Honorable Alexander Wiley
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

1. "For: Senator Alexander Wiley
This is to go with the picture taken of us both at SHAPE -- with warm regard. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

2. "For Senator Alexander Wiley
With warm regard from his friend. Dwight D. Eisenhower"

March 2, 1954

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

For some time I have wanted to write to you, but always the pressures of the moment (which I am sure you fully understand) have delayed my doing so. From time to time, I have had good reports on your health from some of our mutual friends.

Because I know that you are vitally interested in the efforts of this Administration, I venture now to ask of you a favor. I am eager to get from various parts of the United States an impression of what is going on in the mind of America and specifically how the proposed legislative program is being received. Often I feel that the reports I receive tend to become lopsided, or at least tinged with partisanship.

Would it be an imposition if I asked you to send me a brief report on the New England viewpoint as you see it? I am interested in all phases of the Administration's effort, but particularly in your area of the reaction toward what we have done to ameliorate unemployment in critical areas, and whether or not the people on the street are keenly aware of several issues related to Communism.

In addition, I should like to have your personal reaction to our efforts in the international field. Your long experience in such questions would make any comment from you of tremendous value.

If an answer to these questions would be burdensome in any way, please disregard this letter entirely.

At any rate, writing to you gives me an opportunity to send to you and Mrs. Austin my very best wishes and warm regard.

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Warren R. Austin
43 Williams Street
Burlington, Vermont

March 2, 1954

Dear Mr. Bentley:

I was shocked, as was the rest of the country, by the outrageous attack made yesterday in the House of Representatives.

This note brings you my deep sympathy, and my very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. If there is anything I can do for you or for your family, do not hesitate to call upon me.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Alvin M. Bentley
Casualty Hospital
Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1954.

Dear Mr. Roberts:

I was shocked, as was the rest of the country, by the outrageous attack made yesterday in the House of Representatives.

This note brings you my deep sympathy, and my very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. If there is anything I can do for you or for your family, do not hesitate to call upon me.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Kenneth A. Roberts,
Casualty Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

March 2, 1954.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I was shocked, as was the rest of the country, by the outrageous attack made yesterday in the House of Representatives.

This note brings you my deep sympathy, and my very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. If there is anything I can do for you or for your family, do not hesitate to call upon me.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable Clifford Davis,
National Naval Medical Center,
Bethesda, Maryland.

RECEIVED
MAR - 4 1954

March 2, 1954

Dear Mr. Jensen:

I was shocked, as was the rest of the country, by the outrageous attack made yesterday in the House of Representatives.

This note brings you my deep sympathy, and my very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. If there is anything I can do for you or for your family, do not hesitate to call upon me.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Ben F. Jensen
National Naval Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

March 2, 1954.

Dear Mr. Fallon:

I was shocked, as was the rest of the country, by the outrageous attack made yesterday in the House of Representatives.

This note brings you my deep sympathy, and my very best wishes for a speedy and complete recovery. If there is anything I can do for you or for your family, do not hesitate to call upon me.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable G. H. Fallon,
Casualty Hospital,
Washington, D.C.

March 2, 1954.

Dear Slats:

Bob Schulz tells me that he is installing in my room a Kodaslide Table Viewer that you have sent down.

Are you by any chance pampering me? For your many kindnesses, I am deeply in your debt.

With warm regard,

As ever,



Mr. Ellis D. Slater,
50 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York,
New York.

March 1, 1954

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Cliff:

Thank you for the trouble you took to make certain that I could finish building our house without getting into real financial embarrassment. I quite agree with your thought that it would be better to keep all my financial affairs centered at one spot, and consequently if I have to borrow some money temporarily I shall go to Mr. Butler's firm.

I do not believe I shall draw down the income from the Trust Fund I established with his firm, as I would rather make an outright loan.

It should be quite some time before we have to begin the borrowing business because over the past few years Mamie has saved up something to apply to her "farm." Since it will be some months before the builder completes the project, I shall hope to stay out of debt for a while longer.

All of us are well -- already looking forward to the April expedition to Augusta.

Incidentally, I would make a small wager at about 1 to 3 that Ben Hogan wins it -- of course, I would take better odds if I could get them.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Clifford Roberts
120 Broadway
New York 5, New York

March 2, 1954

Dear Joe:

I must, of course, respect your wish to leave governmental service after so many years devoted to it. I cannot in conscience ask you to reconsider in view of the reasons you give for your decision. But I assure you that it is only with the greatest reluctance that I accept your resignation as Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Your services during these past fourteen months in office have been invaluable to the country. Your competence and knowledge in an exceedingly difficult field have immeasurably helped solve the gigantic fiscal and management problems that have faced this Administration. On the more personal side, I shall sorely miss your advice, counsel and your friendly helpfulness. In fact, I have every intention of imposing upon you from time to time to give me your thoughts and opinions on some of the knotty questions that will continue to arise.

In thinking back over the governmental positions you have been called to fill since the beginning of World War II, I am struck by the fact that not only has each been an important one but most of the assignments have been almost on an emergency basis. In each your reputation for efficiency and dedication to the public good has continued to grow. As a consequence, you will leave behind you in the government service a host of admiring friends; I know that each of them would join me now in wishing for you the greatest of happiness and success in the years to come.

With warm personal regard,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Joseph M. Dodge
Director of the Bureau of the Budget
Washington, D. C.

March 2, 1954.

Dear Colonel Tanous:

Mrs. Eisenhower tells me that you are to be married on March 13th, and because of this you have requested relief from detail as a White House Aide.

She joins me in all good wishes to you and to Miss Rizik for a happy life together.

At the same time, may I express our warm gratitude to you for the fine services you have rendered in your capacity as White House Aide.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Lt. Colonel Peter S. Tanous,
GS, U.S. Army,
3B662,
The Pentagon,
Washington, D.C.

SECRET

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

March 1, 1954

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

I. Indo-China

A. Confidence for this fighting season.

1. Chinese shoe mines - plastic.

B. Preparation for October.

C. Materiél back-up by August 1.

1. Far East Command.

D. Pleven - March debate in Paris.

E. Bao Dai - Ministers.

II. Philippines

A. Ambassador Spruance

B. President Magsaysay

C. Deferment Trade Agreement - Congress.

III. Korea

A. General Taylor - Reconstruction.

1. Schools - Roads - Pusan

2. Letter

B. Industry

IV. Japan

A. Reparations

B. Air Force

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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By [signature] Date 5/30/76

SECRET

V.. Formosa

A. Chiang on Indo-China.

VI. Indonesia

A. Soekarno

B. Defense Ministers and Army

VII. N.S.C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

March 1, 1954.

Dear Bill:

I have just heard from Dr. Rusk that you are taking over the Korean Train from diesel engine to caboose. My grateful thanks.

Sincerely,



Mr. William T. Faricy,
President,
Association of American Railroads,
915 Transportation Building,
Washington 6, D.C.

March 1, 1954.

Dear Mr. Cummings:

As I look up at the handsome Sisley on my wall, I am reminded that I have held on to it for some time -- I hope you do not think an unconscionably long time.

I cannot recall that you fixed a particular date on which I was to return it to you. I do want to tell you that I have not only appreciated your kindness, but I am beginning to develop a slight sense of guilt for keeping it away from its regular home for so long.

Unless I hear from you to the contrary, I shall be sending it back some time during this month.

With best wishes and personal regard,

Sincerely,



Mr. Nathan Cummings,
Chairman of the Board,
Consolidated Grocers Corporation,
135 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago 3, Illinois.

March 1, 1954.

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for sending me the article by Mr. McConaughy. After I get a chance to read it, I shall pass it on to some of my key people here.

In glancing over the document hurriedly, I have an impression of complete agreement except possibly under sub-paragraph (g). I think that the particular item of trade is one that needs to be studied carefully from every side, item by item; no generalization really applies. Even here, of course, there is much sense in what the writer has to say.

Give my love to Edna, and of course, as always, the best of everything to you,

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable William Douglas Pawley,
204 Roper Building,
Miami 32,
Florida.

March 1, 1954.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am delighted that you sent me a copy of the speech you made in El Paso on January twenty-sixth. Reading it serves to re-emphasize the comment I made in my recent letter. I believe wholeheartedly that your position is not only the sound, but the only, one; no matter how unpalatable it may be in certain sections at the moment, I think the labor movement will come more and more to its acceptance.

My office has a request from your Mr. Arthur Shenefelt that he be permitted to use my recent letter to you in your trade journal. I would be most reluctant to authorize this for the reason that when I write to an individual in whom I have confidence, as in your case, I like to feel perfectly free to express myself frankly and fully. I would not like to develop the feeling that I must write for "publication." In spite of this, if you personally see any particular advantage in the publication of my letter, I would be glad to reconsider upon receipt of word from you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Guy L. Brown,
B.L.E. Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

March 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The President received the following message from the Prime Minister: (dated February 28, 1954)

> " I have not yet answered your letter of February 9 but do not think that it is not always in the forefront of my thoughts.
>
> Winston."

The President would like the attached sent by cable to the Prime Minister, unless you see some objection. Please ask the Secretariat to send me a copy of the message as sent.



Ann Whitman.

March 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR TRANSMITTAL BY CABLE TO THE PRIME MINISTER

"Dear Winston.

Thank you for your note. Please do not trouble yourself about any need for replying to my letter of February ninth. I meant it as only an item in a friendly exchange of ideas that has extended now over a period of a dozen years. I think that possibly I was merely testing my thoughts against yours to determine whether we are as basically in agreement as I think we are. With warm regard, As ever.

Ike"

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Ann Whitman.

STAG DINNER at White House, 7:30 pm, Monday, March 1, 1954

1.	The President	
2.	John C. Cornelius	Exec. V. Pres., Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn
3.	Gardner Cowles	Pres., Cowles Magazines, Inc.
4.	William W. Flenniken	Pres., Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Assn.
5.	Irving Geist	Retired businessman, N.Y.
6.	Ernest Rose Lee	Exec. V. Pres., Morris Plan, Indianapolis
7.	Raymond S. McLain	Pres., American First Trust Co., Okla.
8.	Robert D. Murphy	Deputy Under Secretary of State
9.	Carl A. Norgren	Mfgr., Pneumatic Products, Denver
10.	Marshall F. Norling	Mfgr., Red Comet Bldg., Littleton, Colo.
11.	Kyle Palmer	Los Angeles Times
12.	Arthur E. Pew, Jr.	Business executive, Phila.
13.	Whitelaw Reid	Pres., N.Y. Herald Tribune
14.	Roy A. Roberts	Pres. & Gen. Mgr., Kansas City Star
15.	Bernard M. Shanley	Special Counsel to the President
16.	Gerard C. Smith	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
17.	Ralph A. Tudor	Under Secretary of the Interior
18.	Harold S. Vanderbilt	Corporation executive

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cc: Mrs. Eisenhower
Mrs. McCaffree
Mr. Stephens
Mr. Hagerty
Col. Schulz
Mr. Crim
Mr. Tolley

March 1, 1954.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

A group of railroad people, headed by Mr. Faricy, came to see me the other morning to discuss a Bill now before Congress that affects the railway business. The Bill is one that would require the Interstate Commerce Commission to give, within sixty days, an interim decision respecting applications for rate increases. The railroad people claim that through unconscionable delays in this kind of case they have lost, since World War II, more than one billion dollars. In other words, the Interstate Commerce Commission has finally come to the conclusion that the rate increases asked for were legitimate and proper, but the delay reaching the decision has worked great hardship on the railways.

Probably you know all about this Bill, but in any event will you take an early opportunity to explain to me its different aspects so that I may know the position I should take with respect to it?

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

D. D. E.

MEMORANDUM OF BREAKFAST DISCUSSION BETWEEN PRESIDENT AND SENATOR DIRKSEN, March 4, 1954.

1. McCarthy

2. Alien Property Disposal -- Discussed changes in the law between World War I and World War II and the need for some policy with respect to the property of enemy Nationals and its restitution.

3. Streeter Flynn -- potential GOP candidate for Senate in Oklahoma

4. Langer -- possibility of a breakfast meeting soon

5. New Jersey - White House position on candidacy of Clifford Case.

6. Harry Carbaugh -- of Tennessee -- advisability of designating him without delay as Chairman of TVA even though term of incumbent does not expire until May 1.



7. Meeting of Cabinet and National Chairman -- advisability of Hall, Dirksen and Simpson meeting with Cabinet to explain patronage problems from the legislative end. (Meeting arranged for March 5, 1954).

8. Foreign Aid in Orient -- especially Indo-China -- Advisability of having President suggest a two-man committee return to explore the situation there.

9. Montana. Certain bases to be covered in New York. Anaconda controls Montana Power and Light Company. Anaconda is financed by Chase National and National City Bank. Question: Can they be of any help in electing a Senator; if they show willingness to help, they should get in touch with Senator Dirksen.

10. Senator Williams -- protest that Army purchases of broilers has been taken from Delaware to producers in Virginia and North Carolina and disastrous effect on this business in South Delaware. Note: President called Roger Kyes and asked him to investigate. Kyes reported that Williams had promised some weeks ago to send him memo about it and had neglected to do so; matter reported back to Dirksen.

March 5, 1954.

President dictated following notes on matters discussed with Senator Dirksen at breakfast yesterday. To be oonsidered in connection with Senator Dirksen's memo, attached.

1. Discussion was to effect that Senator Dirksen would try to influence Republican members on McCarthy committee to observe proper procedures.

2. Have written memorandum to Attorney General to get in touch with Senator Dirksen on the matter of closing out our alien property operations.

3. I told Streeter Flynn I would like to see him in the Senate.

4. I advised Senator Dirksen to make date with Tom Stephens to bring Senator Langer in to breakfast some morning soon.

5. I told Senator Dirksen that the White House was neutral in Republican primaries, including that one in New Jersey.

6. I told the Senator that I knew that a number of Republicans were advocating Carbaugh, but that no final decision had been reached.

7. Already accomplished.

8. President will call Bedell Smith.

9. I will talk to Jack McCloy about this matter.

10. Have called Secretary Kyes on this matter and he is contacting Senator Williams.

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Bricker Amendment (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Telegram~~	~~Dulles to Phleger for President~~	~~1/29/54~~	~~A~~ 9/13/74 gsl
2. ~~Memorandum,~~	~~Dulles to DDE~~	6/27/53	~~A~~ 9/13/74 gsl
3. ~~Memorandum,~~	~~DDE to Dulles~~	4/1/53	~~A~~ 9/12/74

FILE LOCATION DDE Diary Series – Box 4
Bricker Amendment

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(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

February 21, 1957.

Dear Herb:

I understand you have already received a copy of Senator Bricker's letter to me of February thirteenth. When you have completed your comments on it, won't you communicate directly with Senator Bricker? I really think it is senseless to use me merely as a post office in transmitting messages that are by their very nature extremely technical in character.

My own views on this subject have not changed since the whole matter was first explained to me.

In spite of the above, I hope that you will report to me on the results of your conversations with Judge Orie Phillips.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Thomasville,
February 18, 1957.

Dear John:

As soon as I get back to Washington, I shall take up with the Attorney General the suggestion in your letter of the thirteenth. Meantime, this note is simply to acknowledge and thank you for your comments on the memorandum prepared by the Department of Justice.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John W. Bricker,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

cc: The Attorney General (sent, 2/19)

Thomasville,
February 18, 1957.

Dear John:

As soon as I get back to Washington, I shall take up with the Attorney General the suggestion in your letter of the thirteenth. Meantime, this note is simply to acknowledge and thank you for your comments on the memorandum prepared by the Department of Justice.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John W. Bricker,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

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cc: The Attorney General

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMA
JOHN O. PASTORE, R. I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
GEORGE A. SMATHERS, FLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
STROM THURMOND, S. C.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
WM. A. BLAKLEY, TEX.
JOHN W. BRICKER, [illegible]
ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, KANS.
JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, MD.
CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.
WILLIAM A. PURTELL, CONN.
FREDERICK G. PAYNE, MAINE
NORRIS COTTON, N. H.
EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 14 11 03 AM '57
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February 13, 1957

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your letter of February 7th and the attached memorandum prepared by the Department of Justice.

That memorandum condemns almost every phrase of Senate Joint Resolution 3 without, however, offering any constructive suggestion. The blanket condemnation of the text and the failure to suggest alternative phraseology seems to indicate that the author of the memorandum was not aware of, or misconstrued, the three principles set forth in your letter to me dated September 25, 1956.

I shall not comment on the legal arguments made in the Department of Justice memorandum. However, knowing of your high regard for Judge Orie L. Phillips, I have taken the liberty of asking him to analyze those arguments.

In any event, I am not wedded to any particular set of phrases. Moreover, I am in full accord with the three objectives stated in your letter of September 25, 1956, and on other occasions. However, whenever I and my legal advisers have attempted to put those three principles in constitutional language, the response of your legal advisers has been consistently negative.

Therefore, I hope you will not regard the following suggestion as presumptuous. Why not have your legal and diplomatic advisers draft a constitutional amendment strictly limited to the three basic principles on which we are agreed? Such a draft might open the way for fruitful discussions. I just can't believe that the English language is so inflexible that the three principles set forth in your letter of September 25, 1956, are incapable of constitutional expression.

Sincerely yours,

JWB:wg

(Cy. sent Mr. Pennell, 2/19)

February 7, 1957.

Dear John:

When I replied to your letter of December tenth, I promised to make available to you such analysis as might be submitted to me by my legal and diplomatic advisers. Herewith is a memorandum and letter prepared by the Justice Department.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable John W. Bricker,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

February 7, 1957.

Dear John:

When I replied to your letter of December tenth, I promised to make available to you such analysis as might be submitted to me by my legal and diplomatic advisers. Herewith is a memorandum and letter prepared by the Justice Department.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable John W. Bricker,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

February 7, 1957.

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Sincerely.

THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER LIBRARY

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The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

February 7, 1957.

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With warm regard,

Sincerely,



The Honorable John W. Bricker,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

Under date of December 27, 1956 you sent me a letter to you from Senator Bricker containing a proposed revision of the so-called Bricker Amendment together with legal comments of the proponents thereon. I am returning it to you herewith. You wrote Senator Bricker on the same date that you would give him at least an outline of the analysis of his proposal to be made by interested sections of the Government.

I have now received the views of the Secretary of State and have summarized them, together with my own views, in the enclosed outline of analysis of Senator Bricker's proposal.

I also conferred with Judge Orie Phillips, pursuant to your request, and he advised me that Section 3 of the revised amendment was not submitted to him, or approved by him. Sections 1 and 2 were approved by him to the extent, as he put it, of establishing the basis for further discussions with Senator Bricker. Judge Phillips, as I understand it, has not examined the debates in the Senate on the prior versions of the Bricker Amendment, which contain some phrases identical to those in the new proposal. As you will notice upon reading the enclosure, we believe this legislative history becomes important in understanding the interpretation which the sponsors place upon the language of the revised amendment.

I am confident that the interpretation of the sponsors is substantially different than Judge Phillips' interpretation, which in itself illustrates the danger of attempting to predict how the Courts would interpret the broad language of the new proposal without fullest opportunity for public examination of its probable effects upon the conduct of foreign affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert Brownell, Jr.

The President

The White House

Attachment

February 6, 1957

Dear Mr. President:

Under date of December 27, 1956 you sent me a letter to you from Senator Bricker containing a proposed revision of the so-called Bricker Amendment together with legal comments of the proponents thereon. I am returning it to you herewith. You wrote Senator Bricker on the same date that you would give him at least an outline of the analysis of his proposal to be made by interested sections of the Government.

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Sincerely yours,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The President

The White House

Attachment

MEMORANDUM RE 1957 BRICKER AMENDMENT

Section 1 contains language ("in pursuance of this Constitution") which in Senate debate has been construed, among other things, to invalidate treaty provisions on matters not within the expressly delegated powers of the Congress. The Supreme Court will seek the meaning and intent of this language in the history of prior proposals of similar tenor. One meaning and effect attributed to it by its sponsors in the debate on the Ferguson Substitute for Joint Resolution 1, 83d Congress, was that "in pursuance of this Constitution" was not a repetition of "in conflict with this Constitution" or redundant but would place statutes and treaties on a parity for the purpose of judging their constitutionality. 1/ The provision, so construed, would overrule Missouri v. Holland, 252 U.S. 416, and subject the treaty power to Tenth Amendment limitations. The crippling effect upon our foreign relations of any such amendment has been made abundantly clear. The provision would be retroactive

1/ 100 C.R. 1257, 1803-4. (Feb. 4 and 17, 1954)

to the date of the Constitution. The justification for the provision is that it would confirm that a provision of a treaty or other international agreement can not conflict with the Constitution. If the authors of the amendment intend that Section 1 should do no more than that, it appears they should revert to the "in conflict with" language, as to which the President has stated he would not object.

Section 2 provides that a treaty or other international agreement shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation, except to the extent that the Senate may provide affirmatively in its resolution of advice and consent that the treaty shall have legislative effect. The effect of this provision would be to deny self-executing treaties the supremacy now accorded them by the Constitution, to proscribe self-executing treaties unless the Senate affirmatively provides otherwise in each case, and to proscribe self-executing effect for international agreements other than treaties altogether. This provision would effect substantial changes in existing law and hamper the President's conduct of foreign relations.

The need for it is not demonstrable. Under the Constitution the Senate has complete discretion as to whether or not it will approve a treaty at all or to make its approval subject to a condition or reservation. It can now approve with or without a reservation that the treaty or parts thereof shall be effective within the United States only after the Congress enacts legislation for that purpose. Under the proposal, if the Senate, in a particular case, did not avail itself of the exception provided by Section 2 for giving a treaty "legislative effect," the result might be to limit the power of Congress to implement the treaty to its legislative authority under the expressly delegated powers. That this may be the intention is evidenced by the comment that "Under Section 2 most treaties would be implemented by Congress, while others might require implementation by State legislation." The proposed Section 2 is supported on two grounds which seem untenable. First, it is said that "Section 2 does not affect the self-executing provisions of a treaty or other international agreement as a binding contract between the governments which are parties thereto." This argument rests on a misapprehension of the meaning of terms. Self-executing, insofar as it is a word of art applied to treaties, does not mean contractually

binding as between the signatories. It is a term designed to describe a treaty under which implementing legislation is not required to give the international undertaking the binding force and effect of law. If legislation is required for that effect, the treaty is not self-executing as that term has been generally understood and used.

The second ground is that because in some instances as a matter of discretion the obligation of treaties has been made contingent on conformity with State law, it should be required in all instances as a matter of constitutional compulsion. At the present time it is possible to provide in a treaty that State law will govern treatment in the United States in certain cases. This should be distinguished from implementation by State legislation. Senator Bricker

cites the 1853 treaty with France and recent treaties with five other countries as requiring implementation by State legislation. One of these -- the 1853 treaty with France -- provides that the President engages to recommend to the States the passage of certain property laws. In all of the other treaties cited, it appears on the face of the treaty that State law will be the standard for enforcement of certain specified rights. No new law is required for implementing such provisions. This is quite different from the situation contemplated by Senator Bricker, in which all provisions of a treaty would under constitutional compulsion be unenforceable within the United States until implemented by either Federal legislation or State legislation, or by both. Section 2 on its face would seem to be retroactive. The "except to" clause implies no necessary limitation on retroactivity in the case of treaties. In the case of international agreements other than treaties the "except to" clause would have no application at all. The wording of that section is not limited to treaties or other international agreements to be made in the future; it addresses itself in general terms to any treaties or other international agreements

made by the United States. None of the resolutions by which the Senate has given its advice and consent to the ratification of a treaty contains any provision "that the treaty shall have legislative effect." In view of this situation, if Section 2 were made a part of the Constitution the United States might find itself not only unable to negotiate and apply new treaties without awaiting legislation by both the Congress and the States but also in the position of being unable to continue to give effect to many provisions in existing treaties of long-recognized benefit unless and until the Congress and the States enacted legislation. In that situation the United States would suffer the indignity of being a treaty violator and might be faced with suspension or termination of the treaties by other countries concerned or with claims by those countries for reparation.

Section 3 is both a non-self-executing clause and a "which clause". It contains no limitation on its face on retroactivity. It makes definite with respect to executive agreements the questionable provisions of Section 2 which seem to deprive an executive agreement of any legal effect

within the United States, regardless of whether or not the agreement represents a valid exercise of the President's constitutional authority. The section also limits the legislation that may be enacted to give effect to an executive agreement to "legislation valid in the absence of such an international agreement."

These provisions could have disastrous effects on national defense and foreign policy. Senator Bricker has indicated that his proposal is not intended to interfere with the constitutional powers of the President to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States. However, the language of his proposed amendment would clearly prevent enforcement within the various States of executive agreements made by the President in the exercise of his constitutional powers to conduct the foreign affairs and defense of the nation. Most executive agreements are made under the authority of, or implemented by, Congressional legislation. However, agreements made under the constitutional authority of the President, without Congressional legislation, are vital to our national well-being. They involve military arrangements, armistices, recognition of foreign governments, and other matters which under the Constitution

are committed to the President. Unless such agreements, when necessary to our defense or to our international relations, are required to be recognized by State and other local authorities as fully effective within their territories, national well-being would be seriously endangered.

It should also be noted that Sections 1-3 of the proposed amendment would provide the first specific mention in the Constitution of international agreements other than treaties and might give such agreements an added dignity which would sanction their use in place of treaties in many cases.

Section 4 calls for a roll call vote in the Senate on treaties. While this practice is clearly desirable, no constitutional amendment is needed to provide for it. A provision in the Senate rules can achieve the desired result.

For the reasons discussed, the first three sections of this proposal, alone and in conjunction with each other, seem clearly incompatible with the position consistently taken by the President that he will accept no amendment, which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct the foreign affairs and defense of the nation.

December 27, 1956

Dear Herb:

Herewith the letter from Senator Bricker of which I spoke to you. I hope that the necessary analyses by interested agencies of government will not consume too much time.

Senator Bricker asked me whether I would not call in Judge Orie Phillips to talk about Bricker's latest proposals; he stated that Judge Phillips was in accord with them. I mention this merely because I thought you might want to talk to Judge Phillips either in conference or on the telephone.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Herbert Brownell
The Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

December 27, 1956

Dear John:

This note is just to make record of what I told you in our conversation; namely, that I would have your letter of December tenth studied by interested sections of the Government. Later, of course, I will give you at least an outline of their analysis of your proposals.

It was good to see you looking so well.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable John W. Bricker
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc: The Attorney General

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN
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PRICE DANIEL, TEX.
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CHARLES E. POTTER, MICH.
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WILLIAM A. PURTELL, CONN.
FREDERICK G. PAYNE, MAINE
EDWARD JARRETT, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

December 10, 1956

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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Dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to your letter to me dated September 23, 1956, which, in part, reads:

> "Many times I have stated that if an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, I would not object to it provided it squared with the following principles:
>
> "(1) No treaty or executive agreement shall be valid if it conflicts with the Constitution.
>
> "(2) Treaties and executive agreements are intended to be used in the conduct of our foreign relations, and not as a subterfuge to enact domestic law.
>
> "(3) No amendment should change our traditional treaty-making power or hamper the President in his Constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs."

In an earnest effort to draft an amendment with respect to the treaty-making power, which would square with the principles laid down in your letter, I have, with the assistance of persons who have been studying this subject for a number of years, prepared the following text of a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution:

SECTION 1:

A provision of a treaty or other international agreement not made in pursuance of this Constitution shall have no force or effect. This section shall not apply to treaties made prior to the effective date of this Constitution.

SECTION 2:

A treaty or other international agreement shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation, except to the extent that the Senate shall provide affirmatively, in its resolution advising and consenting to a treaty, that the treaty shall have legislative effect.



SECTION 3:

An international agreement other than a treaty shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation valid in the absence of such an international agreement.

SECTION 4:

On the question of advising and consenting to a treaty, the vote shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

SECTION 1

Section 1 would in no wise impair the well-recognized constitutional treaty-making power with respect to all proper subjects of negotiation between our Government and other nations, nor the constitutional authority of the President to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States.

In Asakura v. Seattle, 265 U. S. 332, 341, the Supreme Court said:

> "The treaty-making power of the United States is not limited by any express provision of the Constitution, and, though it does not extend 'so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids,' it does extend to all proper subjects of negotiation between our government and other nations."



In Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S. 258, 266, the Supreme Court said:

> "The treaty power of the United States extends to all proper subjects of negotiation between our Government and the governments of other nations."

It is also firmly established that the treaty-making power is vested solely in the national government to the exclusion of the States.

Section 1, however, would give effect to what the Supreme Court has said by way of dicta, and therefore not authoritatively, in a number of decisions that a provision of a treaty or other international agreement which violates the Constitution, or which undertakes to do what the Constitution forbids, or which is inconsistent with the nature of our Government or the relation between the States and the United States, would be invalid.

See The Cherokee Tobacco, 11 Wall. 616, 620-621; Holden v. Joy, 17 Wall. 211, 243; Geofroy v. Riggs, supra, and Asakura v. Seattle, supra.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in Missouri v. Holland, 252 U. S. 416, contains the following dictum:

> "Acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution, while treaties are declared to be so when made under the authority of the United States. It is open to question whether the authority of the United States means more than the formal acts prescribed to make the convention."

Since it is a settled rule that in construing statutory and constitutional provisions the instrument should be considered as a whole, it is necessary to negate that dictum. Section 1 does this and would prevent a construction that although a treaty conflicts with the Constitution, such

conflict is neutralized by the supreme law provision of Article VI with respect to treaties.

The phrase, "not made in pursuance of this Constitution", is employed because it is the language of the present Constitution and has a well-defined and settled meaning. The phrase means that an international agreement must conform to, and not conflict with, the Constitution.

Examples of the effect of Section 1 are: a treaty would be invalid if it undertook to impair freedom of speech, press or religion; and a treaty would be invalid if it undertook to take private property without due process of law and just compensation.

A treaty would be open to challenge on the ground that it dealt with a subject having no legitimate relation to matters of international concern or foreign affairs and dealt with matters of purely domestic concern. In the language of your letter, that would be using a treaty "as a subterfuge to enact domestic law."

Neither Section 1 nor Section 2 embraces the so-called "which clause". The power of Congress to implement a valid treaty by legislation under the "necessary and proper clause" would remain unimpaired.

Of course, an invalid treaty could not bring into being legislative power under the "necessary and proper clause".

SECTION 2

Section 2 does not affect the self-executing provisions of a treaty or other international agreement as a binding contract between the governments which are parties thereto.

The contractual effect and the legal consequences which flow from a treaty or other international agreement as a binding contract would not be limited. However, if a treaty or other international agreement is to have legislative effect, as distinguished from its effect as a contract between the States parties thereto, it must be implemented by legislative enactment.

With regard to earlier drafts of an amendment concerning the treaty power, the requirement that treaties be implemented by legislation in order to be effective as domestic law (as is the case in most other countries) provoked the argument that sometimes where implementing legislation is required for a treaty, it might take so long to get the legislation as to prove internationally embarrassing.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

To meet this criticism under Section 2 when immediate legislative effect of a treaty is deemed necessary, the Senate at the time of consenting to the treaty can, if a sufficient case is made, provide affirmatively that it should have immediate legislative effect.

Under Section 2 most treaties would be implemented by Congress, while others might require implementation by State legislation.

Examples in the latter category are the French treaty of 1853 involved in Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S. 258, 268, and treaties with China made in 1946, and with Italy made in 1948 and with Denmark, Greece, Israel, Ethiopia and Japan made in 1953, portions of which were made dependent for their domestic effect in the United States upon conformity with State law then existing or thereafter enacted, in respect of such matters as ownership of real and personal property and engaging in business.

In United States v. Pink, 315 U. S. 203, 230 (1942), the Court said:

> "Frequently the obligation of a treaty will be dependent on state law."

SECTION 3

Section 2 above deals with the need for "legislation" to make treaties or other international agreements effective as domestic law within the United States. Section 3 embodies constitutional limitations with respect to legislation which implements international agreements other than treaties.

Section 3 does incorporate the "which" clause with respect to international agreements other than treaties. Section 2 recognizes that a treaty ratified by the Senate would bring into being legislative power by Congress to implement the treaty under the "necessary and proper" clause, notwithstanding it would have no authority to enact such legislation in the absence of the treaty. However, it is thought that the President, acting alone, by entering into an executive agreement should not have authority to bring into being legislative power which would not otherwise exist.

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Here again, it should be kept in mind that Section 3 does not affect the international agreement as a contract or the legal consequences that flow from its contractual provisions. It only limits the general legislative effect, absent implementing legislation, and contains the "which" clause.

It may be that the provisions of Section 3 go beyond the scope of what you had in mind in your letter. However, in the light of what has been said above, it is submitted for your consideration.

EFFECT, RETROACTIVE OR PROSPECTIVE, OF SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3.

Section 1 is intended to be prospective and also retrpactive to the effective date of the original Constitution. Of course, under well-established legal principles, the retroactive effect of this section would not apply to treaties or provisions thereof already fully performed, nor to rights or interests established by final adjudication under prior treaties.

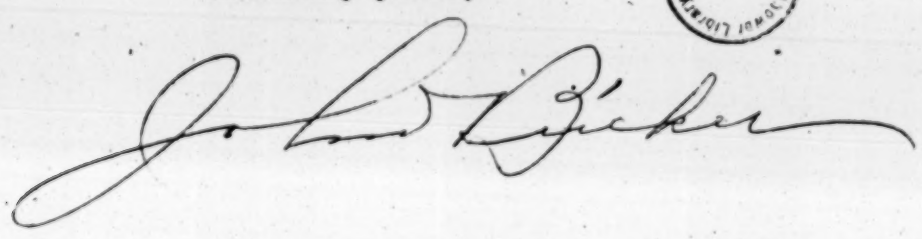
Section 2, as drawn, is intended to be prospective in operation only, as shown by the clause beginning "except to". It is not intended to require any legislation not otherwise required, with respect to treaties that became operative prior to the effective date of Section 2.

Section 3 is intended to be prospective in operation only.

If the proposed draft meets with your approval, and later with the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I would urge the Committee to incorporate in its report the purposes and effect of Sections 1, 2 and 3 as stated in this memorandum. I feel reasonably confident that the Committee would be willing to do this.

Sincerely yours,





JWB:wg

COPY

COPY

December 10, 1956

File
HW

(Original to Brownell)

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to your letter to me dated September 23, 1956, which, in part, reads:

> Many times I have stated that if an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, I would not object to it provided it squared with the following principles:
>
> (1) No treaty or executive agreement shall be valid if it conflicts with the Constitution.
>
> (2) Treaties and executive agreements are intended to be used in the conduct of our foreign relations, and not as a subterfuge to enact domestic law.
>
> (3) No amendment should change our traditional treaty-making power or hamper the President in his Constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs.

In an earnest effort to draft an amendment with respect to the treaty-making power, which would square with the principles laid down in your letter, I have, with the assistance of persons who have been studying this subject for a number of years, prepared the following text of a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution:

SECTION 1:

A provision of a treaty or other international agreement not made in pursuance of this Constitution shall have no force or effect. This section shall not apply to treaties made prior to the effective date of this Constitution.

COPY

SECTION 2:

A treaty or other international agreement shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation, except to the extent that the Senate shall provide affirmatively, in its resolution advising and consenting to a treaty, that the treaty shall have legislative effect.

SECTION 3:

An international agreement other than a treaty shall have legislative effect within the United States as a law thereof only through legislation valid in the absence of such an international agreement.

SECTION 4:

On the question of advising and consenting to a treaty, the vote shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the names of the Senators voting for and against shall be entered on the Journal of the Senate.

SECTION 1

Section 1 would in no wise impair the well-recognized constitutional treaty-making power with respect to all proper subjects of negotiation between our Government and other nations, nor the constitutional authority of the President to conduct the foreign affairs of the United States.

In Asakura v. Seattle, 265 U. S. 332, 341, the Supreme Court said:

COPY

> "The treaty-making power of the United States is not limited by any express provision of the Constitution, and, though it does not extend 'so far as to authorize what the Constitution forbids,' it does extend to all proper subjects of negotiation between our government and other nations."

In Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S. 258, 266, the Supreme Court said:

> "The treaty power of the United States extends to all proper subjects of negotiation between our Government and the governments of other nations."

The Library of Congress

It is also firmly established that the treaty-making power is vested solely in the national government to the exclusion of the States.

Section 1, however, would give effect to what the Supreme Court has said by way of dicta, and therefore not authoritatively, in a number of decisions that a provision of a treaty or other international agreement which violates the Constitution, or which undertakes to do what the Constitution forbids, or which is inconsistent with the nature of our Government or the relation between the States and the United States, would be invalid.

See The Cherokee Tobacco, 11 Wall. 616, 620-621; Holden v. Joy, 17 Wall. 211, 243; Geofroy v. Riggs, supra, and Asakura v. Seattle, supra.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in Missouri v. Holland, 252 U. S. 416, contains the following dictum:

> "Acts of Congress are the supreme law of the land only when made in pursuance of the Constitution, while treaties are declared to be so when made under the authority of the United States. It is open to question whether the authority of the United States means more than the formal acts prescribed to make the convention."

Since it is a settled rule that in construing statutory and constitutional provisions the instrument should be considered as a whole, it is necessary to negate that dictum. Section 1 does this and would prevent a construction that although a treaty conflicts with the Constitution, such

COPY

conflict is neutralized by the supreme law provision of Article VI with respect to treaties.

The phrase, "not made in pursuance of this Constitution", is employed because it is the language of the present Constitution and has a well-defined and settled meaning. The phrase means that an international agreement must conform to, and not conflict with, the Constitution.

Examples of the effect of Section 1 are: a treaty would be invalid if it undertook to impair freedom of speech, press or religion; and a treaty would be invalid if it undertook to take private property without due process of law and just compensation.

A treaty would be open to challenge on the ground that it dealt with a subject having no legitimate relation to matters of international concern or foreign affairs and dealt with matters of purely domestic concern. In the language of your letter, that would be using a treaty "as a subterfuge to enact domestic law."

Neither Section 1 nor Section 2 embraces the so-called "which clause". The power of Congress to implement a valid treaty by legislation under the "necessary and proper clause" would remain unimpaired.

Of course, an invalid treaty could not bring into being legislative power under the "necessary and proper clause".

SECTION 2

Section 2 does not affect the self-executing provisions of a treaty or other international agreement as a binding contract between the governments which are parties thereto.

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The contractual effect and the legal consequences which flow from a treaty or other international agreement as a binding contract would not be limited. However, if a treaty or other international agreement is to have legislative effect, as distinguished from its effect as a contract between the States parties thereto, it must be implemented by legislative enactment.

With regard to earlier drafts of an amendment concerning the treaty power, the requirement that treaties be implemented by legislation in order to be effective as domestic law (as is the case in most other countries) provoked the argument that sometimes where implementing legislation is required for a treaty, it might take so long to get the legislation as to prove internationally embarrassing.

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To meet this criticism under Section 2 when immediate legislative effect of a treaty is deemed necessary, the Senate at the time of consenting to the treaty can, if a sufficient case is made, provide affirmatively that it should have immediate legislative effect.

Under Section 2 most treaties would be implemented by Congress, while others might require implementation by State legislation.

Examples in the latter category are the French treaty of 1853 involved in Geofroy v. Riggs, 133 U. S. 258, 268, and treaties with China made in 1946, and with Italy made in 1948 and with Denmark, Greece, Israel, Ethiopia, and Japan made in 1953, portions of which were made dependent for their domestic effect in the United States upon conformity with State law then existing or thereafter enacted, in respect of such matters as ownership of real and personal property and engaging in business.

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Section 3 does incorporate the 'which clause' with respect to international agreements other than treaties. Section 2 recognizes that a treaty ratified by the Senate would bring into being legislative power by Congress to implement the treaty under the 'necessary and proper clause', notwithstanding it would have no authority to enact such legislation in the absence of the treaty. However, it is thought that the President, acting alone, by entering into an executive agreement should not have authority to bring into being legislative power which would not otherwise exist.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Here again, it should be kept in mind that Section 3 does not affect the international agreement as a contract or the legal consequences that flow from its contractual provisions. It only limits the general legislative effect, absent implementing legislation, and contains the 'which clause'.

It may be that the provisions of Section 3 go beyond the scope of what you had in mind in your letter. However, in the light of what has been said above, it is submitted for your consideration.

EFFECT, RETROACTIVE OR PROSPECTIVE, OF SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3.

Section 1 is intended to be prospective and also retroactive to the effective date of the original Constitution. Of course, under well-established legal principles, the retroactive effect of this section would not apply to treaties or provisions thereof already fully performed, nor to rights or interests established by final adjudication under prior treaties.

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Section 2, as drawn, is intended to be prospective in operation only, as shown by the clause beginning "except to". It is not intended to require any legislation not otherwise required, with respect to treaties that became operative prior to the effective date of Section 2.

Section 3 is intended to be prospective in operation only.

If the proposed draft meets with your approval, and later with the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I would urge the Committee to incorporate in its report the purposes and effect of Sections 1, 2 and 3 as stated in this memorandum. I feel reasonably confident that the Committee would be willing to do this.

Sincerely yours,

JKB:VG

COPY COPY

September 25, 1956

Dear John:

Jack Martin has told me of your misgiving about the provision in the Republican Platform on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which bears your name.

I know of the letter which Sherman Adams sent to Mr. Loyd Wright in May. Many times I have stated that if an amendment to the Constitution is proposed, I would not object to it provided it squared with the following principles:

(1) No treaty or executive agreement shall be valid if it conflicts with the Constitution.

(2) Treaties and executive agreements are intended to be used in the conduct of our foreign relations, and not as a subterfuge to enact domestic law.

(3) No amendment should change our traditional treaty-making power or hamper the President in his Constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs.

If before the next session of Congress it is desired to try to find language to express the foregoing principles, you can be assured that we shall try to be helpful.

With warm regard.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable John W. Bricker
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

js

(Mailed to: 50 West Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio)

cc to the A.G. - 10/9/56.

5/8/56

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I have been asked my views on the substitute for the Bricker Amendment reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I have frequently stated that I fully subscribe to the proposition that no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution. I believe that to be the law; but I am aware that some citizens believe that our Constitutional forms and basic rights could be altered by a treaty. Consequently, if Congress deems it wise to amend the Constitution to reassure everybody beyond doubt on that score, I would support the following amendment:

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"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

The amendment which the Committee has now reported and which is before the Senate provides that:

"A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." (Underlining supplied.)

The traditional and I believe appropriate test is whether there is a conflict with the Constitution viewed as a whole -- as an organic charter of government. The requirement that a treaty or other international agreement shall be tested as against "any provision of" the Constitution would depart from this basic principle.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

As I have consistently maintained for the past three years, I think it would be a tragic error to adopt any amendment which would change our traditional treaty-making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional responsibility to conduct foreign affairs. I believe, as do the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, that the Committee amendment now proposed could have those effects. It is clear to me that such an amendment could seriously impede our efforts to bring about international treaties designed to further the causes of peace and disarmament. I strongly urge therefore that it should not be adopted.

I will continue to oppose any change in the Constitution which will alter the treaty power or impair the President's authority to conduct foreign affairs.

As additional information, there are attached letters received from the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

May 8, 1956

The President

The White House

My dear Mr. President:

You have asked my views on the substitute for the Bricker Amendment reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Section 1 of the substitute provides:

> "A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with <u>any provision of</u> this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect." (Emphasis supplied.)

The Library of Congress

This section seeks to make conflict with <u>any provision of</u> the Constitution the test of the constitutional validity of any provision of a treaty or other international agreement. The Senate Judiciary Committee report on the substitute states that the word "conflicts" means "inconsistent with" or "at variance from"; and the phrase "with any provision of this Constitution" means "each article, section, and clause of the basic document as amended".

The traditional test of constitutionality, uniformly applied by the courts, is whether there is conflict with the Constitution viewed as a whole - as an organic charter of government.

The apparent intent of the substitute is thus to effect a fundamental change in the test of the constitutionality of treaties and other international agreements. In any event, the substitute would introduce great uncertainty as to the extent to which it would impose limitations upon the Federal treaty power and the President's power to conduct our foreign relations.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the substitute discusses a number of areas in which such limitations might be thought by the sponsors to apply without, however, clearly defining the extent of such limitations. Principally it implies that, under the substitute, the authority of the President to negotiate treaties and enter into international agreements would be limited to an undefined extent by the language of the 10th Amendment read alone - separate and apart from the other provisions of the Constitution.

Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the substitute endangers the traditional distribution of powers under the Constitution.

Respectfully,

Herbert Brownell Jr.

Attorney General

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Not released as of 5/9/56

5/8/56

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I have been asked my views on the substitute for the Bricker Amendment reported out by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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The traditional and I believe appropriate test is whether there is a conflict with the Constitution viewed as a whole -- as an organic charter of government. The requirement that a treaty or other international agreement shall be tested as against "any provision of" the Constitution would depart from this basic principle.

As I have consistently maintained for the past three years, I think it would be a tragic error to adopt any amendment which would change our traditional treaty-making power or which would hamper the President in his constitutional responsibility to conduct foreign affairs. I believe, as do the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, that the Committee amendment now proposed could have those effects. It is clear to me that such an amendment could seriously impede our efforts to bring about international treaties designed to further the causes of peace and disarmament. I strongly urge therefore that it should not be adopted.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

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The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the substitute discusses a number of areas in which such limitations might be thought by the sponsors to apply without, however, clearly defining the extent of such limitations. Principally it implies that, under the substitute, the authority of the President to negotiate treaties and enter into international agreements would be limited to an undefined extent by the language of the 10th Amendment read alone - separate and apart from the other provisions of the Constitution.

Accordingly, I am of the opinion that the substitute endangers the traditional distribution of powers under the Constitution.

Respectfully,



Attorney General

Handed to Presidents by Secretary,
11 a.m., 5/1/56

April 30, 1956

Dear Mr. President:

You have asked my opinion on the substitute for S.J. Res. 1 proposed by Senator Dirksen and reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The material text of this substitute reads:

> "Section 1 - A provision of a treaty or other international agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect."

I must frankly state that I do not know what this proposal means, and no one could predict with any confidence what the Supreme Court might eventually hold that it does mean.

I have never known any legal document which could be fairly interpreted by taking each of its provisions separately.

Our Constitution is a framework of government, to be read as one harmonious whole, every part to be given proper effect in relation to every other part. It is not a series of separate provisions, each with a meaning independent of its context and of other provisions.

An amendment in the form proposed would write into the Constitution an unprecedented rule of constitutional construction. It would bring into question the validity of many of our existing treaties and cast grave doubt on the traditional constitutional basis for the making of treaties and the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Faithfully yours,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

John Foster Dulles

The President,
The White House.

L HPhleger
S JFDulleszma

cc Phleger
Brownell

cc: The Attorney General

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April 3, 1956

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Personal and Confidential

Dear Ed:

Here are the elements of a legal problem that I put up to you for an opinion. I admit that you can, like the Supreme Court, refuse to answer a hypothetical question, but in my position I am forced to consider these and make decisions on the conclusions I form. Let us make certain assumptions.

(a) That the Bricker Amendment has been passed in a form somewhat as follows: "Any treaty or other international agreement that is in violation of any provision of this Constitution shall have no force or effect."

(b) That I, with the State Department, have at last succeeded in establishing satisfactory mutual inspectional systems with the Russians of which -- as a preliminary to a partial disarmament plan -- the purpose would be to get a plan started that would initially allow us to cut some five to six billions off a thirty-seven billion annual expenditure program for the armed services. (We are now talking in very great amounts; sums that account in their total for far more than half our yearly budget.)

Now as this international arrangement proceeds, we are very careful to look into all of the hidden repositories of arms and armaments that the Russians would have. For example, we would demand that the forces of their satellites, as well as of the so-called independent Republics -- the Ukraine and so on -- all be counted in the total

armaments to which the Soviets would be entitled. In the same way, we would have to agree that we were talking about the sum total of warlike arms and armaments maintained in the whole United States.

Of course the Russians know every single detail of our organization, including our Federalized form of government. Quite naturally, therefore, they will say that, since the matter of reserves is always important to a military system, the National Guard must be included in the framework of the military structure our country could maintain. This would be only fair.

So, we assume that in this treaty the United States and the Soviets succeed in devising a mutually agreeable disarmament plan on the basis I have just outlined. It would be one in which we would have every confidence because of our unlimited power of inspection to see that the other fellow didn't break its terms. He would have the same privilege with respect to us.

(c) Now we assume that the treaty goes before the Senate where it is received with great acclaim because it offers some beginning to the lifting of the great burden of armaments; a burden that is not only in itself depressing and damaging to our efforts to raise standards, but carries the threat always of an unspeakable type of war.

So we assume that the treaty passes with practically a unanimous vote in the Senate.

(d) The next assumption is that some State decides to maintain -- at its own expense -- larger armaments than the Federal Government had agreed to in the treaty. It does so under the second amendment to the Constitution, which you remember states that the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed.

My question is: What is the answer?

If you do know the answer, please let me have it at your convenience because no one else to whom I have talked sees any real way out of the difficulty.

But I do know that if we don't, in the years immediately ahead of us, find some way to stop this arms race, this poor old world is in for a kind of trouble that it has never before experienced. It could be so serious as to leave any discussion about the Constitution largely academic.

* * * *

On a lighter subject, I have decided to go to Augusta on the ninth of April, returning here the evening of the sixteenth or the morning of the seventeenth. I hope these dates are such that we can arrange to have a game here in Washington after I return, or that you could come on down to Augusta for a couple of rounds there. I think that my son John will be flying down to join me on Thursday morning, the twelfth, and he will stay through Sunday, the fifteenth. If that could fit in with any plans of yours, I could arrange for you

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to fly down and back with him. I can get you plenty of clubs and equipment of that sort, but my shoes are too large for you.

Love to Lucy and Janis, and as always the best to yourself,

As ever,



Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

Bricker Amendment

48 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5

March 23, 1956.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I enclose a statement in which I have set forth my belief as to why the proposed revision of the Bricker Amendment as set forth in S. J. Res. 1 would do great harm to our fundamental law. In my considered judgment, if the Executive Branch of our Government should accept this proposed revision on the ground that it would do no harm, a very considerable body of American lawyers would feel that a compromise had been made on fundamental principles with respect to which there can be no compromise.

In addition to having worked on this matter rather intensively over a period of several years, I am presently the Section Delegate to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association from the Section of Comparative & International Law, and, in this capacity, have been in touch with a large number of lawyers in all States of the Union, particularly large segments of younger lawyers, who are opposed to the Bricker amendment.

I am, Mr. President, with great respect,

Very truly yours,



Arthur H. Dean

(Enclosure)

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Memorandum on S. J. Res. 1 as approved
by Senate Committee on the Judiciary

I am of the opinion that the adoption of Section 1 of S.J.Res. 1 as approved by the majority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary would do great harm. Either it is merely declaratory of existing law and is completely unnecessary or it will be interpreted as representing an additional limitation on the treaty-making power, as I believe, and will come as a crippling restraint at a time when the skill and flexibility of the Soviet Union's diplomatic offensive does not afford us the luxury of tampering with our ability to lead the free world's counteroffensive with all we have.

I am entirely clear in my own mind and in this I have such distinguished company as John C. Calhoun, John W. Davis and the unequivocal statements of the Supreme Court itself that no treaty or other international agreement can override the Constitution. Accordingly, if there were no other reason for doing so I would still object strongly to Section 1 as an unnecessary addition to the Constitution. Each time we permit ourselves the indulgence of a purely declaratory amendment to reassure those whose fears, however honestly felt, are groundless, we to that extent destroy the simplicity and brevity of our fundamental law.

My opposition to Section 1 also springs from my belief, a belief grounded in my experience in the courts and in a number of different legislative fields, that the courts will not regard Section 1 as strictly declaratory in effect. One reason why the courts may attribute a radical effect to Section 1 is the heavy reliance which both Senator Bricker and Senator Dirksen have placed on the case of Missouri v. Holland in explaining the necessity for this Section and its predecessors.

With this legislative history, a court might well regard the passage of Section 1 as intended to overrule Missouri v. Holland and limit the power of Congress to implement a treaty to those areas in which Congress could act in the absence of a treaty.

The effect of such an interpretation of Section 1, which might be designated the "whichless which" clause, would, of course, be to produce indirectly the same result that the "which clause" and its successor the "nor clause" in the various versions of Senator Bricker's amendment would do directly, namely, to require the participation of the state legislatures in the implementation of treaties which deal with a subject matter not clearly within the delegated powers of Congress(other than its power to implement a treaty). The historical powers of the President as envisaged by the Founding Fathers might be severely restricted. Our diplomatic negotiators would be severely handicapped by the qualifications they would, of necessity, have to make in respect of the effectiveness in the United States of the treaty provisions they were negotiating. At a time when great certainty as to the Federal Government's policies in treaty making - in the fields of disarmament, atomic energy, intercontinental ballistic missiles, peace in the Middle East - is needed we would retrogress to the helpless days of the Articles of Confederation so

clearly portrayed by Jefferson in his letter to Madison of June 17, 1785 wherein he urged that the new central government be given broad treaty-making powers "in order to put an end to the right of individual states acting from fits and starts to interrupt our commerce or to embroil us with any nation". If this amendment, as seems likely, were to be interpreted as a hidden "which" clause, our Allies would be dismayed.

I have no basic quarrel with the principle embodied in Section 2 of S.J.Res. 1. I do feel, however, that we can trust the Senate to adopt its own rule in respect of the manner of voting to advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty and that this is a wholly inappropriate subject for a Constitutional amendment.

It simply is not true that the American Bar Association has approved this proposed revision of the Bricker Amendment. Permit me to say with great respect that I believe your acceptance of this revision would be deplored by a large number of American lawyers who have given considerable thought and attention to this problem.

Arthur H. Dean

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

January 30, 1956

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

After reading your letter, I readily admit that the last sentence of mine of January eighteenth was unfortunately worded. Certainly I had no thought of charging you, as you put it, with putting a dollar sign on your Americanism. I meant only to say that the lawyers who have come to me about this particular amendment seem to be in the "corporation" category, rather than those serving in various legal positions throughout our government, where, in my opinion, they get a better understanding of the reasons for the particular Constitutional differences between the Executive and the Legislative.

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

The first paragraph of my letter pointed out that I was ready, through an amendment, to give assurances to the entire country that no treaty could have force or effect if it violated the Constitution. In my judgment as to the adequacy of that amendment, I was supported by a judge whom I consider the wisest in the United States, and the most understanding. He is United States Circuit Court Judge Orrie Phillips of Denver. But that text, it now develops, does not satisfy the people who seemingly want to go back to the days of the Confederation -- the ones who want to assure that a single State can defy a treaty properly made by the Executive and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate and found by the Supreme Court to conform to the Constitution.

In foreign affairs, America must act as a unit, and in this one field, the Constitution framers were indeed careful to make that clear.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

Edgar Eisenhower -- 2

You say you are disturbed that so many people don't readily concur with your views on this matter. As you can see, I differ emphatically. I happen to be sworn to defend with my life the Constitution of the United States. This I will do, and I am not going to destroy that Constitution through some false idea of protecting it.

In the language of the proposed amendment to which I agreed, I have gone just as far as I believe any reasonable person can do if such person will trouble himself to get all instead of just a few of the facts in the matter.

As ever,

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Mr. Edgar N. Eisenhower
Puget Sound Bank Building
Tacoma, Washington

PERSONAL